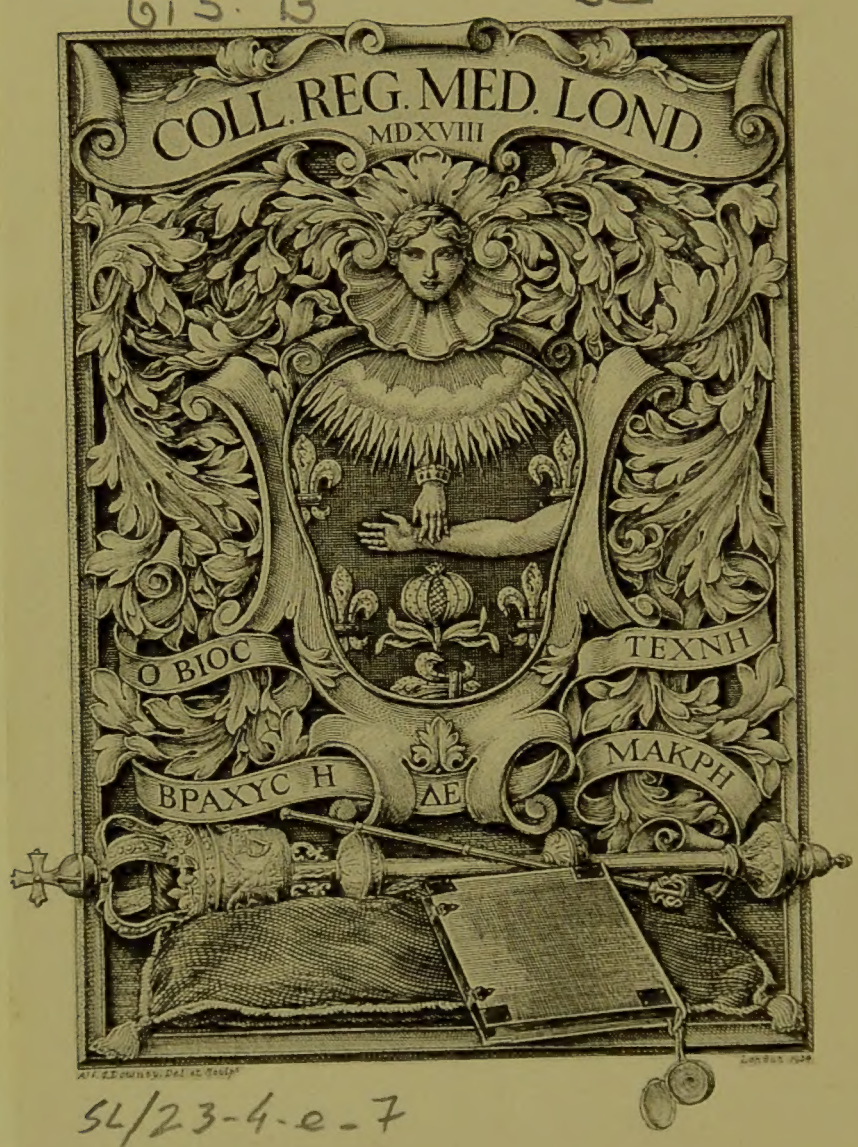


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A
UNIVERSAL FORMULARY,

CONTAINING
THE METHODS OF THE PREPARATION, AND
ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICINES.

BY R. EGLESFELD GRIFFITH, M.D., U.S.,

Author of a Treatise on Medical Botany, and
Editor of Mayne's Dispensatory and Therapeutical Remembrancer.

CONTENTS OF THE WORK.

Formulary of nearly 400 pages, double columns, including Receipts for various Patent Medicines, &c.	Dietetical Preparations.
Vocabulary of Terms used in Prescriptions.	Diseases placed in Alphabetical Order, with various Formulæ for Treatment.
Weights and Measures of various Countries.	Poisons, their Symptoms, Treatment, and Tests.
A List of Incompatibles.	Remarks and Rules for Administration of Medicines.
A Table of Medicines, with their Doses.	Observations on the Doses of Medicines; Management of the Sick Room; and on other subjects.

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UNIVERSAL FORMULARY:

CONTAINING

THE METHODS

OF

PREPARING AND ADMINISTERING
OFFICINAL AND OTHER MEDICINES.

THE WHOLE ADAPTED TO

PHYSICIANS AND PHARMACEUTISTS.

BY

R. EGLESFELD GRIFFITH, M.D.

Selecta sunt quæ medicum nobilitant.

Linnæus.

SECOND EDITION.



LONDON:

THOMAS DELF, 12, PATERNOSTER ROW.

PHILADELPHIA: LEA AND BLANCHARD.

1851.

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TO

GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, ETC.

AND

FRANKLIN BACHE, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY IN JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA, ETC.

AUTHORS OF

"THE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,"

THIS WORK

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY THEIR FRIEND,

R. E. G.

P R E F A C E.

THE design of this work is to present a compendious collection of formulæ and pharmaceutic processes, with such additional information as may render it useful to the physician and apothecary; and the principal aim has been to select materials most generally applicable, and of practical utility. The sources from which they have been derived are very numerous, as will be seen by a reference to the various authorities cited.

The introduction contains tables and observations on the weights and measures employed for pharmaceutical purposes in the United States and in foreign countries, and an explanation or vocabulary of the principal abbreviations and Latin terms used by physicians in writing prescriptions, followed by observations on the management of the sick-room, with rules for the administration of the different classes of medicines.

The formulary is arranged alphabetically, according to the pharmaceutic names adopted in the United States Pharmacopœia; but in each formula, the English appellations for the articles composing it are used, and the quantities of these ingredients are expressed in words, and not in the usual pharmaceutic signs.

These innovations may, and probably will, be objected to by many; but we feel convinced that a change has become requisite, and that fewer mistakes would be committed by physicians in writing prescriptions, both in the names of the ingredients and in the quantities, were they given at length, and in common language, instead of in the abbreviated cabalistic terms now used. In France this change has been made, and it is full time that other countries should follow her example.

In this portion of the work, the compiler has derived much important assistance from several of his friends, and is under great obligation to Mr. Wm. Procter, Jr., for numerous formulæ and many useful suggestions. He, also, is much indebted to Dr. Robert Bridges for his attentive revision of the sheets, as well as for some important corrections.

The various tables which follow, it is hoped, will add to the value of the work. The observations and directions on officinal preparations are given in as concise a form as possible; and are, for the most part, condensed from the excellent edition of *Mohr and Redwood's Pharmacy*, as edited by Mr. Wm. Procter. To this is added a short view of the action of poisons, with the best means of obviating their effects.

To facilitate a reference to the contents of the work, copious indices have been added, not only of the formulæ, but of the diseases for which they have been advised.

Notwithstanding the care with which the sheets have been revised, a few typographical errors have escaped notice; but, so far as observed, they are of but little consequence. Should any important ones be noticed, or any articles of practical utility have been omitted, the author would be pleased to be informed of them, that they may be noticed in a new edition, should one be called for.

In the botanical portion, the author has been obliged to cite, in almost every instance, his "Medical Botany." This has arisen from the fact, that no other work of a general character on medicinal plants has been issued from the American press.

PHILADELPHIA,
March, 1850.

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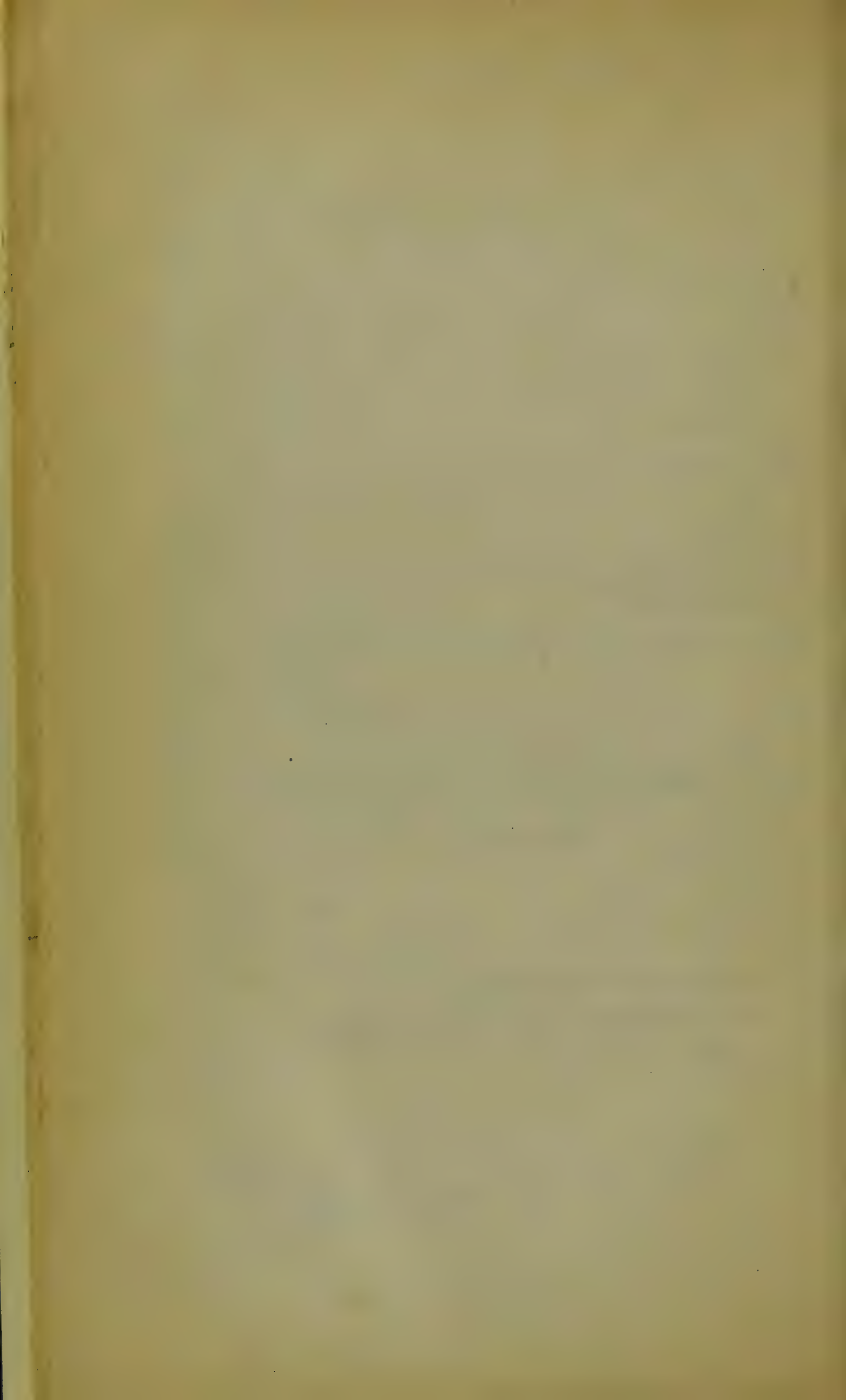
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INTRODUCTION.

BEFORE entering upon the main object of the work, some introductory observations are required, on the forms in which remedial substances are administered, the processes to be pursued in their preparation, and on the weights and measures employed in the proper apportionment of the ingredients, and in the regulation of the doses to be administered.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

These vary much in different countries, and even in the same country. Thus, in Great Britain and the United States, there are three standards of weight recognized and employed: the Avoirdupois, the Troy, and the Apothecaries.

WEIGHTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

This is the common standard employed in the selling or buying of such articles as are measured by weight, and is also in use among apothecaries in this country, except in the compounding and dispensing of medicines.

	Equal to troy grains.
1 drachm - - - - -	27.34375
16= 1 ounce - - - - -	437.5
256= 16= 1 pound - - - - -	7000.
3584= 224= 14= 1 stone - - - - -	98000.
28672= 1792= 112= 8= 1 hundred weight - - - - -	784000.
473440=35840=2240=160=20=1 ton - - - - -	15680000.

In weighing many articles, what is called the short ton, or 2000 pounds, is employed

TROY WEIGHT

Is used in the sale of gold, silver, platina, and precious stones.

1 grain
24= 1 pennyweight
480= 20= 1 ounce
5760=240=12=1 pound.

The following are the relative proportions between the troy and the avoirdupois:—

One pound troy is equivalent to 0.822857 pound avoirdupois, or 13 ounces, 2 drachms, 1 scruple, 9.5 grains.

One ounce troy is equivalent to 1 ounce, 1 drachm, 1 scruple, 6.225 grains avoirdupois.

One pound avoirdupois is equivalent to 1.21577 pound troy, or 1 pound, 2 ounces, 4 drachms, and 2 scruples.

One ounce avoirdupois is equivalent to 7 drachms, 17.5 grains troy.

144 pounds avoirdupois are equivalent to 175 pounds troy.

175 ounces troy are equivalent to 192 ounces avoirdupois.

The following table of equivalents in troy and avoirdupois weight, derived from Redwood's edition of Gray's Supplement to the Pharmacopœia, will be found useful in making these calculations.

EQUIVALENTS IN TROY AND AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

Troy grains.	TROY.				AVOIRDUPOIS.		
	lbs.	oz.	drs.	grs.	lbs.	oz.	grs.
60			1				60
120			2				120
240			4				240
437.5			7	17.5		1	
480		1				1	42.5
875		1	6	35		2	
960		2				2	85
1312.5		2	5	52.5		3	
1440.		3				3	127.5
1750.		3	5	10		4	
1920.		4				4	170
2187.5		4	4	27.5		5	
2400		5				5	212.5
2625.0		5	3	45.		6	
2880.		6				6	255
3062.5		6	3	2.5		7	
3360		7				7	297.5
3500		7	2	20.		8	
3840		8				8	340
3937.5		8	1	37.5		9	
4320.		9				9	382.5
4375.		9	0	55.		10	
4800		10				10	425
4812.5		10		12.5		11	
5250		10	7	30.		12	
5280		11				12	30
5687.5		11	6	47.5		13	
5760.	1	12				13	72.5
6125.	1	0	6	5.		14	
6562.5	1	1	5	22.5		15	
7000	1	2	4	40.	1	16	
7680	1	4			1	1	242.5
9600	1	8			1	5	422.5
10500	1	9	7		1	8	
11520	2				1	10	145
14000	2	5	1	20	2		
17280	3				2	7	217.5
21000	3	7	6	0	3		
23040	4				3	4	290
28000	4	10	2	40	4		
28800	5				4	1	362.5
34560	6				4	14	435
35000	6	0	7	20	5		
40320	7				5	12	70
42000	7	3	4	0	6		
46080	8				6	9	142.5
49000	8	6	0	40	7		
51840	9				7	6	215
56000	9	8	5	20	8		
57600	10				8	3	287.5
63000	10	11	2	0	9		

Troy grains.	TROY.				AVOIRDUPOIS.		
	lbs.	oz.	drs.	grs.	lbs.	oz.	grs.
63360	11				9	0	360
69120	12				9	13	432.5
70000	12	1	6	40	10		
74880	13				10	11	67.5
77000	13	4	3	20	11		
80640	14				11	8	140
84000	14	7	0	0	12		
86400	15				12	5	212.5
91000	15	9	4	40	13		
92160	16				13	2	285
97920	17				13	15	357.5
98000	17	0	1	20	14		
103680	18				14	12	430
105000	18	2	6	0	15		
109440	19				15	10	65
112000	19	5	2	40	16		
115200	20				16	7	137.5
119000	20	7	7	20	17		
120960	21				17	4	210
126000	21	10	4	0	18		
126720	22				18	1	282.5
132480	23				18	14	355
133000	23	1	0	40	19		
138240	24				19	11	427.5
140000	24	3	5	20	20		
144000	25				20	9	62.5
147000	25	6	2	0	21		
149760	26				21	6	135
154000	26	8	6	40	22		
155520	27				22	3	207.5
161000	27	11	3	20	23		
161280	28				23	0	280
167040	29				23	13	352.5
168000	29	2	0	0	24		
172800	30				24	10	425
175000	30	4	4	40	25		
178560	31				25	8	59
182000	31	7	1	20	26		
184320	32				26	5	131.5
189000	32	9	6	0	27		
190080	33				27	2	204
195840	34				27	15	276.5
196000	34	0	2	40	28		
201600	35				28	12	149
203000	35	2	7	20	29		
207360	36				29	9	421.5
210000	36	5	4	0	30		
230400	40				32	14	275
280000	48	7	2	40	40		
288000	50				41	2	125
345600	60				49	5	412.5
350000	60	9	1	20	50		
403200	70				57	9	262.5
420000	72	11	0	0	60		

Troy grains.	TROY.				AVOIRDUPOIS.		
	lbs.	oz.	drs.	grs.	lbs.	oz.	grs.
460800	80				65	13	113
490000	85	0	6	40	70		
518400	90				74	0	400.5
560000	97	2	5	20	80		
576000	100				82	4	250.5
630000	109	4	4	0	90		
645120	112				92	2	245
700000	121	6	2	40	100		
784000	136	1	2	40	112		

When applied to the compounding or dispensing of medicines, this standard of weight is known as Apothecaries' weight, and differs from the last in the subdivision of the ounce.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

1 grain
 20 = 1 scruple
 60 = 3 = 1 drachm
 480 = 24 = 8 = 1 ounce
 3760 = 288 = 96 = 12 = 1 pound.

To designate these divisions, the following marks are generally used in prescriptions: a grain, gr.; a scruple, \mathfrak{S} ; a drachm, \mathfrak{z} ; an ounce, \mathfrak{z} ; a pound, \mathfrak{lb} .

FOREIGN WEIGHTS.

FRANCE.—Anterior to the French Revolution of 1789, the scale of weight used was the *poids de marc*, the unit of which was the pound of Charlemagne, which was equivalent to 7561 troy grains, and was divided as follows:

POIDS DE MARC.

	Troy grains.	Grammes.
1 grain - - - - -	= 0.8203	= 0.0531
24 = 1 scruple - - - - -	= 19.687	= 1.274
72 = 3 = 1 gros - - - - -	= 59.070	= 3.824
576 = 24 = 8 = 1 once - - - - -	= 472.542	= 30.594
4608 = 192 = 64 = 8 = 1 marc - - - - -	= 3780.500	= 244.750
6612 = 288 = 96 = 12 = 1 livre medicinal - - - - -	= 5670.750	= 367.125
9216 = 384 = 128 = 16 = 1 livre marchand or poid de marc - - - - -	= 7561.000	= 489.500

When the decimal system was introduced by the National Assembly, a new series of measures was adopted, termed the metrical, in which the *metre*, or the ten-millionth part of a quarter of the meridian of the earth, is taken as the unit; this is divided into ten parts, each of which is called a *decimetre*, which in turn is divided into ten *centimetres*. A cubic decimetre is assumed as the unit of measures of capacity, and termed a *litre*. The unit of weight is called a *gramme*, and is a cubic centimetre of distilled water at 39.5 Fahr.

METRICAL WEIGHT.

	Troy grains.
1 milligramme - - - - -	= .015444
10 = 1 centigramme - - - - -	= .15444
100 = 10 = 1 decigramme - - - - -	= 1.5444
1000 = 100 = 10 = 1 gramme - - - - -	= 15.444
10000 = 1000 = 100 = 10 = 1 decagramme - - - - -	= 154.44
100000 = 10000 = 1000 = 100 = 10 = 1 hectogramme - - - - -	= 1544.4
1000000 = 100000 = 10000 = 1000 = 100 = 10 = 1 kilogram. - - - - -	= 15444.

This system of weights, although adopted by the scientific men of France, was not favorably received by the people generally, who obstinately adhered to the old system of the *poids de marc*; and, although many stringent laws were passed, from time to time, to render the metrical system obligatory, the government in 1812 was forced to make an attempt to amalgamate the two systems, by altering the *livre*, and making it equal to half a kilogramme, assuming this as the unit, and calculating the other divisions from it, according to the old nomenclature. The following table shows the equivalent of the two scales and of avoirdupois:—

FRENCH WEIGHTS OF 1812.

French weights of 1812.	Metrical weight grammes.	lb.	English avoirdupois. oz.	dr.	grains.
1 livre	= 500	= 1	1	10	11.07
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	= 250	=	8	13	5.53
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	= 125	=	4	6	16.18
2 once	= 62.5	=	2	3	8.9
1 "	= 31.25	=	1	1	17.71
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	= 15.625	=		8	22.52
2 gros	= 7.812	=		4	11.26
1 "	= 3.906	=		2	5.63
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	= 1.9021	=		1	2.81
1 grain	= 0.0542	=			0.90

The adoption of this system was not made obligatory upon the pharmaciens by law until the year 1827; and indeed it appears never to have been generally adopted, the greatest confusion having prevailed with regard to the weights and measures used in the preparation of medicine, as well as in commerce generally, up to the year 1840. In July, 1837, a law was passed which definitively abolished the use of all other weights and measures, excepting those of the metrical or decimal system, from and after August, 1840. The METRICAL WEIGHT, therefore, is now the only one permitted to be used throughout France.

The exact proportion of troy weight to the metrical standard has never been fully and exactly ascertained. In the table previously given, the kilogramme has been considered as equivalent to 15444 grains troy, which is the usual estimation of it. Francoeur, however, estimates the pound troy as equal to 392.9986 grammes; Matthieu, Legendre, and Duborg, as equal to 373.0956 grammes; Chelius and Houschild to 373.243 grammes. But the most correct estimation appears to be that of Lochman, who considers 9216 grains poid de marc as equivalent to 7555 grains troy; the pound troy as equal to 7026.320 grains marc; and the kilogramme as equal to 15434 grains troy. The subjoined tables are calculated on this estimation:—

VALUE OF TROY WEIGHT IN METRICAL WEIGHT.

One pound	-	-	-	= 373.202	grammes
One ounce	-	-	-	= 31.10017	"
One drachm	-	-	-	= 3.887521	"
One scruple	-	-	-	= 1.295840	"
One grain	-	-	-	= 0.06479201	"

VALUE OF TROY WEIGHT IN MARC WEIGHT.

One pound	= 12 ounces,	1 drachm,	42.33	grains
One ounce	= 1 ounce		9.53	"
One drachm	=	1 "	1.19	"
One scruple	=		24.40	"
One grain	=		1.2203	"

The other European States differ much in their medicinal weights from the troy standard; but it is superfluous to examine each in detail, the following synopsis and table being sufficient to show the variations.

1. The medicinal pound, except in Turkey, and by the old poids de marc, is in all of them divided into 12 ounces.

2. In all of them, the ounce is divided into 8 drachms, except in Naples, where it contains 10.

3. In all, the ounce is divided into 3 scruples.

4. But the value of the scruple differs. It is composed of 24 grains at Bologna, Coni, Lucca, Modena, Parma, Rome, and in Spain, France, Portugal, Tuscany, and Sardinia.

Of 20 grains in Great Britain, the United States, Austria, Bavaria, Holland, Poland, Prussia, and Sweden; at Lubeck, Naples, Nuremberg, and Venice.

5. Consequently, the pound consists of

5760 grains in the United States, Great Britain, Austria, Bavaria, Holland, Poland, Prussia, and Sweden; at Lubeck, Nuremberg, Naples, and Venice.

6400 grains in Turkey.

6912 grains in Spain, Portugal, Tuscany, Sardinia, Bologna, Lucca, Modena, Parma, Rome, and Coni.

7200 grains at Naples.

9216 grains in France by the poids de marc.

The subjoined table shows the differential values between the troy weight and the medicinal weights of the countries of Europe calculated in grains:—

COUNTRIES, &c.	Value of the pound, 5760 grains.	Value of the ounce, 480 grains.	Value of the drachm, 60 grains.	Value of the scruple, 20 grains.	Value of the grain.
Austria ⁽¹⁾ . . .	5118.09	426.51	53.31	17.77	0.89
Bavaria ⁽²⁾ . . .	5971.23	497.60	62.20	20.73	1.04
Bologna . . .	7920.93	660.08	82.51	27.50	1.38
Coni	8392.40	699.37	87.42	29.14	1.46
Corte	7807.42	650.62	81.33	27.11	1.36
Holland ⁽³⁾ . . .	5732.38	477.70	59.71	19.90	1.00
Lubeck	5823.60	485.30	60.66	20.22	1.01
Lucca	7711.73	642.64	80.33	26.78	1.34
Modena	7576.80	631.40	78.92	26.31	1.32
Monticelli ⁽⁴⁾ . .	8334.64	694.55	86.82	28.94	1.45
Naples ⁽⁵⁾	8377.11	698.09	87.26	29.09	1.46
Nuremberg ⁽⁶⁾ . .	6007.22	500.60	62.58	20.86	1.04
Parma ⁽⁷⁾	7864.55	655.38	81.92	27.31	1.37
Piacenza ⁽⁸⁾ . . .	8124.20	677.02	84.63	28.21	1.41
Poland	5996.04	499.67	62.46	20.82	1.04
Portugal	7494.62	624.55	78.07	26.02	1.30
Prussia ⁽⁹⁾	6128.12	510.68	63.83	21.28	1.06
Rome	7607.72	633.98	79.25	26.42	1.32
Spain	7475.46	622.96	77.87	25.96	1.30
Sweden	6034.48	502.87	62.86	20.95	1.05
Turin	7770.71	647.56	80.94	26.98	1.35
Turkey	7436.78	619.73	77.47	25.82	1.29
Tuscany	7597.21	633.10	79.14	26.38	1.32
Venice	7136.23	594.69	74.34	24.78	1.24

(1) This weight is used in Austria Proper, Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, Transylvania, Tyrol, and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, with the exception of the city of Venice.

(2) This weight has been adopted in Greece.

(3) This weight is also used in Belgium.

(4) Monticelli, Castelvetro, and Polesine.

(5) Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

(6) This weight is no longer used in Nuremberg; this city, being now incorporated in the kingdom of Bavaria, has adopted the Bavarian standard. But the Nuremberg weight is still extensively used in Germany and other countries. In Germany, we find it in the duchies of Saxe-

The value of these various pounds in grammes is thus calculated by Jourdain :—

The pound of 5760 grains.			
Venice	- - - = 301.230 grammes	Piacenza	- - - = 317.577 grammes
Prussia	- - - = 350.761 "	Bologna	- - - = 325.665 "
Sweden	- - - = 356.227 "	Soragna	- - - = 325.800 "
Nuremberg	- - - = 357.843 "	Parma	- - - = 328.000 "
Poland	- - - = 358.510 "	Corte	- - - = 330.400 "
Bavaria	- - - = 360.000 "	Turin	- - - = 331.961 "
Lubeck	- - - = 369.126 "	Lucca	- - - = 334.500 "
United States and } = 373.202 "		Rome	- - - = 339.073 "
Great Britain }		Tuscany	- - - = 339.542 "
Holland	- - - = 375.000 "	Modena	- - - = 340.457 "
Austria	- - - = 420.009 "	Portugal	- - - = 344.190 "
The pound of 6400 grains.		Spain	- - - = 345.072 "
Turkey	- - - = 321.317 "	The pound of 7200 grains.	
The pound of 6912 grains.		Naples	- - - = 320.230 "
Coni	- - - = 307.370 "	The pound of 9216 grains.	
Monticelli	- - - = 307.370 "	France	- - - = 489.503 "

LIQUID MEASURES OF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The liquid measures employed by the apothecaries in the United States and Ireland, are the wine gallon and its sub-divisions.

Altenburg, and of Anhalt Bernburg; grand duchy of Baden; city of Bremen; duchies of Brunswick, Saxe Meiningen, and Saxe Coburg Gotha; cities of Frankfort-on-the-Maine and Hamburg; kingdom of Hanover; electorate of Hesse, grand duchy of Hesse, landgraviate of Hesse Homburg; principality of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen; duchy of Nassau; grand duchy of Oldenburg; principalities of Reuss-Plauen and Reuss-Schleitz, of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, and Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen; duchy of Sleswick-Holstein; principality of Waldeck; grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar; and kingdom of Wirtemberg.

The Nuremberg standard is also adopted in Denmark, Norway, Finland, Russia, and Switzerland.

(7) Parma, Borgo San-Donnino, Pellegrino, San-Secondo, Fontanellato, and Bussetto.

(8) Piacenza, Fiorenzola, and Carpaneta.

(9) This standard has been adopted in the kingdom of Saxony, the principalities of Lippe-Detmold and Lippe-Schaumburg, and the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau. It differs so little from those of Anhalt-Coethen and the grand duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, that the standard of these three territories may be considered identical with that of Prussia.

This table needs hardly any explanation: it will enable the pharmacist—in all cases of foreign formulæ—to calculate the foreign weight in troy weight; thus, *e. g.*—one grain troy being equal to 0.89 grain of Austria—the value of one grain Austrian weight in troy weight may be readily ascertained by a simple rule of three example:—

$$0.89 : 1 :: 1$$

$$1 \times 1 = \times 1 = 0.100$$

$$0.89)0.100(1.1235$$

89

110

89

210

178

320

267

530

445

65

WINE MEASURE.

1 minim									
60 =	1 fluidrachm	-	-	-	=	0.2254	cubic inches.		
480 =	8 = 1 fluidounce	-	-	-	=	1.8047	"		
7680 =	128 = 16 = 1 pint	-	-	-	=	28.875	"		
61440 =	1024 = 128 = 8 = 1 gallon	-	-	-	=	231	"		

For a long time, the Royal Colleges of Physicians in England, Scotland, and Ireland declined to recognize the use of measures in preparing and dispensing medicines, on the ground that the varying densities of different fluids rendered it difficult to use one common measure for all without risk of serious errors. But as druggists and medical practitioners constantly employed measures, in defiance of the prohibition, and as the practice, besides being attended with great and obvious convenience, was found to be less fraught with danger than had been conceived, the London College in the first instance, and subsequently the other colleges also, recognized a system of measures of their own, founded on the standard measures of the country. The Colleges of London and Edinburgh, adopting the imperial pint of 1826 as the basis, divide it into twenty parts, called fluidounces; each of which corresponds exactly with an avoirdupois ounce of distilled water at 62° F. and 30° B., and therefore contains 437.5 grains troy. The fluidounce is subdivided into eight parts of 54.6875 grains, termed fluidrachms; and each of these consists of sixty parts, called minims, which therefore amount each in weight to 0.91146 troy grain of distilled water.

The last edition of the Dublin Pharmacopœia having been published immediately before the passing of the Act of 1826, the imperial standard measures could not be adopted in that work as the basis of apothecaries' measure. The College, however, recognized a system adopted in a previous edition of the London Pharmacopœia, and founded on the wine measure, in general use in Britain prior to the legislative alterations of 1826. According to this system, the old wine gallon of 231 cubic inches, or 58317.8 troy grains of distilled water at 62° F. and 30° B., is divided into eight "pounds by measure" or old wine pints, each containing 7289.725 grains of water. The pint is subdivided into sixteen "ounces by measure," containing each 455.6075 grains; the ounce is divided into eight "drachms by measure" of 56.95 grains each; and the drachm is divided into three "scruples by measure," each of which contains nineteen grains troy, and consists of twenty "grains by measure." Care must be taken, therefore, not to confound the Dublin apothecaries' measure with that more recently adopted by the two British Colleges.

IMPERIAL MEASURE.

									Grains troy.
1 minim								=	0.91
60 =	1 fluidrachm							=	54.7
480 =	8 " 1 fluidounce							=	437.5 = 1 oz.
9600 =	160 " = 20 " = 1 pint							=	8750 = 1.25 lb.
76800 =	1280 " = 160 " = 8 " = 1 gallon							=	70000 = 10 lbs.

VALUE OF WINE OR APOTHECARIES' MEASURE IN IMPERIAL MEASURE.

Wine Measure.	Apothecaries' Measure.			
	Pints.	Fluidounces.	Fluidrachms.	Minims.
1 gallon =	6	13	2	23
1 pint =		16	5	18
1 fluidounce =		1	0	20
1 fluidrachm =			1	2½

VALUE OF IMPERIAL MEASURE IN WINE OR APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.

	Gallon.	Pints.	Fluidounces.	Fluidrachms.	Minims.
1 gallon	1	1	9	5	8
1 pint		1	3	1	58
1 fluidounce				7	41
1 fluidrachm					58

Besides these regular and authorized measures, there are others constantly used in the preparation and administration of medicines, which require notice. These, which have been adopted for convenience, are far from being uniform, but may be used without danger for ordinary purposes. Drs. Wood and Bache estimate the

Teacup	as containing about	four fluidounces.
Wineglass	“ “	two fluidounces.
Tablespoon	“ “	a half a fluidounce.
Teaspoon	“ “	a fluidrachm.

Dr. Christison gives a somewhat different calculation; he considers

A Tumbler	to contain	eight fluidounces.
Breakfast cup	“	do do
Teacup	“	five fluidounces.
Wineglass	“	two fluidounces.
Tablespoon	“	half a fluidounce.
Dessertspoon	“	two fluidrachms.
Teaspoon	“	one fluidrachm.

In both these estimates, the teaspoon is rated too low; they apply very well to the teaspoonful formerly used, but not to the much larger kind now in general use, which approaches the dessertspoon in capacity. Quart and pint bottles are also sometimes employed as measures of capacity for medical purposes; but they are very fallacious guides of quantity, as the so called quart bottle never holds a quart, nor the misnamed pint bottle a pint. The first seldom holds more than twenty-six to twenty-seven fluidounces, and the latter from thirteen to fourteen.

It is still more common to estimate small quantities or doses of medicine by drops, as representing, and equivalent to, minims. This is so convenient, that it is not likely to be abandoned, though nothing can be more erroneous, as the size of the drop of the same fluid varies much with the form of the mouth of the bottle, its size, the mode in which the operation is performed, and still more from the nature of the fluid thus attempted to be measured. Numerous experiments have been made on the subject, but can only be considered as approximate estimates, though sufficiently accurate for practical purposes.

Mr. Alsop, of London, some years since, published the result of some experiments made by him, which show the great variation to which this mode of measuring is liable. The following proves that the number of drops required to measure a fluidrachm are widely different when dropped from a large or a small bottle.

One fluidrachm.		Large bottle.	Small bottle.
Diluted sulphuric acid	- - - -	24 drops	84 drops
Scheele's hydrocyanic acid	- - - -	35 “	60 “
Distilled water	- - - -	31 “	54 “
Solution of ammonia	- - - -	40 “	48 “
Tincture of opium	- - - -	84 “	135 “
Rectified spirit	- - - -	100 “	130 “
Tincture of muriate of iron	- - - -	100 “	150 “

Mr. Durand, of Philadelphia, in an able paper on the subject (*Journ. Phila. Col. of Pharm.*, vol. i. p. 165), says, “The bulk of drops depends not only on the density of the liquids which furnish them, and the cohesion of the constituent particles of that liquid, but also on the shape of the mouth of the vessel from which they are poured. An open vessel with a beak, such as the common graduated measure, affords a larger drop than a bottle with the stopper half drawn out; a mode commonly practiced. That furnished by the dropping tube is still smaller, and is ever liable to vary with the greater or lesser diameter of its extremity. Besides, in every instance, the first drops poured from any vessel are always smaller than those subsequently obtained.”

He goes on to say that the following may be considered as established:—

1. That liquids which contain a small proportion of water afford a small drop; while, on the contrary, liquids containing a large quantity of water furnish a large

drop. For instance, concentrated acids, ethers, rectified alcohol, fixed and essential oils, &c., which contain a very small proportion of water, yield a smaller drop than diluted acids, weak alcohol, wine, &c.

2. That, among liquids containing a large proportion of water, those which are not charged with remedial substances give a larger and heavier drop than those same liquids containing extraneous bodies in solution. Thus, weak alcohol, wine, vinegar, and water furnish a larger and heavier drop than the tinctures prepared from them.

The following table illustrates his remarks:—

TABLE

Showing the Differences between Minims, Drops, and Grains of various Medicinal Liquid Preparations of the Pharmacopœia of the United States, &c.

PREPARATIONS.	No. of drops in 20 minims.	No. of min. in 20 drops.	No. of drops in 20 grains.	No. of grains in 20 drops.
Sulphuric acid - - - - -	30	13.3	25	16
Sulphuric ether - - - - -	50	8	60	6
Rectified alcohol - - - - -	46	8.6	57	7.1
Nitric acid - - - - -	28	14.2	22.2	18
Acetic acid (crystallizable) - - - - -	40	10	40	10
Muriatic acid - - - - -	18	22.2	18.1	22
Oil of wormseed (chenopod, anthelminticum) - - - - -	40	10	50	8
of peppermint, aniseed, sweet almond, olive, palma christi - - - - -	40	10	43.5	9
of cloves - - - - -	40	10	36	11
of cinnamon - - - - -	40	10	32	12.5
Copaiba - - - - -	40	10	40	10
Diluted alcohol - - - - -	40	10	42	9.5
Tincture of hydriodate of potassa, cantharides, kino, digitalis, assafetida, sulphuric acid, colchicum, opium, valerian, guaiacum - - - - -	40	10	43	9.3
of valerian, guaiacum (volatile) - - - - -	40	10	50	8
of muriate of iron - - - - -	44	9.1	50	8
Wine, Teneriffe - - - - -	26	15.3	25	16
antimonial - - - - -	24	16.6	26	15.3
of opium (Sydenham's laudanum) - - - - -	26	15.3	29	13.7
of colchicum root and seeds - - - - -	25	16	29	13.7
Vinegar, distilled - - - - -	19	21	20	20
of opium (black drop) } of colchicum } of squill } - - - - -	26	15.3	25	16
Water, distilled - - - - -	15	26.6	17.5	24.5
solution of hydrocyanic acid - - - - -	15	26.6	17.5	24.5
sulphuric acid (1 to 7) - - - - -	17	23.5	17	23.5
nitric " " - - - - -	17	23.5	17	23.5
ammonia (strong) - - - - -	18	22.2	18.5	22
" (weak) - - - - -	15	26.6	20	20
hydriodate of potassa - - - - -	18	22.2	20	20
arsenite of potassa - - - - -	19	21	20	20

The only mode to obviate these discrepancies is for the physician to order the administration of small quantities of fluid medicines in minims, and not in drops, which would induce the use of a minim measure in every sick room.

FRENCH MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 millilitre	-	-	-	-	-	=	16.2318 minims.
10 =	1 centilitre	-	-	-	-	=	2.7053 fl. dr.
100 =	10 =	1 decilitre	-	-	-	=	3.3816 fl. ounces
1000 =	100 =	10 =	1 litre	-	-	=	2.1135 pints.
10000 =	1000 =	100 =	10 =	1 decalitre	-	=	2.6419 gallons.
100000 =	10000 =	1000 =	100 =	10 =	1 hectolitre	=	26.4190 "
1000000 =	100000 =	10000 =	1000 =	100 =	10 =	1 kilolitre =	264.1900 "

Litres.	Eng. cubic inches.	Imperial pints.	Wine pints.	Troy ounces of water.
1 =	61.028 =	1.7608 =	2.1135 =	31.104
2 =	122.056 =	3.5216 =	4.2270 =	62.208
3 =	183.084 =	5.2822 =	6.3405 =	96.312
4 =	244.112 =	7.0430 =	8.4541 =	128.416
5 =	305.140 =	8.8038 =	10.5476 =	160.520
6 =	366.168 =	10.5646 =	12.6811 =	192.624
7 =	427.196 =	12.3253 =	14.7947 =	224.728
8 =	488.224 =	14.0861 =	16.9082 =	256.832
9 =	549.252 =	15.8469 =	19.0217 =	288.936

The former measure in use before the introduction of the metrical system was the *pint*, and its subdivisions; and it still continues to be employed in some parts. It agrees with the metrical measure as follows:—

1 demi-poisson	=	62.50 grammes	=	0 litre	0 decilitre	1 centilitre.
1 poisson	=	125	=	0 "	1 "	2 "
1 demi-setier	=	250	=	0 "	2 "	5 "
1 chopine	=	500	=	0 "	5 "	0 "
1 pinte	=	1000	=	1 "	0 "	0 "

The subjoined is a list of the principal liquid measures of Europe, with their corresponding value in the metrical measure of France:—

AUSTRIA.—The fundamental unity is the *mass* or *kanne* = 71.3343 Par. cubic inches, or 1.415015 litre. The mass is divided into 3 *seidel*, and 40 mass make one *eimer*.

BADEN.—The fundamental unity is the *mass* = 1.5 decimetre cubic, and accordingly equivalent to 1.5 litre.

BAVARIA.—The fundamental unity is the *mass* = 43 decimal cubic inches of Bavaria, or 1.06921728 litre. The mass is divided into 4 *schoppen*.

DENMARK.—The fundamental unity is the *pott* ($\frac{1}{32}$ part of a cubic foot Danish), equivalent to 0.96529 litre. The pott is divided into four *pegel*, and 2 potts make a *kanne*.

GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE.—The fundamental unity is the *mass*, which corresponds exactly to 2 litres. The mass is divided into 4 *schoppen*.

NAPLES.—The unity is the *barile*, equivalent to 43.6216 litres.

PORTUGAL.—The unity is the *almude*, equivalent to 16.451 litres.

PRUSSIA.—The unity is the *quart*. This measure has a capacity of 64 cubic inches of distilled water, at 61.25 Fahr. and 27° 10' barom., = 57.724 cubic inches of Paris, or 1.145 litre.

ROME.—The unity is the *barile*, equivalent to 58.3416 litres.

RUSSIA.—The unity is the *wedro*, which contains 750 cubic inches of distilled water at 50° Fahr. and 30° barom., = 30 pounds Russian. The wedro is equivalent to 12.28963047 litres, and one litre is accordingly equivalent to 0.081369410776019 wedro. The wedro is divided into 10 *stof*, and the stof into 10 *tschark*.

SPAIN.—The unity is the *arroba*, equivalent to 16.073 litres.

SWEDEN.—The fundamental unity is the *kanna*, which contains 100 cubic decimal inches of pure water at 62° Fahr., *in vacuo*, equivalent to 6.151951 pounds Swedish. One pound Swedish of pure water at 62° Fahr. *in vacuo*, is equal to 0.4250104 litre;

the *kanna* is consequently equivalent to 2.6146431552904 litres, or, calculated upon the maximum density of water, 2.617341607126 litres, or, in shorter terms, 2.62 litres. The *kanna* is divided into 2 *stop*, the *stop* into 4 *quarter*, and the *quarter* into 4 *jungfrus*.

TURIN.—The unity is the *brenta*, divided into 36 pints, and equivalent to 49.28468 litres.

TUSCANY.—The unity is the *barile*, equivalent to 45.584 litres.

WIRTEMBERG.—The unity is the *mass*, which contains 78.125 cubic inches (Wirttemberg measure), and is equivalent to 1.83705 litre. The *mass* is divided into four *schoppen*.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

The following remarks on Specific Gravity have been taken from Redwood's edition to Gray's Supplement, and comprise in a condensed form much useful information.

The determination of the specific gravity of a body consists in estimating the weight of a given volume of it, as compared with an equal volume of some other body. The bodies usually taken as the standard of comparison are *pure water* for solids and liquids, and *atmospheric air* for gases.

The *specific gravity of a solid* is determined by first weighing it in the ordinary manner with an accurate balance suspended in the air; then attaching a horse-hair, or fine silken thread to the solid body, immersing it in pure distilled water, and weighing it while thus immersed. The weight of the body in air, divided by the difference between its weight in air and its weight in water, will be its specific gravity. Thus a piece of lead is found to weigh 398 grains in air. When immersed in water, its weight is 362.4 grains; and the difference between these two weights, namely, 35.6, is the weight of the volume of water displaced by the lead, or of a volume of water equal to that of the lead. The volume of water being taken as unity, the specific gravity of the lead is found by the following rule of three sum:—

35.6 : 1 : : 398 + 11.176, the specific gravity of the lead.

In taking the specific gravity of *a solid substance lighter than water*, some modification of the process is required: but we have, nevertheless, the same preliminary points to determine; first, the weight of the substance in air; and secondly, the weight of an equal volume of water. This may be illustrated by taking the specific gravity of a piece of wax. The weight of the wax in air is 105.4 grains. On immersing the wax in water, two pressures are exerted—a pressure downwards, equal to the gravity or weight of the wax, and a pressure upwards, equal to the weight of the volume of water displaced by the wax; but the specific gravity of water being greater than that of wax, the upward pressure preponderates, and the wax rises to the surface. Thus, we find that a volume of water equal to that of the wax weighs as much as the wax, and something more. We must ascertain how much more; and this is done in the following manner: Some body heavier than water, and the weight of which in water is known, is attached to the wax, and the two bodies are weighed in water together. A piece of lead may be used for this purpose. The lead, alone, weighs 378 grains in water; with the wax attached to it, the weight in water is 372.4 grains, making a difference of 5.6 grains; and this 5.6 grains is equal to the excess of the upward over the downward pressure on the wax, when immersed in water. Thus, a volume of water equal to that of the wax weighs 5.6 grains more than the wax, or $105.4 + 5.6 = 111$ grains.

Then, $111 : 1 : : 105.5 : 0.949$, the specific gravity of the wax.

It sometimes happens that the solid substance, the specific gravity of which is to be determined, is *in powder*, or *in several small particles*. In such cases, it is found convenient to proceed as in the following method of taking the specific gravity of calomel:—

100 grains of calomel are introduced into a specific gravity bottle, which holds 1000 grains of distilled water; the bottle is filled up with water, and the weight of the contents is found to be 1083.7 grains; deducting the weight of the calomel (100 grains) from this, the remainder (983.7 grains) will be the weight of the water in the

bottle, and the difference (16.3 grains) between this and 1000 grains, the weight of the whole contents of the bottle when filled with distilled water, is the weight of a volume of water equal to the volume of the calomel.

Then, $16.3 : 1 :: 100 : 6.03$, the specific gravity of the calomel.

In taking the *specific gravity of substances soluble in water*, other modifications of the process are required. Sometimes the substance may be covered with a thin coating of varnish, so as to protect it from the action of the water. This method answers very well for blue pill, which may be brushed over with a strong tincture of mastic, and then proceeded with as in the case of the lead. In other instances, however, it is necessary to pursue a different course. Thus, any powder that is soluble in water must have its specific gravity taken, in the first instance, with reference to some liquid in which it is not soluble. Spirit of wine, oil of turpentine, or olive oil, may be used in such cases. The process may be illustrated by describing the method of taking the specific gravity of guano in oil of turpentine.

In the first place, the specific gravity of the oil of turpentine is ascertained to be 0.874. Then 100 grains of guano are introduced into a specific gravity bottle, as in the case of the calomel; and the bottle being filled up with oil of turpentine, the weight of the contents is found to be 922.7 grains, from which, deducting 100 grains, the remainder (842.7 grains) will represent the oil not displaced by the guano; and this, deducted from 874 grains, the quantity of oil the bottle is capable of holding, leaves 51.3 grains as the weight of a volume of oil of turpentine equal to that of the guano. Now, $874 : 51.3 :: 1000 : 58.7$, the weight of a volume of water equal to that of the guano.

Then, $58.7 : 1 :: 100 : 1.7$, the specific gravity of the guano.

The methods by which the *specific gravities of liquids* are usually determined may be divided into two classes:—

1st. Those which consist in filling any suitable vessel with the liquid to be estimated, ascertaining the weight of the contents, and dividing this by the weight of the same volume of water.

2d. Those which consist in displacing a portion of the liquid by some solid body floating in it, and estimating the specific gravity according to the weight and volume of the substance immersed, as compared with its immersion in water.

In the first case, the instruments employed are a specific gravity bottle and an ordinary balance.

In the second case, the instruments used may be comprehended under the general terms of *hydrometers* or *aréometers*. These, however, are distinguished from each other, for there are many varieties of them, by different names, according to the particular purpose for which they are respectively intended, or from some peculiarity in their construction.

The *specific gravity bottle* affords the most accurate means of determining the comparative densities of liquids. It consists, usually, of a globular bottle with a flat bottom and a slender neck, which holds exactly 1000 grains of distilled water at a certain fixed temperature. It is very easy at any time to test the accuracy of one of these bottles by a single experiment; and, having ascertained that the bottle is correctly adjusted with regard to distilled water, the indications afforded with any other liquid will be equally trustworthy. The weight in grains of the quantity of any liquid filling such bottle will indicate its specific gravity.

Hydrometers, or *aréometers*, are floating instruments, and their application for the purpose of determining the specific gravities of liquids depends upon the fact that a body immersed in any liquid sustains a pressure from below upwards equal to the weight of the volume of the liquid displaced by such body.

The use of hydrometers for determining the specific gravities of liquids has been traced back to a period about 300 years before Christ; an instrument of this kind being described as the invention of Archimedes, the Sicilian mathematician. It subsequently fell into disuse, but was again brought into notice by Basil Valentine.

There are two kinds of hydrometers, which may be taken as the types of all the different varieties in regard to construction:—

1st. Those which are always immersed in the liquids to be tried, to the same

depth, and to which weights are added to adjust the instrument to the density of any particular liquid. Of this description are Fahrenheit's, Nicholson's, and Guyton de Morveau's hydrometers.

2d. Those which are always used with the same weight, but which sink into the liquids to be tried to different depths, according to the densities of the liquids. These usually have graduated scales attached to their stems. Of this description are the common glass hydrometers, generally including those of Baumé, Cartier, Gay Lussac, Twaddle, Zanetti, &c., and the specific gravity beads.

Sikes's and Dicas's hydrometers combine the principles of both types, having movable weights and graduated scales.

Hydrometers may also be divided into two classes, as follows:—

First. Those having a general application, for determining the comparative densities of any liquids.

Second. Those intended for special application; as for estimating the comparative strengths of spirits, or the comparative densities of syrups, oils, &c.

Fahrenheit's, Nicholson's, Guyton de Morveau's, and the common glass hydrometers, including Baumé's, Cartier's, Zanetti's, and the specific gravity beads, belong to the first class.

Gay Lussac's, Sikes's, and Dicas's hydrometers, the saccharometer, urinometer, and elaëometer, belong to the second class.

Fahrenheit's hydrometer consists of two glass bulbs blown in a glass tube, like a common hydrometer, excepting that the upper bulb is larger, and the stem, which is small, is terminated at the top in a cup or funnel. It has a mark on the middle of the stem, indicating the point at which the instrument is to be made to float, by means of weights put into the cup.

Nicholson's hydrometer is a modification of Fahrenheit's. It is made of brass, and consists of a hollow globe, to which is fixed a slender stem surmounted by a cup; on the opposite side of the globe is another cup fixed in a kind of stirrup, and loaded, so that this may always form the lowest point of the instrument when immersed in any liquid. There is a mark on the middle of the upper stem, indicating the point at which the instrument is to be made to float. A certain weight is introduced into the cup, to cause the instrument to sink to the proper mark in distilled water. On immersing the hydrometer into any other liquid, more or less weight will have to be put into the cup, according as such liquid is more or less dense than water. Thus the relative densities of liquids are determined.

This instrument is also applicable for taking the specific gravities of solids. If the solid substance be put into the cup as part of the weight required to sink the hydrometer in distilled water, the weight of the substance in air is ascertained; and if it be then put into the lower cup, immersed in the water, and the instrument again adjusted, its weight in water is ascertained; and from these its specific gravity is calculated.

Guyton de Morveau's hydrometer is similar to Fahrenheit's.

Baumé's hydrometers are used extensively in this country, as well as in France, and are applicable for all kinds of liquids. There are two distinct instruments: one for liquids lighter than water, and the other for liquids heavier than water. The latter is, for distinction, called the *acidometer* or *saccharometer* (*pèse-acide* or *pèse-sirop*); the former, the *spirit hydrometer* (*pèse-esprit*).

Baumé's acidometer is made in the form of the common hydrometers. It consists of a glass tube terminated at the lower end by two bulbs, the lowest bulb being much smaller than the other, and intended to contain the ballast with which the instrument is loaded. The scale is marked on a slip of paper, or of ivory, fixed in the tube, and is adjusted in the following manner: The top of the tube being open, the slip of paper on which the scale is to be marked is put into the stem, and the instrument is then immersed in pure distilled water; quicksilver is now dropped into the lower ball until the instrument sinks so low in the water that only the top of the stem remains above the surface, and a mark is made on the glass denoting exactly the point to which it sinks. The instrument is now taken out of the pure water and put into a solution of fifteen parts of common salt in eighty-five parts of distilled

water, this solution being at the same temperature as the water in which the instrument was previously immersed; the point to which it sinks in this solution is to be marked on the stem as before, and the distance between the two marks being taken with a pair of compasses, and transferred to the slip of paper, the first is made the zero or 0, and the other the 15th degree of the scale. This distance being divided into fifteen equal parts or divisions, each division is called a degree, and the scale is completed by adding as many more degrees as the length of the stem will admit of. This being done, the slip of paper is again introduced into its place, and so fixed that the zero (0) of the scale shall be exactly opposite the first mark made on the glass. The end of the stem is now sealed with the flame of a blowpipe.

Baumé's spirit hydrometer is similar in form to the acidometer; but the weight of the instrument, and the scale, are different. In this case, the hydrometer is first immersed, as before, in pure distilled water; but it is made to float, so that the greater part of the stem shall be above the surface of the water. This point is marked, and the instrument is then transferred to a solution of ten parts of common salt in ninety parts of water, when another mark is made. The distance between these marks is made ten degrees of the scale, which are divided with the compasses, and marked on the slip of paper, as in the other case, the floating point in the solution of salt being made the zero, and the degrees carried upwards from this point.

The temperature at which these instruments were originally adjusted by Baumé, was 10° Reaumur, or 12.5 Centigrade; but those made in England are usually adjusted at 60° Fahrenheit. It is sometimes important to be aware of this difference.

Cartier's hydrometer is much used in France. It is only applicable for liquids lighter than water. This instrument is a modification of Baumé's spirit hydrometer, the form of the instrument being the same, and the same point being taken as the zero of the scale; but the space which, in Baumé's scale, is divided into 32°, is in Cartier's divided into 30°.

It is becoming the common practice in this country to have the scales of hydrometers marked with the specific gravities intended to be indicated, and this is by far the most convenient kind of hydrometer for general use.

Twaddle's hydrometers are much used in Scotland, and occasionally in England. They are made of glass like the common hydrometers, and are sold in sets of six. Each degree on the scale is equal to 0.005 of specific gravity, so that the specific gravity of a liquid is found, with these hydrometers, by multiplying the number of degrees indicated by 5, and adding 1000. Thus, 10° by Twaddle's hydrometer, $\times 5 + 1000 = 1.050$ specific gravity.

Zanetti's hydrometers, which are made at Manchester, are also sold in sets of six. With these the specific gravity is got by adding a cipher to the number of degrees indicated.

Specific gravity beads, sometimes called *Lovi's beads*, are hollow sealed globes of glass, about the size of small pistol-bullets. Each bead is a small hydrometer, intended to indicate one fixed density, by its remaining half way between the top and bottom of the liquid into which it is introduced. These beads are sold in sets, each one being marked with the specific gravity it is to indicate at a certain fixed temperature. They are very useful in making mixtures of any required densities, as, for instance, in making test acids.

Gay Lussac's alcolometre is frequently employed in France; it is adapted only for estimating the strength of spirits. The instrument is made like a common glass hydrometer, the scale of which is divided into 100 parts or degrees. The lowest division marked 0, at the bottom of the scale, denotes the specific gravity of pure water at a temperature of 15° cent., and the highest division, at the top of the scale, the specific gravity of absolute alcohol at the same temperature. The intermediate degrees indicate the number of volumes of absolute alcohol in 100 volumes of the spirit tried. The instrument is accompanied by a table for correcting the numbers marked on the scale, when it is used at any other temperature than that of 15° cent.

Sikes's hydrometer is used exclusively in the collection of the spirit revenue. It consists of a spherical ball or float, and an upper and a lower stem made of brass; the upper stem has ten principal divisions, numbered 1, 2, 3, &c., which are each subdivided into ten parts.

vided into five parts; the lower stem is made conical, and has a pear-shaped loaded bulb at its lower extremity. There are nine movable weights, having the form of circular discs, and numbered 10, 20, 30, and so on to 90. Each of the circular weights is cut into its centre, so that it can be placed on the inferior conical stem, and slid down to the bulb; but, in consequence of the enlargement of the cone, they cannot slip off at the bottom, but must be drawn up to the thin part for this purpose. The instrument is adjusted to strong spirit, specific gravity .825, at 60° Fahr., this being reckoned as standard alcohol. In this spirit, the instrument floats at the first division, 0, or zero, without a weight. In weaker spirit, having a greater density, the hydrometer will not sink so low; and, if the density be much greater, it will be necessary to add one of the weights to cause the entire immersion of the bulb of the instrument. Each weight represents as many principal divisions of the stem as its number indicates: thus, the heaviest weight, marked 90, is equivalent to 90 divisions of the stem, and the instrument with this weight added floats at 0 in distilled water. As each principal division on the stem is divided into five, the instrument has a range of 500 degrees between *standard alcohol*, specific gravity .825, and water. In using this instrument, it is immersed in the spirit, and pressed down by the hand to 0, till the whole divided part of the stem be wet. The force of the hand required to sink it will be a guide in selecting the proper weight. Having taken one of the circular weights, which is necessary for this purpose, it is slipped on the conical stem. The instrument is again immersed, and pressed down as before to 0, and is then allowed to rise and settle at any point of the scale. The eye is then brought to the level of the surface of the spirit, and the part of the stem cut by the surface, *as seen from below*, is marked. The number thus indicated by the stem is added to the number of the weight employed, and with this sum at the side, and the temperature of the spirits at the top, the strength *per cent.* is found in a table which accompanies the hydrometer. The strength is expressed in numbers denoting the excess or deficiency *per cent.* of proof spirit in any sample; and the number itself, having its decimal point removed two places to the left, becomes a factor, whereby the gauged contents of a cask or vessel of such spirit being multiplied, and the product being added to the gauged contents if over proof, or deducted from it if under proof, the result will be the actual quantity of proof spirit contained in such cask or vessel.

Dicas's hydrometer is similar in construction to Sikes's; and it is used in a similar manner, with the same result, indicating the relation of the spirit tried to standard proof spirit.

It is the practice in commerce to designate the strength of spirit as so many degrees above or below proof, the government having fixed upon what is called *proof spirit* as the standard in comparison with which the strength of all spirit shall be estimated. The term *proof* is said to have been derived from the ancient practice of trying the strength of spirit by pouring it over gunpowder in a cup, and then setting fire to the spirit; if, when the spirit had burned away, the gunpowder exploded, the spirit was said to be *over proof*: if, on the other hand, the gunpowder failed to ignite, in consequence of the water left from the spirit, it was said to be *under proof*. The weakest spirit capable of firing gunpowder in this way was called *proof spirit*: but it requires a spirit nearly of the strength of what is now called rectified spirit to stand this test. The *standard proof spirit* of the excise is defined by law (56 Geo. III. cap. 140) to be "*that which, at a temperature of 51° by Fahrenheit's thermometer, weighs exactly twelve-thirteenth parts of an equal measure of distilled water.*" This will have a specific gravity of .923 at 51° Fahr., or about .920 at 60° Fahr. The *standard alcohol* of the excise is spirit, the specific gravity of which is .825 at 60° Fahr. By "*spirit 60 degrees over proof*," is understood a spirit, 100 measures of which, added to 60 measures of water, will form *standard proof spirit*, sp. gr. 920. By "*spirit 10 degrees under proof*," is understood a spirit, 100 measures of which, mixed with 10 measures of standard alcohol, sp. gr. .825, will form *standard proof spirit*.

Saccharometers, which are hydrometers intended for determining the density of syrups, are usually made and graduated in the same manner as Baumé's acidometers, and differ only from these in being made smaller; but the scale is sometimes graduated to indicate the proportion of sugar in the solution.

The *urinometer* is a small hydrometer, originally suggested by Dr. Prout, for estimating the density of urine. The scale is divided into 60 degrees, the zero being the point at which it floats in distilled water. The numbers on the scale, added to 1000, the assumed sp. gr. of water, give the specific gravities at the respective points; thus, supposing the number cut by the surface of the liquid to be 30, this indicates a sp. gr. 1030. The letters H. S., on the back of the scale, signify *healthy standard*, which ranges from 10° to 20° of the scale.

The *claëometer* is a very delicate glass hydrometer, intended for testing the purity of olive oil or oil of almonds, by determining their densities. The 0 or zero of the scale is the point at which the instrument floats in *oil of poppy seeds*. The point at which it floats in *pure olive oil* is made the 50th degree, and the space between these two points is divided into 50 equal parts, and numbered accordingly. It floats at 38 or 38½° in *pure oil of almonds*.

The following tables have been drawn up for the purpose of showing the relations between the indications afforded by some of the foregoing instruments.

Relation between Specific Gravities, and Degrees of Baumé's Hydrometer for Liquids heavier than Water.

Sp. gr.	Baumé.	Sp. gr.	Baumé.	Sp. gr.	Baumé.	Sp. gr.	Baumé.	Sp. gr.	Baumé.
1.000	= 0	1.116	= 15	1.264	= 30	1.454	= 45	1.714	= 60
1.007	1	1.125	16	1.275	31	1.470	46	1.736	61
1.014	2	1.134	17	1.286	32	1.485	47	1.758	62
1.022	3	1.143	18	1.298	33	1.501	48	1.779	63
1.029	4	1.152	19	1.309	34	1.526	49	1.801	64
1.036	5	1.161	20	1.321	35	1.532	50	1.823	65
1.044	6	1.171	21	1.334	36	1.549	51	1.847	66
1.052	7	1.180	22	1.346	37	1.566	52	1.872	67
1.060	8	1.190	23	1.359	38	1.583	53	1.897	68
1.067	9	1.199	24	1.372	39	1.601	54	1.921	69
1.075	10	1.210	25	1.384	40	1.618	55	1.946	70
1.083	11	1.221	26	1.398	41	1.637	56	1.974	71
1.091	12	1.231	27	1.412	42	1.656	57	2.002	72
1.100	13	1.242	28	1.426	43	1.676	58	2.031	73
1.108	14	1.252	29	1.440	44	1.695	59	2.059	74
								2.087	75

Relation between Specific Gravities, and Degrees of Baumé's Hydrometer for Liquids lighter than Water.

Sp. gr.	Baumé.	Sp. gr.	Baumé.	Sp. gr.	Baumé.	Sp. gr.	Baumé.	Sp. gr.	Baumé.
1000	= 10	0.936	= 20	0.880	= 30	0.830	= 40	0.785	= 50
0.993	11	0.930	21	0.874	31	0.825	41	0.781	51
0.986	12	0.924	22	0.869	32	0.820	42	0.777	52
0.980	13	0.918	23	0.864	33	0.816	43	0.773	53
0.973	14	0.913	24	0.859	34	0.811	44	0.768	54
0.967	15	0.907	25	0.854	35	0.807	45	0.764	55
0.960	16	0.901	26	0.849	36	0.802	46	0.760	56
0.954	17	0.896	27	0.844	37	0.798	47	0.757	57
0.948	18	0.890	28	0.839	38	0.794	48	0.753	58
0.942	19	0.885	29	0.834	39	0.789	49	0.749	59
								0.745	60

TEMPERATURES TO BE OBSERVED IN CERTAIN PHARMACEUTICAL OPERATIONS.

In the fermentation of saccharine solutions, the highest temperature should not exceed 86° (Thomson).

The lowest temperature at which they will ferment is 38° (Thomson).

The process of acetous fermentation is best conducted at a temperature of about 86°.

The temperature requisite to coagulate albumen varies with the state of dilution. If the quantity of albumen be so great that the liquid has a slimy aspect, a heat of 145° or 150° suffices, but in a very dilute condition boiling is required (Fownes).

In the London and U. S. Pharmacopœias:

When a boiling heat is directed, a temperature is meant of 212° Fahr.

When a gentle heat is directed, a temperature is meant of from 90° to 100°.

The specific gravities of substances ordered in the London Pharmacopœia are to be taken at a temperature of 62°.

A water bath is that by which any substance contained in a proper vessel is exposed either to hot water, or the vapor of boiling water. A sand bath is made of sand, to be gradually heated, in which anything is placed contained in a proper vessel.

Syrups are to be kept in a place where the temperature never exceeds 55°.

Vegetables, shortly after they have been gathered, those excepted which ought to be fresh, are to be lightly strewed, and dried as quickly as possible with a gentle heat (90° to 100°). They are to be kept afterwards in proper vessels, excluded from the access of light and moisture.

In the Dublin Pharmacopœia:

By the term superior heat is meant some degree between 200° and 212°.

When a medium heat is directed, a temperature is meant between 100° and 200°.

When an inferior heat is directed, a temperature is meant between 90° and 100°.

In the process of digestion, an inferior heat is to be applied, unless it should be otherwise directed. In the process of maceration, a heat should be applied between 60° and 90°.

In the Dublin, Edinburgh, and U. S. Pharmacopœias:

Whenever mention occurs of the specific gravity of any body, its temperature is supposed to be at 60°.

HYDROMETRICAL EQUIVALENTS.

Sp. gr. at 60° Fahr.	100 parts contain of		1000 parts contain of standard alc. sp. gr. 825	Sikes.	Baumé.	Cartier.	Per cent. of alcohol, sp. gr. 796 by volume. Gay Lussac.
	Alcohol sp. gr. 796.	Water. By weight.					
796	100	0			46.5	43.48	100
797	99.5	.5					99.75
798	99	1			46	43.06	99.50
799	98.67	1.33					99.25
800	98.33	1.67					99
801	98	2					98.75
802	97.67	2.33			45	42.14	98.50
803	97.33	2.67				42	98.28
804	97	3					98.15
805	96.67	3.33					98
806	96.33	3.67					97.80
806.5	96.17	3.83			44	41.22	97.70

Sp. gr. at 60° Fah.	100 parts contain of		1000 parts contain of standard alc. sp. gr. 825.	Sikes.	Baumé.	Cartier.	Per cent. of alcohol, sp. gr. 796 by volume. Gay Lussac.
	Alcohol sp. gr. 796.	Water. By weight.					
807	96	4					97.60
808	95.5	4.5				41	97.40
809	95	5					97.29
809.5	94.89	5.10					97.10
810	94.67	5.33					97
811	94.33	5.67			43	40.34	96.75
812	94	6					96.50
813	93.67	6.33				40	96.25
814	93.33	6.67					96
815	93	7					95.75
816	92.5	7.5			42	39.40	95.50
817	92	8					95.25
818	91.67	8.33					95
818.6	91.5	8.5				39	94.90
819	91.33	8.67					94.75
820	91	9					94.50
821	91.5	9.5			41	38.46	94.25
822	90	10					94
823	89.67	10.33				38	93.75
824	89.33	10.67					93.50
825	89	11	1000	63	O. P. 40	37.55	93.25
826	88.5	11.5	993	62			93
827	88	12	988.5	61.5		37	92.6
828	87.67	12.33	984	61	39.5		92.3
829	87.33	12.67	979.5	60.5	39	36.63	91
830	87	13	975	60			91.7
831	86.5	13.5	970.5	59.5	38.5	36.17	91.35
832	86	14	966	59		36	91
833	85.67	14.33	961.5	58.3			90.65
834	85.33	14.67	957	58	38	35.72	90.3
835	85	15	953	57.5			90
836	84.67	15.33	949	57	37.5	35.26	89.7
837	84.33	15.67	944.5	56.5			89.35
837.6	84.25	15.75	942.5	56.3		35	89.20
838	84	16	940	56			89
839	83.5	16.5	936	55.5	37	34.80	88.75
840	83	17	932	55			88.5
841	82.67	17.33	928	54.5	36.5		88.25
842	82.33	17.67	924	54		34.94	88
843	82	18	920	53.5		34	87.65
844	81.67	18.33	916	53	36	33.88	87.3
845	81.33	18.67	912	52.5			87
846	81	19	908	52			86.7
847	80.5	19.5	903	51	36.5	33.42	86.35
848	80	20	898	50			86
849	79.67	20.33	893	49.5			85.65
850	79.33	20.67	888	49	35	33	85.3
851	79	21	883	48.5			85
852	78.5	21.5	878	48	34.5	32.43	84.7
853	78	22	873	47.5			84.35
854	77.5	22.5	868	47			84
855	77	23	862.5	46.5	34	32.04	83.65
856	76.5	23.5	857	46			83.3

Sp. gr. at 60° Fah.	100 parts contain of		1000 parts contain of standard alc. sp. gr. 825.	Sikes.	Baumé.	Cartier.	Per cent. of alcohol, sp. gr. 796 by volume. Gay Lussac.
	Alcohol sp. gr. 796.	Water. By weight.					
857	76	24	853	45.5 O. P.	33.5	31.58	83
858	75.67	24.33	849	45			82.7
859	75.33	24.67	844.5	45			82.35
860	75	25	840	45	33	31.13	82
861	74.67	25.33	836.5	44.5		31	81.7
862	74.33	25.67	833	44			81.3
862.5	74.16	25.84	830.5	43.75	32.5	30.76	80
863	74	26	828	43.5			80.8
864	73.5	26.5	823	43			80.3
865	73	27	818	42.5	32	30.21	79.95
866	72.5	27.5	813	42			79.6
867	72	28	810	41			79.3
867.5	71.83	28.17	808.5	40.5	31.5	29.78	79.15
868	71.67	28.33	807	40			79
869	71.33	28.67	802.5	39.5			78.65
870	71	29	798	39	31	29.29	78.3
871	70.5	29.5	792.5	38.5			78
872	70	30	787	38		29	77.7
873	69.5	30.5	781.5	37	30.5	28.83	77.35
874	69	31	776	36			77
875	68.67	31.33	772	35			76.5
876	68.33	31.67	768	34	30	28.38	76
877	68	32	762.5	33			75.65
877.5	67.75	32.25	759.25	32.5		28	75.5
878	67.5	32.5	757	32			75.3
878.5	67.25	32.75	753.75	31.5	29.5	27.91	75
879	67	33	751.5	31			74.8
880	66.5	33.5	746	30			74.3
881	66	34	742	29.5	29	27.44	74
882	65.5	34.5	738	29			73.7
883	65	35	733.5	28.5		27	73.35
883.5	64.83	35.17	731.25	28.25	28.5	26.99	73.17
884	64.67	35.33	729	28			72.5
885	64.33	35.67	724	27.5			72
886	64	36	719	27	28	26.53	71.5
887	63.67	36.33	714	26			71
888	63.33	36.67	709	25			70.65
889	63	37	704	24.5	27.5	26.07	70.3
890	62.5	37.5	699	24			69.8
891	62	38	694	23			69.3
892	61.5	38.5	689	22	27	25.61	69
893	61	39	644.5	21			68.7
894	60.67	39.33	680	20			68.35
895	60.33	39.67	675.5	19.5			68.17
895.5	60.16	39.84	673.25	19.25	26.5	25.15	68
896	60	40	671	19		25	67.65
897	59.5	40.5	666.5	18			67.3
898	59	41	662	17	26	24.69	67
899	58.5	41.5	655.5	16			66.7
900	58	42	649	15			66.52
900.5	57.75	42.25	647	14.75	25.5	24.23	66.35
901	57.5	42.5	645	14.5			66.17
901.5	57.25	42.25	643	14.25		24	

Sp. gr. at 60° Fah.	100 parts contain of		1000 parts contain of standard alc. sp. gr. 825.	Sikes.	Baumé.	Cartier.	Per cent. of alcohol, sp. gr. 796 by volume. Gay Lussac.
	Alcohol sp. gr. 796.	Water. By weight.					
902	57	43	641	14 O. P.			66
903	56.5	43.5	636	13	25	23.77	65.5
904	56	44	631	12			65
905	55.5	44.5	626	11.5			64.5
906	55	45	621	11	24.5	23.31	64
907	54.5	45.5	616.5	10.5			63.65
908	54	46	612	10		23	63.3
909	53.5	46.5	607	9	24	22.85	62.65
910	53	47	602	8			62.3
911	52.5	47.5	595.5	7.5			61.9
912	52	48	591	7	23.5	22.39	61.5
913	51.67	48.33	586	6			61
914	51.33	48.67	581	5			60.5
915	51	49	576	4	23	21.94	60
916	50.5	49.5	571	3			59.6
917	50	50	560.5	2			59.3
918	49.67	50.33	562	1	22.5	21.48	59
919	49.33	50.67	554	.5			58.5
920	49	51	550	Proof			58
921	48.5	51.5	545	1 U. P.	22	21.02	57.5
922	48	52	540	2			57
923	47.5	52.5	535.5	3	21.5	20.56	56.5
924	47	53	531	4			56
925	46.5	53.5	526	5			55.5
926	46	54	521	6	21	20.10	55
927			515.5	6.5			
928	45	55	510	7			54
929	44.5	55.5	505	8			53.5
929.5	44.25	55.75	502.5	8.5	20.5	19.64	53.25
930	44	56	500	9			53
931	43.67	56.33	495.5	10			52.5
932	43.33	56.67	489	11			52
933	43	57	484	12	20	19.18	51.5
934	42.5	57.5	479	13		19	51
935	42	58	472.5	14			50.5
936	41.5	58.5	468	15	19.5	18.72	50
937	41	59	462	16			49.5
938	40.5	59.5	456	17			49
939	40	60	450	18	19	18.26	48.5
940	39.5	60.5	444	19			48
940.5	39.25	60.75	441	19.5		18	47.63
941	39	61	438	20			47.25
942	38.5	61.5	432	21	18.5	17.80	46.5
943	38	62	426.5	22			45
944	37.5	62.5	421	23			45.5
945	37	63	416	23.5	18	17.35	44.75
946	36.5	63.5	411	24			44
947	36	64	399	25		17	43.5
948	35.5	64.5	397	26	17.5	16.89	43
949	35	65	389.5	27			42.25
950	34.5	65.5	382	28			41.5
951	34	66	376	29.5	17	16.43	40
952	33.5	66.5	370	31			40.5

Sp. gr. at 60° Fah.	100 parts contain of		1000 parts contain of standard alc. sp. gr. 825.	Sikes.	Baumé.	Cartier.	Per cent. of alcohol, sp. gr. 796 by volume. Gay Lussac.
	Alcohol sp. gr. 796.	Water. By weight.					
				32.5 U. P.			39.75
953	33	67	364	34			39
954	32.5	67.5	358	35	16.5	16.3	38.5
955	32	68	352	36		16	38
956	31.5	68.5	346	37.5			37.25
957	31	69	339.5	39			36.5
958	30	70	333	40.5	16	15.51	35.75
959	29.5	70.5	324	42			35
960	29	71	315	43.5			34.5
961	28.5	71.5	307.5	45	15.5	15	34
962	28	72	300	46.5			33
963	27	73	292.5	48			32
964	26.5	73.5	285	49.5	15	14.59	31
965	26	74	277.5	51			30
966	25.5	74.5	270	52.5			29
967	25	75	261.5	54			28
968	24	76	253		14.5	14.13	27.5
968.5	23.75	76.25					27
969	23.5	76.5	244.5	55.5			26
970	23	77	236	57			25
971	22.5	77.5	227	58.5			24
972	22	78	218	60	14	13.67	23
973	21	79	209	62			22
974	20	80	200	64			21
975	19	81	195	66	13.5	13.21	20
976	18.5	81.5	190.5	68			19
977	18	82	183.5	70			18
978	17	83	175	72	13	12.76	17
979	16	84	163	73.5			16
980	15.5	84.5	150	75			15
981	15	85	143	76			14
982	14	86	135	77	12.5	12.30	13
983	13.5	86.5	128	78.5			12
984	13	87	120	80			11.25
985	12.5	87.5	112	81			10.5
986	12	88	105	82	12	11.84	9.75
987	11	89	98	83.5			9
988	10	90	90	85			8
989	9	91	82	87	11.5	11.38	7
990	8	92	75	89			6.5
991	7	93	67.5	90.5			6
992	6	94	60	92			5
993	5.5	94.5	52.5	93.5	11	10.92	4
994	5	95	45	95			3.5
995	4	96	37.5	95.5			3
996	3.5	96.5	30	96	10.5	10.46	2
997	3	97	22.5	97			1
998	2	98	15	98			.5
999	1	99	7.5	99			0
1000	0	100	0	100	10	10	0

SPECIFIC GRAVITIES OF SOME OF THE PREPARATIONS ORDERED IN THE PHARMACOPŒIAS.

The London Pharmacopœia directs the Specific Gravity to be taken at a temperature of 62° Fahr. The Edinburgh, Dublin, and U.S. Pharmacopœias at 60° Fahr.

							Sp. gr.
Acetum Destillatum	-	-	-	-	-	Edin.	1.005
	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	1.005
Acidum Aceticum	-	-	-	-	-	London	1.048
	-	-	-	-	-	U. S.	1.063
	-	-	-	-	-	Edin.	to 1.068
	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	1.074
	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	1.005
Dilutum	-	-	-	-	-	London, U. S.	1.160
Hydrochloricum	-	-	-	-	-	Edin.	1.170
	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	1.160
	-	-	-	-	-	Edin.	1.050
Dilutum	-	-	-	-	-	U. S.	1.046
	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	1.080
	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	.998
Hydrocyanicum	-	-	-	-	-	London, U. S.	1.500
Nitricum	-	-	-	-	-	Edin.	1.500
	-	-	-	-	-	London, U. S.	1.080
Dilutum	-	-	-	-	-	Edin.	1.077
	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	1.280
	-	-	-	-	-	London	1.064
Phosphoricum Dilutum	-	-	-	-	-	London, U. S.	1.845
Sulphuricum	-	-	-	-	-	Edin.	1.845
	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	1.845
	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	1.850
Sulphuricum venale	-	-	-	-	-	London	1.110
Sulphuricum Dilutum	-	-	-	-	-	Edin. U. S.	1.090
	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	1.084
Æther Nitrosus	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	0.900
Sulphuricus	-	-	-	-	-	London, U. S.	0.750
	-	-	-	-	-	Edin.	0.735
	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	0.766
Alcohol	-	-	-	-	-	London	0.815
	-	-	-	-	-	U. S.	0.835
	-	-	-	-	-	Edin.	0.796
	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	0.810
Dilutum	-	-	-	-	-	U. S.	0.935
Aqua Destillata	-	-	-	-	-	L. E. D.	1.000
Ammoniæ	-	-	-	-	-	Edin.	0.960
	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	0.950
Acetatis	-	-	-	-	-	Edin.	1.011
	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	1.011
Ammoniæ Carbonatis	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	1.090
Barytæ Muriatis	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	1.230
Calcis Muriatis	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	1.202
Aqua Potassæ	-	-	-	-	-	Edin.	1.072
	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	1.080
Carbonatis	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	1.320
Potassii Sulphureti	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	1.117
Sodæ Carbonatis	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	1.024

Liquor Ammoniaë	-	-	-	-	-	London	Sp. gr. 0.960
Fortior	-	-	-	-	-	London, U.S.	0.882
Plumbi Diacetatis	-	-	-	-	-	London	1.260
Potassæ	-	-	-	-	-	London	1.063
Carbonatis	-	-	-	-	-	London	1.473
Oleum Æthereum	-	-	-	-	-	London	1.05
	-	-	-	-	-	U.S.	1.096
Spiritus Æthereus Nitrosus	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	0.850
Ætheris Nitrici	-	-	-	-	-	London, U.S.	0.834
	-	-	-	-	-	Edin.	0.847
Sulphurici	-	-	-	-	-	Edin.	0.809
Ammoniaë	-	-	-	-	-	London	0.860
	-	-	-	-	-	U.S.	0.831
Aromaticus	-	-	-	-	-	London	0.914
Fœtidus	-	-	-	-	-	London	0.861
Rectificatus	-	-	-	-	-	London	0.838
	-	-	-	-	-	Edin.	0.838
	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	0.840
Tenuior	-	-	-	-	-	London	0.920
	-	-	-	-	-	Edin.	0.912
	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin	0.919
Tinctura Ferri Sesquichloridi	-	-	-	-	-	London	0.992

RELATION BETWEEN DIFFERENT THERMOMETRICAL SCALES.

The thermometer always used in this country is that of Fahrenheit; it is also used in parts of Germany.

In this instrument, the range between the freezing and boiling points of water is divided into 180°, and as the greatest possible degree of cold was supposed to be that produced by mixing snow and salt together, it was made the zero. Hence, the freezing point became 32°, and the boiling point 212°.

The Centigrade thermometer places the zero at the freezing point of water, and divides the range between the freezing and boiling points into 100°. This scale has long been used in Sweden, under the title of Celsius's thermometer, and is generally adopted on the Continent.

Reaumur's thermometer, which was formerly used in France, divides the space between the freezing and boiling points of water into 80°, and places the zero at the freezing point. It is now little employed.

Le Lisle's thermometer is used in Russia. The graduation begins at the boiling point, and increases towards the freezing point. The boiling point is marked 0°, and the freezing point 150°.

To reduce Centigrade degrees to those of Fahrenheit.

RULE.—Multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32.

$$\text{Thus, } \overset{\text{Cent.}}{40} \times 9 \div 5 + 32 = \overset{\text{Fahr.}}{104}.$$

To reduce Fahrenheit's degrees to those of Centigrade.

RULE.—Subtract 32, multiply by 5, and divide by 9.

$$\text{Thus, } \overset{\text{Fahr.}}{104} - 32 \times 5 \div 9 = \overset{\text{Cent.}}{40}.$$

To reduce Reaumur's degrees to those of Fahrenheit.

RULE.—Multiply by 9, divide by 4, and add 32.

$$\text{Thus, } \overset{\text{Reaumur.}}{32} \times 9 \div 4 + 32 = \overset{\text{Fahr.}}{104}.$$

To reduce Fahrenheit's degrees to those of Reaumur.

RULE.—Subtract 32, multiply by 4, and divide by 9.

$$\text{Thus, } 104^{\text{Fahr.}} - 32 \times 4 \div 9 = 32^{\text{Reaum.}}$$

To reduce Reaumur's degrees to those of Centigrade.

RULE.—Multiply by 5, and divide by 4.

$$\text{Thus, } 32^{\text{Reaum.}} \times 5 \div 4 = 40^{\text{Cent.}}$$

To reduce Centigrade degrees to those of Reaumur.

RULE.—Multiply by 4, and divide by 5.

$$\text{Thus, } 40^{\text{Cent.}} \times 4 \div 5 = 32^{\text{Reaum.}}$$

EXPLANATION OF THE PRINCIPAL ABBREVIATIONS OCCURRING IN PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULÆ.

R. Recipe—Take.

F. S. A. Fiat secundum artem—Let it be made or prepared according to the rules of the art.

M. Misce—Mix.

M. S. D. Misce, signa, da—Mix the medicine, and deliver it afterwards, with the requisite instruction, to the patient (or nurse) in writing.

M. F. P. Misce fiat pulvis—Mix to form a powder.

M. F. Mixt. Misce fiat mixtura—Mix to form a liquid mixture.

M. F. Pil. Misce fiant pilulæ—Mix to form pills.

Div. Divide—Divide.

Sol. Solve—Dissolve.

Fasc. j. Fasciculus—An armful.

Man. j. Manipulus—A handful, a gripe.

Pugil. j. Pugillus or Pugillum—A pinch.

Cyat. j. Cyathus—A glassful.

Cochl. j. Cochlear or cochleare—A spoonful.

Gutt. Gutta—Drop.

No. 1, 2, 3, &c. The number of pieces or parts.

Ana, or āā. Of each.

P. Ae. Partes æquales—Equal parts.

Q. S. Quantum sufficit—As much as will suffice.

Q. L. Quantum libet—As much as you like.

Q. V. Quantum volueris—As much as you like.

℔. Libra—A pound.

℥. Uncia—An ounce.

ʒ. Drachma—A drachm or dram.

ʒ. Scrupulus—A scruple.

Gr. Granum—A grain.

Pil. Pilula—A pill.

Pot. Potio—A potion.

Pulv. Pulvis—A powder.

Tinc. Tinctura—A tincture.

Ext. Extractum—An extract.

Chart. Chartula—A small paper.

Collyr. Collyrium—An eye water.

Collutor. Collutorium—A mouth wash.

Cong. Congius—A gallon.

O. Octarius—A pint.

f℥. Fluiduncia—A fluidounce.
 f℥. Fluidrachma—A fluidrachm.
 ℥. Minimum—A minim.
 Decoct. Decoction—A decoction.
 Garg. Gargarisma—A gargle.
 Haust. Haustus—A draught.
 Infus. Infusum—An infusion.
 Mass. Massa—A mass.
 Mist. Mistura—A mixture.
 Ss. Semis—A half.

The use of the Latin language for prescriptions and for the accompanying directions is universal in Europe, except in France, where, although the prescription itself may be in Latin, the directions are usually given in French; this is also the case in the United States, where few, if any, physicians give the directions for the use and mode of administration of a formula in any other language than English. As, however, it often becomes of importance to refer to the prescriptions of foreign practitioners, the following table, from Mowbray's *Conspectus*, is introduced:—

A VOCABULARY

Of the Words most frequently occurring in the Prescriptions of Physicians.

A.

A, āā, or ana, of each ingredient; more promptly expressed by the genitive case plural (singulorum) of each; for instance:

R.—Aquæ cinnamon, tinct. rhei, āā ℥ij, means

Take of cinnamon-water, and tincture of rhubarb, of each two drachms.

Abdomen, the belly. Gen.—inis, of the belly. Dat.—ini, to the belly.

Absente febre, while the fever is off.

Accuratè (adverb), accurately. Accuratè pensi, weighed with the utmost exactness.

Accuratè misceantur, mix very completely.

Aciditas, sharpness. Ad gratam aciditatem, make it just acid enough to be palatable, and not to sour.

Acmè, the height of a fever or any other disease.

Ad, to. Ad duas vices, at twice taking. Ad libitum, as you like.

Adde, add. Addantur, let there be added. Addendus, to be added. Addendo, adding.

Admoveatur, let there be applied—antur, plural, when more than one is to be applied.

Adstante febre, while the fever is on.

Æger, a sick person, a patient. Ægra, a female patient.

Aggrediente febre, when the fever is coming on.

Aggressus, an attack. Aggressus febris, the attack of a fever.

Agitato vasè, shaking the phial.

Albus, white.

Aliquot, some. Aliquoties, sometimes.

Alter, altera, alterum, the other.

Alternus, alternate. Alternis horis, every second hour. Alternis diebus, every alternate day.

Aluta, leather. Extende super alutam mollem, spread on soft leather.

Alvus, the belly, the bowels. Adstrictâ alvo, when costive.

Amplus, large. Cochleare amplum, a tablespoonful.

Antè, before. Ut antè, as before.

Antemeridianus, in the forenoon; any time before twelve o'clock at noon.

Apparatus, any sort of preparation, instruments, or, in short, everything that is requisite to be had in readiness for performing any sort of operation. Also, the more delicate term for a bladder and pipe for clysters.

Aperiens, opening, gently purging.

Applicetur, let there be applied.

Aqua, water. Aquæ, of water. Aqua bulliens, Aqua fervens, boiling water.
 Armatus, armed. Fistula armata, an apparatus for clysters; a pipe and bladder.
 Auris, the ear. Auri, to the ear. Aures, ears. Auribus, to the ears.
 Aut, or.

B.

Benè, well.
 Bibat, let him drink.
 Biduum, two days. Omni biduò vel triduò, every two or three days.
 Bihorium, the space of two hours. Omni bihorio, every two hours.
 Bis, twice; bis, terve, twice or thrice.
 Bullio, to boil; bulliens, boiling. Aquæ bullientis, of boiling water.
 Bulliant, let them boil.

C.

Calefactus, made warm.
 Capiat, let (the patient) take. Capt. cochl. iij magn., three tablespoonfuls to be taken.
 Catharticus, purging.
 Cautè, cautiously.
 Cerevisia, beer. Cerevisia Londinensis, porter.
 Charta, paper. Charta cærulea, blue paper. Chartula, a little piece of paper. Cola
 trans chartam, filter through paper.
 Cibus, food.
 Circa, about. Circiter, about.
 Citò, soon, quickly. Citissimè (the superlative degree), as quick as possible.
 Clausus, clausa, clausum, covered. Vase clauso, in a covered vessel.
 Cochleare, a spoonful. Cochlearia, spoonfuls. Coch. magnum, amplum, a table-
 spoonful. Co. infantulorum, coch. modicum, child's spoonful, a dessertspoonful.
 Co. parvum, a teaspoonful.
 Coctio, a boiling. Sub finem coctionis, towards the end of the boiling, when almost
 boiled.
 Cæruleus, blue. Charta cærul., blue paper. Unguentum cæruleum, mercurial oint-
 ment.
 Cola (imperat. of Colo), strain, to filter.
 Colatus, strained, filtered. Colato liquori, to the strained liquor.
 Colatura, a straining. Colaturæ, to the strained liquor.
 Colatus, let be strained. Colentur, let them be strained.
 Collum, a neck.
 Comp., Compositus, compound.
 Continuo, to continue. Continuantur remedia, go on with the same medicines as last
 prescribed.
 Contundo, to bruise. Contusus, bruised.
 Contusio, a bruise, a contusion.
 Coquo, to boil. Coque, boil. Coque parùm, boil a little while.
 Coquantur, let them be boiled.
 Cor, the heart. Scrobiculus cordis, the pit of the stomach.
 Coxa, coxendix, the hip.
 Cras, to-morrow; c. m., cras mane, early to-morrow morning; c. m. s., cras mane
 sumendus, to be taken early to-morrow morning.
 Crastinus (adj.), of to-morrow. In usum crastinum, for to-morrow's use.
 Cribrum, a sieve. Trans cribrum, through a sieve.
 Cujus, of which. Cujus capiat, or sumat, of which (the patient is to) take.
 Cum, with.
 Cyathus, a cup. Cyathus vinarius, a wineglass. Cyath. theat, a teacup full.

D.

Da, give. Detur, dentur (plural), let be given.
 De, of. De quo, or quâ, of which. De die, in a day.

Deauratus, gilt. Deaurentur pilulæ, let the pills be gilt.

Debilitas, weakness.

Decem, ten. Decimus, the tenth.

Debitus, due. Ad debitam spissitudinem, to a proper degree of thickness, as to consistence.

Decubitus, lying down. Horâ decubitûs, at bedtime.

Deglutio, to swallow. Deglutiatur, is swallowed—etur, let be swallowed.

Dein, deinde, then; afterwards.

Dejectio, a depositing, or putting down, also a going to stool; as, post duas dejectiones alvi, after two motions.

Dejitio, to deposit. Donec alvus bis dejiciat, until the patient shall have had two stools.

Dexter, the right. Manus dextra, the right hand. Auri dextro, to the right ear.

Dictus, spoken of, said.

Dies, a day. Die, in a day; as, bis die, twice a day. Diebus, in days; as, tertiis diebus, every third day. Alternis diebus, every alternate day.

Dilutum, diluted.

Dimidium, the half. Dimidius, a, um (adjective), half.

D.P., Directione propria, with its proper direction.

Diu, a long time. Tere diu, rub for a long time.

Diurnus, long continued. Diurnâ trituratione, by long-continued rubbing, or grinding in the mortar. Diurna coctione, by long boiling.

Dolor, pain. Dolores, pains. Doloris, of the pain.

Dolens, pained. Parti dolenti, to the pained part.

Donec, until. Dum, whilst.

Durante dolore, while the pain continues.

E.

Eadem, eandem, the same. Eodem, in the same.

Effunde, pour out.

Effervescentia, the effervescence.

Effervescet, effervesces.

Ejusdem, of the same, the genitive case of idem.

Enema, a clyster. Enemata, clysters.

Erit, shall be.

Evanesco, evanui, to disappear. Evanuerit, shall have disappeared.

Exhibe, exhibeatur, give. Exhibendus, to be given.

Extendo, to extend, also to spread. Extende super alutam, spread it on leather.

Extensus, a, um, spread.

F.

Fac, make. Fac in pilulas xij, make into twelve pills.

Farina, flour. Farina seminis lini, linseed meal.

Febris, a fever. Febre durante, while the fever is on.

Femur, a thigh.

Femoribus, to the thighs. Femoribus internis, to the inner sides of the thighs.

Fervens, boiling. Fervidus fervida, hot.

Ferventis, of boiling. R aq. ferventis, take of boiling water.

Finis, the conclusion. Sub finem coctionis, when almost boiled enough.

Fiat, make (the singular number). Fiant, make (plural).

Fontana, fountain. Aqua fontana, spring water.

Formula, prescription.

Fotus, a fomentation.

Fuerit, shall have been; as, donec alvus soluta fuerit, until a motion is (or shall have been) procured.

G.

Gargarisma, a gargle.

Gelatina, jelly. Gelatina ribesiorum, currant jelly. Gelatina quovis, any sort of jelly.

Globulus, a little ball. Globuli Gascoigni, Gascoign's ball. Donec globuli evanuerint, until the globules (of quicksilver) totally disappear (so that they cannot be seen even with a microscope).

Gradatim, by slow degrees.

Gratus, grata, gratum, agreeable, pleasant. Ad gratam aciditatem, so as to make it pleasantly acid without being too sour. In quovis grato vehiculo, in any agreeable vehicle.

Gutta, a drop. Guttæ, drops. Guttas, drops.

Guttatim, drop by drop.

H.

Hac, this. Hac nocte, this night. Hanc, this. Sumat hanc, let him take this.

Hactenus, hitherto, heretofore, up to the present day.

Harum, of these. Harum pilularum sumat tres, of these pills let him or her take three.

Haustus, a draught.

Hebdomada, a week.

Heri, yesterday. Ut heri, as yesterday.

Hesternus, of yesterday. Hesternæ nocte, last night.

Hirudo, a leech. Hirudines, leeches.

His, in these, to these. His adde, add to these.

Hora, an hour. Horæ, of an hour. Horæ (plural), hours.

H.S. (horâ somni), at the hour of rest.

H.S.S. (horâ somni sumendus), to be taken at bedtime. Hora decubitus, at the hour of going to rest, bedtime.

Horâ vespertinâ, in the evening.

Horæ unius spatium, in the space of one hour.

Horæ $\frac{1}{4}$, horæ quadrante, quarter of an hour.

Horis intermediis, at intermediate hours, when two medicines are to be taken. Horis intermediis means that one is to be given exactly at midtime from the other: suppose a draught is ordered (to be taken every six hours), and a powder horis intermediis, that is every six hours intermediately, then a draught will be taken at six o'clock and at twelve, and a powder at three and at nine.

Hujusmodi, of this sort, like these.

H. p. n., Haustus purgans noster, a formula of purging draught made according to a practitioner's own private Pharmacopœia, and is prepared so as to keep a long time without spoiling, that we may not have the trouble of preparing it every time a draught is wanted. Mitt. H. p. n. \mathfrak{z} ij ad ij Vices c. m. s. Mitte Haustus purgantis nostri uncias duas, ad duas Vices cras mane sumendus; send two ounces of our purging draught, to be taken to-morrow morning, at twice, that is half at first, and the remaining half in an hour if the first do not operate.

I.

Idoneus, proper, appropriate.

Idem, eadem, the same. Ejusdem, of the same, the genitive case of idem.

Imponatur (sing.), let there be put on—nantur (plural).

Imprimis, first.

In, in. In die, in a day.

Indiè (an adverb), every day, daily.

Indicaverit, shows, indicates.

Infusio, infusum, an infusion.

Infunde, infundatur, infuse.

Inter, between.

Injectio, injection.

Inquietudo, restlessness. Ungente inquietudine, if restless.

Injiciatur, throw in, throw up. Injiciatur enema, let a clyster be administered.

Injiciendus, injiciendum, to be administered.

Instar (an adverb), as big as. Sumat molem instar mucis moschatae, the bigness of a nutmeg to be taken.

Intermedius, intermediate.

Internus, the inner side.

J.

Jam, already. Jampridem, jamdudum, some time ago, heretofore.

Jugulum, the throat.

Juseculum, broth. Juseculum ovillum, mutton broth. Jus bovinum, beef tea.

Juxta, near to.

L.

Lac, milk. Lactis, of milk. Lacte, in milk.

Lævigatus, levigated.

Lana, flannel. Lana nova, new flannel.

Languor, faintness, lowness. In languoribus, in the fainting fits, when low and faint.

Latus, the side. Lateris, of the side. Lateri, to the side. Latus dolens, the pained side. Lateri dolenti, to the pained side.

Latus, lata, latum (adjective), broad.

Lectus, a bed. In lecto, in bed.

Liber, a book.

Libra, a pound. Libris, libras, pounds.

Linteum, lint; also linen.

Liquesco, to liquefy, to melt. Donec liquescat, till it melts.

Liquidus, liquid. Sedes liquidæ, loose stools. In quovis liquido, in any liquid.

Londinensis, of London. Pharmacopœia Londinensis, the London Dispensatory.

Lumborum, of the loins.

Libet (a verb impersonal), it pleases. Ad libitum, just as you please.

M.

Magnus, magna, magnum, large. Magnum cochleare, a tablespoonful.

Major, greater, larger. Cochlearia duo majora, two tablespoonfuls.

Maximus, the greatest. Maximâ curâ, with the greatest care.

Maximè, chiefly.

Malleolus, the ankle. Malleolus internus, the inner ankle.

Manè, in the morning. Manè primo; valde mane, very early in the morning.

Manus, a hand. Manu calefacta, with a warm hand.

Massa, a mass. Massa pilularis, a mass fit for forming into pills.

Matutinus, in the morning or forenoon.

Mediocris, middle-sized. Pilulæ mediocres, middle-sized pills. Cochleare mediocre, a dessertspoonful, a pap-spoonful, or a child's spoonful. Mediocris also means indifferent, as to quality.

Medius, middle. Media nocte, in the middle of the night.

Melior, melius, better.

Minatur, minaretur, threatens. Minante, threatening.

Minimus, very small. Cochleare minimum, a teaspoonful.

Minutum,* a minute.

Misce, mix. Bene misceatur, let it be well mixed.

Mite, send.

Mittatur (singular), let it be sent. Mittantur (plural), let them be sent.

Mittatur sanguis, take blood away; i. e., bleed the patient.

Mistura, mixtura, a mixture.

Mitigatio, mitigation, alleviation. Donec dolor is mitigatio sit, until the pain is easier.

Mitigatus, a, um, mitigated, lessened.

* The word minutum, for a minute, is very barbarous Latin; we believe there is no such word; but the right Latin for a minute, Sexagesima pars horæ, is as long and as tiresome to write as "Semivitreous oxide of lead" for the simple word "Litharge."

Modicus, middle-sized.

Modus, a manner. Modo præscripto, in the manner directed.

Moles, a mass, a lump, a piece. Sumat molem instar nucis moschatae, let him (or her) take the bigness or size of a nutmeg.

Mollis, molle, soft.

Molestus, troublesome. Molestor, to trouble, to be troublesome. Molestante dolore, when the pain is troublesome. Molestante tussi, when the cough is troublesome.

Mora, delay. Sine morâ, without delay.

Mos, moris, manner. More solito, in the usual manner; also, in the same manner as I am in the habit of prescribing it to other people.

Mortarium, a mortar. Mortario aheneo, in the brass mortar. Mortario marmoreo, in the marble mortar. Mort. vitreo, in the glass mortar.

N.

Narthecium, a gallipot.

Nates, the buttocks.

Ne, lest, also, do not; as, ne tradas sine nummo, do not deliver the medicine without the money.

Necnon, also.

Niger, nigra, nigrum, black.

Ni, nisi, unless.

Nihil, nothing.

Nisus, an endeavor, an attempt, a straining, a motion, a straining to vomit, or go to stool.

Nimis, nimium, too much.

Nodulus, a little knot. Nodulo ligati, tied up in a piece of clean rag.

Nomen, nominis, a name. Signetur nomine proprio, write its common name upon the label.

Novem, nine.

Nonus, the ninth.

Novus, nova, novum, new.

Novissimè, very lately, the last of all.

Nocte, at night. Noctes, nights. Nocte maneque, night and morning. Alternis noctibus, every second night.

Nuper, lately. Nuperrime, very lately,

Nucha, the nape of the neck. Nuchæ, to the nape.

N.M., Nux moschata, a nutmeg. Sumat magnitudinem nucis moschatae, take the bigness of a nutmeg.

Numeri. Numbers.

1. or j. unus, una, unum, one.
unius, of one.

2. ij. duo, duæ, two.
duorum, of two.
duobus, in two, to two.

3. iij. tres, tria, three.
tribus, in three, to three.
trium, of three.
ter, three times.

4. iv. quatuor, four.
quartus, a, um, fourth.
quater, four times.

5. v. quinque, five.
quintus, fifth.

6. vj. sex, six.
sextus, sixth.

7. or vij. septem, seven.
septimus, seventh.
septimana, or,
7 mana, a week.

8. viij. octo, eight.
octavus, eighth.

9. ix. novem, nine.
nonus, ninth.

10. x. decem, ten.
decimus, tenth.

11. xj. undecim, eleven.
12. xij. duodecim, twelve.

20. xx. viginti, twenty.

24. xxiv. viginti quatuor,
twenty-four.

O.

Obstante, hindering, preventing.

Occasio, occasion, opportunity.

Octo, eight.

Octavus, eighth. Octava quaque horâ, every eighth hour.

Olim, some time ago.

Olla, a pot, a gallipot.

Omnis, all. Omni mane, every morning. Omni horâ, every hour. Omni bihorio, every two hours. Omni nocte, every night. Omni $\frac{1}{4}$ horâ, Omni quadrante horæ, every quarter of an hour. Tere omnia, rub all together.

Omninò, quite, wholly, entirely.

Optimè, very well, as well as possible.

Optimus, ma, mum, best.

Opus, need, occasion. Si opus sit, or fuerit, if it be necessary.

Ovillum juseculum, mutton broth.

Ovum, an egg. Vitell. ovi, the yolk of an egg. Ovorum, of eggs.

P.

Pannus, a rag. Pannus linteus, a linen rag. Pannus laneus, Pannus è lanâ, a piece of flannel.

Paroxysmus, a paroxysm, a fit, a convulsion fit.

Pars, a part. Partes, parts. Parti dolenti, to the pained part.

Partitus, parted. Partitus vicibus means that you are not to give a medicine all at once, but divide the dose according to the directions most commonly previously given; for example, if a purging or emetic draught, half or a third (as the case may be) to be taken at first, and the other half or third at a certain distance of time, if the former quantity be not found sufficient to produce the desired effect.

Parvus, little. Cochleare parvum, a teaspoonful.

Parum, a little. Parumper, a little.

Pauculum, pauxillum, paululum, a little.

Pectus, the breast. Pectoris, of the breast.

Pediluvium, a bath for the feet.

Per, by, or through.

Pergo, to go on with. Pergat in usu medicinarum, continue the medicines as before.

Peractus, { completed, perfected, quite done, gone through with; as, Peractâ ope-

Perfectus, { ratione emetici, after the emetic has quite done operating.

Perfricetur, let it be rubbed. Perfricandus, to be rubbed.

Pensus, weighed. Accuratè pensi, exactly weighed.

Perpetuus, perpetual. Fiat perpetuum, keep it open (when it refers to a blister).

Pluvialis, also pluviatilis aqua, rain-water.

Pharmacopœia, the dispensatory.

Pollex, the thumb. Pollex pedis, the great toe.

Pomeridianus, postmeridianus, in the evening or afternoon, time of the day.

P. R. N., Pro re natâ, occasionally, according as circumstances may occur, according as the symptoms may require.

Poculum, a cup.

Pomum, an apple. Pomi, of an apple.

Pone, behind. Pondere, by weight.

Porro, moreover. Post, after. Postea, then, afterwards.

P. M., Post meridiem, afternoon, in the afternoon, after twelve o'clock at noon.

Potus, drink, any kind of beverage.

Postulet, postulent, may require, demand.

Præcipue, especially.

Præparatus, prepared.

Præparo, to prepare. Præparentur, let them be prepared.

Primus, ma, mum, the first. Primò, first of all. Primo mane, very early in the morning.

Prior, prius, the former, the first.

Priusquam, before that.

Pro, for. Pro re natâ, p. r. n., occasionally, &c. Pro ratione, according to, or, in proportion to; as, pro ratione ætatis, according to the age of the patient.

Proprius, a, um, proper. S. N. P., Signetur nomine proprio, mark it with its proper direction.

Pruritus, an itching. Pruriens, itching. Dolichos pruriens, cowhage.

Psora, the itch.

Pulvis, a powder. Pulveres, powders. Pulveribus, in powders.

Purificatus, a, um, purified.

Pyxis, pyxidis, a pill-box, or lozenge-box.

Q.

Quadrans, quadrantis, quadrante, quarter. Omni quadrante horæ, every quarter of an hour.

Quacum, with which.

Quamprimum, as soon as possible, without the least delay.

Quartus, a, um, the fourth.

Quâqua, every. Quâvis (fœm), with any.

Quater, four times. Quatuor, four. Quarta pars, a fourth part.

—que (at the end of any Latin word), and.

Quem, quam, quod, which (the accusative case).

Qui, quæ, quod, which (the nominative case).

Quibus, to which, with which.

Quibusdam, to or with some. Cum guttis quibusdam, with a few drops.

Quilibet, quælibet, quodlibet, gen. Cujuslibet, abl. Quolibet, any.

Quiescat, goes to rest, is easier.

Quinque, five. Quintus, a, um, the fifth. Quinquies, five times.

Quinquina (cinchona), Peruvian bark.

Q. S.—q. s., Quantum sufficiat, as much as may be sufficient.

Quorum, quarum, of which. Quos, quas, which. Quocum, quacum, with which.

Quovis, with any.

R.

Ratio, a reason, also a proportion. Pro ratione ætatis, according to the age of the patient. Pro ratione doloris, according to the urgency of the pain.

Raucedo, hoarseness.

Recipe, take. Recipe (taken substantively), a prescription.

Regio, a region (an anatomical term for certain parts of the body); as, regio epigastrica, the epigastric region; regio lumborum, the region of the loins; appl. emplastr. regioni umbilicali, to the umbilical region or parts in the neighborhood of the navel.

Redigo, to reduce. Redige, reduce. Redigetur, may be reduced. Redigatur, let it be reduced.

Redactus, a, um, reduced. In pulv. redact., reduced to powder.

Refrikerit—pl. int—the subjunctive future of refrigescere, to cool.

Reliquus, a, um, the rest, the remaining part.

Remedium, a remedy. Continuandur remedia, go on with the same medicines as before.

Repetatur, let be repeated, repeat.

Repetendus, to be repeated.

Respondeo, responderit, shall have answered. Donec alvus ad sedes ij vel iij responderit, until two or three stools shall have been procured.

Ribes, currants. Gelatina ribesiorum, currant jelly.

Ruber, rubra, rubrum, red.

Rubus, idæus, raspberry.
Retinendus, to be retained, or kept.

S.

S.V.R., Spiritus vinosus rectificatus, rectified spirit of wine.
S.V., Ten, or tenuis, proof spirit.
Sæpe, often; sæpius, oftener; sæpissime, very often.
Saltem, at least.
Sanguis, blood—in, of blood. Sanguinis missura, blood-letting.
Saphena vena, the ankle vein.
Scapula, the shoulder blade. Inter scapulas, between the shoulders.
Scilicet, to wit, namely.
Scrobiculus cordis, the pit of the stomach.
Secundus, a, um (adjective), second.
Secundum (preposition), according to.
S.A., Secundum artem, according to art; that is, you are to use your own ingenuity to do it in the most proper and scientific way.
Sed, but.
Sedes, a stool—plural, stools.
Semi, or semis, half. Semihora, half an hour. Semi drachma, half a drachm.
Sesqui, one and a half, as sesquihora, an hour and a half. Sesquiuncia, or sescuncia, an ounce and a half. Sesquidrachma, a drachm and a half. Remember well to attend to the difference of these two words, for many young men, by not knowing that sesqui means one and a half, but confounding it with semi, have made bad mistakes.
Semper, always.
Semel, once.
Septem, seven.
Septimana, a week, seven days. Septimus, seventh.
Sequens, following.
Serum lactis, whey. In sero lactis vinoso, in wine whey.
Serum is also the watery part of the blood which separates from the red part, or crassamentum, on standing until cold.
Sex, six; sextus, sixth.
Si, if. Sive, or; whether.
Signatura, a label or direction.
Signetur, let it be marked, directed, written upon.
S.N.P., Signetur nomine proprio, mark it with the name it is usually known by.
Simul, together; as, terantur simul, let them be rubbed together. Simul ac, at the same time that.
Sine, without. Sine morâ, without delay.
Singultus, hiccup.
Singulus, a, um, each; in singulis, in each; singulorum, of each.
Sinister, tra, trum, the left. Auri sinistro, to the left ear.
Satis, thirst; si sitiât, if thirsty.
Solitus, accustomed.
Solus, alone; only.
Solutus, a, um, dissolved, also loosened; as, donec alvus soluta fuerit, until a stool is procured.
Solve, dissolve.
Somnus, sleep. Hora somni, at bed-time.
Spina, the spine, the backbone; also, a thorn.
Spissus, thick. Spissitudo, thickness of consistence.
Statim, directly, immediately.
Stent, let them stand. Stet, let it stand.
Sternutatorius pulvis, sneezing powder, snuff.
Stupa, tow.
Sub, subter, under. Sub finem coctionis, when the boiling is almost finished. Sub,

prefixed to a word, implies diminution, or a process not completed; also, in many words has the same signification as the termination *ish* in English words, as *sub-niger*, blackish, not quite black. *Subtepidus*, lukewarm. For its meaning when applied to terms of chemistry, as *subcarbonas*, *submurias*, the pupil must study his chemical nomenclature.

Subactus, a, um, subdued, dissolved.

Subitus, a, um, *Subitaneus*, sudden. *Subito* (adv.), suddenly.

Subtepidus, a little warm, lukewarm.

Subige, dissolve it, make it unite. *Subdue* quicksilver with lard or balsam of sulphur.

Subinde, frequently, now and then.

Subtilis, subtile, reduced to fine powder. *Pulv. subtilissimus*, the very finest powder.

Sumat, let him take. *Sumatur*, *sumantur*, let it be taken, take.

Sudor, sweat.

Superbibo, to drink after taking anything; as, chamomile tea or warm water after an emetic; or a cup of water or any liquid medicine to wash down a dose of any sort of pills.

Superinfundo, to pour upon.

Supra, above. *Supradictus*, above mentioned.

Syncope, a fainting fit.

T.

Tabellæ, *tabulæ*, lozenges.

Talis, such. *Sumat talem*, let him take such a one as this.

Talus, the ankle.

Tam, so. *Tamen*, yet.

Tactus, the touch.

Tænia, the tapeworm.

Tempus, *temporis*, time.

Tempora, the temples. *Temporibus*, to the temples. *Tempori dextro*, to the right temple. *Tempori sinistro*, to the left temple.

Temperies, *temperamentum*, temperament, degree of heat.

Tenacitas, tenacity. *Ad debitam tenacitatem*, of a proper degree of tenacity or consistence.

Teneo, to hold. *Tenendus*, to be held.

Tenuis, weak, thin, small, slender.

Tepefactus, warmed, made warm.

Ter, three times, thrice. *Ter quaterve*, three or four times.

Teres, *teretis*, round, taper; also, *teres* is a name for the long and round worm infesting the human body, *qu. d. vermis teres*.

Tergum, the back. *A tergo*, behind.

Tero, to rub. *Tere* (imperative), rub. *Terendus*, to be rubbed. *Terantur*, let them be rubbed.

Tertius, *tertia*, *tertium*, the third.

Testacea, the prepared powders made of oyster-shells, egg-shells, crabs' claws, &c.

Thorax, the chest. *Thoracis*, of the chest.

Thus, frankincense.

Tinea capitis, scald head.

Torrefactus, toasted.

Tres, *tria*, three; *tribus*, in three, to three.

Triduum, three days.

Trituratio, a grinding. *Trituratus*, triturated, ground. *Tritus*, ground.

T.O., *Tinctura Opii*, what is commonly called *Laudanum*.

T.O.C., *Tinctura Opii Camphorata*, Camphorated Tincture of Opium, called, formerly, Paregoric Elixir. This tincture is now called by the London College, in the late reform of the *Pharmacopœia*, edit. 1809, *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita*.

Trans, through. *Cola trans chartam*, filter through filtering-paper.

Tussis, a cough. *Tussi molestante*, when the cough is troublesome.

Ultimus, ultima, um, the last. Ultimó præscript, which was last prescribed.
 Umbilicus, the navel.
 Unà (an adverb), together.
 Uncia, an ounce. Unciam cum semisse, an ounce and a half.
 Undecim, eleven.
 Unus, una, unum, one. Unius, of one. Uni, to one.
 Urgente tussi, when the cough is troublesome.
 Urgeo, to urge, to oppress, to be troublesome or painful.
 Usus, use. Pergat in usu remediorum, continue the use of the medicine as before.
 Usque ad, up to, as far as.
 Ut, as, that, so that; in the same manner as.
 Utendus, to be used.
 Utatur, let him make use of.
 Uterque, utraque, utrumque, both. Utriusque, of both. Utrique, to both, to either.
 Admoveantur hirundines ij tempori utrique, apply two leeches to each temple.
 Utriuslibet, of whichever of the two, or more, the patient likes best.

V.

Vaccinatio, the act of inoculating for the cowpock.
 Variolæ vaccinæ, the cowpock.
 Vaccinum lac, cow's milk.
 Valde, very, very much.
 Valeo, to avail; si non valeat, if it does not answer.
 Variolæ, the smallpox.
 * Varicella, the chickenpox.
 Vas, a vessel. Vasis, of a vessel. Vase clauso, in a covered vessel. Agitato vase, shaking the vessel.
 Ve, vel, or; either: -ve is never at the beginning, but the end, of a word.
 Vertebrae, the joints of the neck, back, or loins; the vertebrae, altogether, form that column of bones which is called the spine.
 Verus, true, real, genuine.
 Vena, vein. Vena saphena, the ankle vein.
 Venæsectio, bleeding. Fiat venæsectio, bleed him.
 V. S. B., Venæsectio brachii, bleeding in the arm. Fiat venæsectio in venâ saphena, bleed the patient in the ankle vein—or, it may be understood, to bleed wherever you can find the best vein at the top of the foot to get blood from.
 Vespere, in the evening.
 Vespertinus, in the evening, as horâ vi^a, vespertina, at six o'clock in the evening.
 Vehiculum, a vehicle; that is, whatever liquid or any other eatable or drinkable we take a medicine in, as barley-water, whey, jelly, or panada, &c.
 Viginti, twenty. Vicesimus, vigesimus, the twentieth.
 Vinosus, vinarius, of wine. Cyathus vinarius, a wine-glass.
 Vices, turns; ad duas vices sumendus, to be taken at twice; that is, half to be taken at first, and the other half in some time after.
 Vicibus partitis. See Partitus in P.
 Vice, in the room of. Vix, scarcely, hardly. Ut vix sentiatur, so that it can scarcely be perceivable.
 Vitellus, the yolk of an egg.
 V. O. S., Vitello ovi Solut^m; dissolved in the yolk of an egg.
 Vitrum, a glass. Vitreus, made of glass.
 Vires, strength; si vires permittant, if the strength will bear it.
 Vomitio, a vomiting. Vomitione urgente, when the vomiting is troublesome.
 Vultus, the countenance.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SICK ROOM.

In the treatment of disease, as much depends on the proper management of the patient, or as it is usually called *nursing*, as on the remedial powers of medicines appropriate to the exigencies of the case. How many, in fact, have owed their lives to the sedulous and skillful attention of their nurse or friends, wholly independent of professional assistance! and, on the other hand, what numbers have been sacrificed to a want of knowledge of the proper government of a sick room, in spite of the most judicious treatment on the part of the physician! This most important subject has been strangely overlooked by both lecturers and writers on the practice of medicine. We are acquainted with but two treatises on the subject, in our language, that can be referred to with confidence—the general observations prefixed to “A Practice of Physic,” by the late Dr. Dewees, and “The Domestic Management of the Sick Room,” by Dr. A. T. Thomson, of both of which we shall freely avail ourself in the following pages.

VENTILATION IN THE SICK ROOM.

Where it is possible, the room in which the patient is confined should be large and lofty, and in all cases provided with a chimney; the upper sashes of the windows should be capable of being let down, which is not always the case; in a word, the room should be of such a construction, as to permit the freest ventilation and renewal of the air without injury to the patient. Fortunately, for the comfort as well as for the benefit of the sick, a great change has taken place as regards their treatment in this respect; at one time, and that not many years since, it was considered essential to their recovery that air should be carefully excluded from their apartments, and every means was taken to accomplish this result; but a more rational mode of treatment is now generally adopted, though physicians occasionally meet with individuals who obstinately adhere to the idea that all access of the outer air is injurious to the sick.

The air of a sick chamber soon becomes impure, and must be changed by the admission of fresh air from without, and not, as is too frequently attempted, by the use of disinfecting agents in the chamber itself; which, although they may mask or destroy offensive odors, only tend to vitiate the air still more. It may be confidently asserted, that no disinfecting or fumigating agent is capable of rendering the air of a sick chamber so pure and salutary as it can be made by proper attention to cleanliness and free ventilation.

This latter can in most cases be accomplished without risk to the patient, by proper management, and should never be neglected. It should be regulated by the season of the year, the state of the atmosphere, and the character of the disease. In winter, in consequence of the draught occasioned by the fire, a renewal of the air of the room takes place to a greater or less degree; but a sick chamber should, if possible, be heated by an open fire, and not by a stove, as the air is thus more rapidly changed, and the unpleasant emanations caused by a large surface of heated iron is obviated. The state of the weather should also influence the mode of ventilation, for it must be obvious that, if it is damp, it would be injurious, if admitted into a sick room directly or in large quantities. The character of the disease should always be considered; as a general rule, all acute affections require more ventilation than those of a chronic nature, except such as are attended with offensive discharges. No precise rules, however, can be laid down on the subject of ventilation as respects the mode in which it is to be attained; this must, in a great measure, be left to the discretion and good sense of the attendants.

Ventilation is especially required in infectious and contagious disorders, as, in close, ill-ventilated apartments, the power of infection is greatly augmented, and is, as it were, concentrated. The infectious miasm is greatly weakened or diluted by a free access of air, and its powers much augmented by a damp, close atmosphere. Next to ventilation, and of equal importance, is the

TEMPERATURE OF THE SICK ROOM.

There is a very general, but erroneous, opinion among nurses, that a sick person should be kept very warm, to prevent his taking cold, and, consequently, the temperature of the chamber is maintained at a fever heat, to the great inconvenience and positive detriment of the patient. The best general temperature of a sick room is from 60° to 70° F., to be regulated by the thermometer rather than by the sensations of the sick person, as these are oftentimes morbid and deceptive, but at the same time are not to be wholly disregarded; thus, where the temperature is agreeable to the sensations of the attendants, and the patient, notwithstanding, complains of chilliness, it should be increased a few degrees.

In febrile complaints, nothing conduces more to the comfort, and nothing is more proper than a reduced temperature, as it materially aids the physician in relieving the morbid heat of the patient's body, and the increased action of the arterial system. Thus, in a patient in the hot stage of fever, it is surprising to see the almost immediate relief experienced by the admission of cool air into the chamber; a tranquil state ensues, replacing his former jactitation and restlessness; his skin becomes cooler; his respiration, from being hurried and laborious, becomes calm and gentle; his pulse less frequent and active; and, in many cases, a placid and refreshing sleep comes on; or he breaks out into a general perspiration.

Where, on the other hand, the temperature of the room is maintained at a temperature equal to, or nearly equal to that of his body, every morbid symptom will be much aggravated, and his condition rendered still more deplorable. But, whilst a moderately depressed temperature is beneficial in many diseases, it exercises a decidedly injurious effect in others; in affections of the lungs, even a slight change in the thermometer will often cause an attack of cough and an augmentation of the symptoms.

During convalescence, the air of a sick chamber should be frequently renewed, and the temperature kept at about 60° to 65°; but no sudden transitions permitted, as nothing is more essential than a guarded care against extremes and rapid changes of heat and cold.

It is of equal importance that a proper attention should be paid to the temperature of the patient as regards the amount of his covering, for constant errors are committed by nurses in this respect. When a sick person complains of feeling cold, it is always proper to provide him with additional covering: but, if reaction takes place, and heat of skin ensues, it is seldom thought advisable by the attendants to remove any of the now superfluous clothes, "as he might take cold;" the consequence is that a febrile condition is produced, with a dry, hot skin, without a sign of perspiration. If some of the bedclothes be removed, however, this will soon make its appearance to the great relief of the patient. Every nurse should be aware that there is a sweating temperature, and that, when this is transcended, perspiration will not take place, and will cease if it be present. Attention to a simple rule on this point will obviate any difficulty,—to add covering when the patient complains of chilliness, and to remove it when he experiences too much heat.

CLEANLINESS IN THE SICK ROOM.

Nor is attention to cleanliness of less importance, for, although much is accomplished, in preventing a foul and offensive atmosphere, by proper ventilation, this is not sufficient, and is not always practicable. The observance of this is one of a nurse's most important duties; and she should be careful to remove anything that is capable of emitting an unpleasant smell, or of giving out an injurious gas, as speedily as possible. All evacuations are to be taken from the room at once, and never suffered to taint the air, under any pretence whatever. The bedclothes, as well as the personal clothing of the patient, should be changed as frequently as circumstances will allow, and no dirt suffered to accumulate in any part of the room. All articles used by the patient in taking his food, medicine, &c., should be cleaned as soon after they have been employed as possible. No slop-basin or slop-pail should ever be allowed to remain in a sick chamber.

A patient's face and hands should be frequently wiped with a towel moistened with cold water, or vinegar and water, in all cases in which there is no danger of causing chilliness, and he should be allowed to rinse his mouth and clean his teeth, several times a-day; when he is unable to perform the latter office for himself, it should be done by the nurse. This is very grateful to patients in fever, when the tongue is dry or coated with fur or tenacious mucus.

Whilst every means of ensuring cleanliness in the sick room should be practiced, it is to be accomplished with as little noise and bustle as possible; otherwise it becomes annoying and injurious to the patient. It is not requisite that the room should be swept, nor that the furniture should be dusted, every day. What is done should always be performed in the morning, as the patient is usually better able to bear the little noise and bustle necessarily attendant on these operations, after a night's rest and quiet. When the carpet is swept, it should be sprinkled with moist tea leaves a short time previous, to prevent dust from rising.

QUIET IN THE SICK ROOM.

In most diseases, and especially in those attended with fever, nothing is more annoying and distressing to the patient than noise; hence, the utmost quiet should be strictly maintained. All unnecessary conversation should be avoided, as a sick room is an unfit place for gossiping. If conversation be carried on, however, it should be in such a tone of voice that the patient may comprehend it, for nothing is more injudicious or hurtful to a sick person, especially if of a nervous temperament, than the mode usually adopted by the attendants of conversing in whispers, as it leads him to imagine that it refers to something they are afraid or unwilling to communicate to him, and hence, he fatigues himself by endeavoring to ascertain the purport of conversation, or gives way to despondency; on this account, it is better that all talking that is required should be carried on in a moderate tone of voice, and not in whispers, as much less likely to disturb the patient or to excite his attention.

In some cases, especially in those of a nervous character, on the contrary, cheerful conversation is of much benefit to the patient, provided it is not continued so long as to fatigue him.

A great fault in many nurses is being always in a bustle, "putting things to rights," or "fixing the room," thus constantly disturbing the patient, and preventing him from sleeping; nothing is more annoying to a sick person than this bustle or this constant recurrence of noises, which, however insignificant in themselves, render him nervous and impatient, from their repetition. Most of these may be prevented by an attention to order and method on the part of the nurse.

One common source of annoyance to a sick person arises from a frequent opening and shutting of his door, more especially if the lock or hinges are not in good order. In many cases, the door may be kept permanently open, and the patient protected from the light and draught of air by means of a screen. Where this cannot be done, the door should never be opened, except where it is absolutely required, and it is by all means to be avoided whilst the patient is asleep. One means of avoiding a too frequent opening and shutting of the door is to permit no person to enter the room except such as are required to assist in attendance on the patient.

EXAMINATION AND PRESERVATION OF THE EXCRETIONS.

This is of much importance in many cases, as it enables the physician to judge with some degree of certainty of the condition of the patient and of the progress of the disease. It should never be trusted to a nurse, as it is very rarely that their account can be depended upon. In all cases where the physician deems it necessary, the nurse should be directed to preserve the excretions for his inspection; but they should never be retained in the sick room.

ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICINE, &c.

However skillful the physician may be, and however judicious his treatment, they are rendered perfectly nugatory, if the remedies he orders are not administered accord-

ing to his directions, as the cure of the patient depends in many cases on the regular application of the prescribed remedies. It is, therefore, the duty of the attendant on the sick to follow implicitly the directions of the physician, as well in exactly complying with his orders, as in doing nothing that she has not been ordered to do. At the same time, there are exceptions to this rule, in which a suspension of the remedy, or a deviation from the order of the physician, is not only allowable, but is absolutely required. Thus, from idiosyncrasy or some other cause, the remedy in the doses ordered may have no effect, or may produce one widely different from that intended or expected. In such cases, it is evident that a strict adherence to the directions of the physician would be productive of evil; but he should be immediately apprised of the circumstance.

Nurses, however, more frequently commit errors in the administration of drinks and nourishment than in that of the prescribed medicines. In the former, they are apt to imagine that they are as good, if not better judges than the physician, and, in consequence, thwart the best directed treatment. The nurse should as scrupulously adhere to the directions of the physician as regards drink and nourishment, as with the doses and times of administration of medicines; nor should the exhibition of food or drink be left to her discretion more than that of remedies.

One error is very common, that of giving them too largely or too frequently; this should be guarded against, as far as possible, by the physician prescribing the quantity and quality of food or drink, as well as the times of giving it, with as much precision as he prescribes doses of medicine and the periods of their exhibition. In fact, in the treatment of the sick, as little as possible should be left to the discretion and judgment of the nurse or attendant of the patient.

FURNITURE OF A SICK ROOM.

Where a disease is of a serious character, or appears likely to be protracted, it becomes of importance that the chamber he is to occupy, if circumstances will admit of it, should be selected and arranged in such a manner as will most minister to his comfort, and aid his recovery. It should, if possible, be large and airy, with a northern aspect, so as to avoid the glare of the sun; but, in towns, a room exposed to the sun is preferable to one on the street, in which the patient is constantly disturbed by the noise of passing vehicles, &c. As mentioned under the head of ventilation, it should always be provided with an open chimney, that a due circulation of air may take place.

No article of furniture that is not required should be suffered to remain in the room, as the dusting and arranging it will cause unnecessary noise and bustle, annoying to the patient. Two tables are wanted in most cases: one of a small size, to stand by the side of the bed, to hold such articles as are in immediate use, as the medicines he is taking, the spoon or glass in which they are administered, &c.; but nothing should be permitted to remain upon it, except articles frequently wanted. The other table, which should be large, and adapted for the reception of medicines not in immediate use, such as spare spoons and glasses, should contain a drawer, supplied with a roll of old and soft linen, a sponge, scissors, a spatula, a roll of muslin and one of flannel bandage, some lint, some adhesive plaster, a pincushion well supplied with pins; in fact, all such articles as may be needed. It may appear unnecessary to allude to these things; but it has happened to every medical man, to observe that, without such previous preparation, much of his time is wasted in the search for what is wanted.

Where a second table is inconvenient, the top of a chest of drawers can be employed instead, for bottles, glasses, &c.; and one drawer should be appropriated to the reception of the various articles above enumerated; another should contain towels, a free supply of which should always be at hand; but none are ever to be used for the reception of dirtied articles of clothing, which should always be at once removed from the room. The washstand should be provided with additional basins, one of which should be of small size; and a large pitcher of water should be always kept in the room.

If there is a looking-glass in the room, it should be placed in such a position as not to be in view of the patient. A large sofa, or a small additional bed, is constantly required, as in certain cases where the patient is unable to sit up, he finds much comfort

in being removed to it; it is also required when his bed is to be made. An invalid, or easy chair is also productive of much benefit in certain cases; and where it can be commanded, it should be of such a construction as will admit of changes, so as to vary the position of the patient at pleasure.

What is called a French bedstead, without curtains, is the best adapted to the sick room. The four post bedstead, when used, should not be furnished with curtains, as these tend to exclude the air, and to retain smells and a vitiated atmosphere. In all cases, a mattress is preferable to a feather-bed; it may be placed over the latter, when greater softness is required. The pillows should be elastic, but so firm as not to permit the head of the patient to sink in them, as this prevents coolness and a due circulation of air. The bed-coverings should be as light as is consistent with warmth and comfort; hence, Marseilles quilts should not be used, as from their weight they oppress the patient, without affording as much warmth as a light blanket.

The change of bedclothes, and shaking up the bed or mattress, must be regulated by the character of the disease and the condition of the patient. In febrile complaints, it should be done, if the strength of the patient will admit, twice in the twenty-four hours. When there is much restlessness, it will be found advantageous to move him night and morning to a large sofa, or to another bed; this tends to promote sleep, and to insure a proper airing of the beds. When he is thus moved, the clothes of the bed he has left are to be turned down, and fully exposed to the air, which will render so frequent a change of the sheets less necessary than would otherwise be required. When there is only one bed, and in febrile diseases, the sheets which have been used at night are to be replaced by others in the morning, and freely exposed to the air during the day, and again used at night. When the patient is too much debilitated to be moved from bed to bed, he should be merely removed to the other side of his bed, and the one he has left properly arranged by changing the linen, beating up the bed, &c.; but these changes are never to be made whilst he is in a perspiration.

If a fire in the room is required, it should not be made use of to prepare the food or drinks of the patient; this should be done elsewhere, as well to avoid the smell emitted by the heated articles, as the noise and bustle caused in their preparation.

PROPER USE OF UTENSILS FOR EVACUATIONS, &c.

As it is of the utmost importance to the patient that he should be spared all unnecessary fatigue, some precautions are to be used to prevent this during his evacuations; and one of the duties of a nurse is to enable him to perform those offices with the least expenditure of strength. When the patient is feeble, he should never be allowed to rise to fulfil the calls of nature, and therefore a bed pan and urinal should always be provided; by means of these, the evacuations can be performed with ease, and without exertion. Many persons, it is true, have an aversion to using them; but this difficulty can generally be overcome by a proper representation of their advantages. One of the objections commonly made is that the use of a bed-pan gives them pain in the back; and this is often the case, where the patient is not properly supported; but can always be prevented by placing a pillow in the hollow of the back, before the pan is used.

In the case of giving drinks or nourishment, much unnecessary fatigue may be spared to the patient. Owing to the form of the vessels usually employed to administer drinks, without the sick person is raised in bed to receive them, much of the fluid is apt to be spilt on the bedclothes, to his great discomfort. Hence, a tumbler, tea-cup, or bowl should never be employed for this purpose, where the patient is too feeble to raise himself without inconvenience. The sick cup, as it is called, should therefore be employed for this purpose, as it spares all fatigue, and prevents any spilling of fluid on the patient or on the clothes.

When the medicine or food is taken in spoonful quantities, and in cases of nauseous medicines to be administered to children, the medicinal spoon will be found very useful. This is a spoon with a hollow handle, with an opening at its extremity; the bowl is provided with a hinged lid, but is open at the apex. When a fluid is poured into it, and the lid closed, the pressure of the air at the opening at the end of the bowl will prevent any of the fluid escaping, as long as the orifice at the end of the

handle is closed, but is projected with some force when this opening is free. By means of this contrivance, medicine or food may be conveniently administered without the patient being obliged to be raised in bed, or in spite of resistance on the part of a child.

DOSE OF MEDICINES.

The doses of medicinal substances, being specific as regards each other, can only be learnt by experience; but their remedial or active powers do not always increase with an increase of the dose: thus, if a purgative dose of calomel be ten grains, an increased quantity of the medicine will not induce an equivalent increase in the purgation, though it may cause other consequences. The dose in which a medicine is given often determines its specific action; two grains of ipecacuanha will usually quiet the stomach, or act as a diaphoretic, whilst thirty will produce active emesis, and, in like manner, almost every medicine displays different powers, according to the dose in which it is administered.

Dr. Paris states "that powerful doses are disposed to produce local rather than general effects." This is proved by experience, in many cases, but does not hold good in all; thus, many of the active poisons cause general effects in both large and small doses, and their virulent action is in general proportionate to the quantity taken. In most of what are termed the alterative medicines, however, the alterative action is only displayed when they are administered in small, but long-continued doses, and does not take place when they are taken in such quantities as to excite much local action. It is erroneous to suppose that a medicine is devoid of power, or does not exert an influence on the system, because no marked effect immediately follows its exhibition; for, as is observed by Dr. Barlow, "it is very possible that practitioners often err, especially in the treatment of chronic maladies, from requiring an obvious effect from each dose administered; where it is ascertained that a medicine actually possesses inherent powers, the slow and almost imperceptible exercise of these powers should not be despised. There is often more wisdom in seconding the efforts of nature than in superseding them." In fully admitting the truth of this remark, we are far from advocating the doctrine of Hahnemann, or his invisible doses; nor does it, in fact, accord with his views, for he gives a long catalogue of symptoms, caused by the administration of the minutest quantity of the articles of his *materia medica*.

So many circumstances influence the effects of medicines, that it is almost impossible to say what dose will produce identical effects in different individuals; but it has been sufficiently ascertained that, in the generality of patients, we may reasonably expect certain results from certain doses. The circumstances that influence the action of medicines, and the doses in which they are to be given, are

AGE.—This exercises much influence; the young require smaller doses of a medicine to produce the desired effect than an adult; and the aged, although less susceptible to impressions than formerly, are unable to bear any forcible shock on their system. Various formulas or tables have been published for the graduation of doses to the respective ages; but none of them are as generally adopted as that attributed to Gaubius, which is as follows:—

Dose for a person in adult age being	1 drachm or 1,
That for a person from 14 to 21 years would be	2 scruples or $\frac{3}{4}$.
" 7 to 14	" $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm or $\frac{1}{2}$.
" 4 to 7	" 1 scruple or $\frac{1}{4}$.
" 4	" 15 grains or $\frac{1}{8}$.
" 3	" 10 grains or $\frac{1}{10}$.
" 2	" 8 grains or $\frac{1}{12}$.
" 1	" 5 grains or $\frac{1}{12}$.

This table, although mainly correct, is often found to be erroneous, when applied to particular cases. Dr. Paris, in his *Pharmacologia*, gives a formula devised by Dr. Young, which is simple, and has been found to be generally correct; this is:—

For children under twelve years, the doses of most medicines must be diminished in the proportion of the age to the age increased by twelve; thus:

At two years to $\frac{1}{7}$, viz :

$$\frac{2}{2+12} = \frac{1}{7};$$

At 21 the full dose to be given.

But no scheme can be devised, founded on age alone, to which there are not many exceptions. Thus, children require proportionably larger doses of castor oil or calomel to affect them than adults, whilst, and especially when very young, they are exceedingly susceptible to the action of opium and its preparations.

SEX.—It is generally admitted that females require smaller doses of medicines than males, and, as a general rule, this may be correct; but so much depends upon habits of life, temperament, &c., that the exceptions are almost as numerous as the examples.

TEMPERAMENT also exercises much influence on the doses of certain articles of the materia medica; an individual of a nervous temperament is unable to bear with impunity doses of opium that scarcely act on the phlegmatic; the sanguineous are readily affected by the action of stimuli, &c.

IDIOSYNCRASY, or constitutional peculiarity, has more influence than either sex or temperament on the action of medicines. Some of these anomalies are very striking, and almost incredible, and evidence the necessity of particular inquiries being made by the physician of every patient with whose constitution he is unacquainted. In some cases, opium, or any of its preparations, cannot be administered without producing the most distressing symptoms; in others, the smallest doses of calomel will cause salivation; whilst in others again it may be profusely given without inducing any effect on the salivary glands. In some persons, the mere vicinity to the poison oak (*Rhus radicans*) will bring on an unpleasant inflammation of the skin; whilst on other individuals this plant has no action whatever. It is often found that copaiba will cause a peculiar eruption, and the smell of ipecacuanha induce a distressing dyspnœa. So tartar emetic will be productive of ptyalism in some individuals even when applied to the surface of the body; blisters of cantharides will cause strangury in some patients, &c. In fact, these idiosyncrasies are so numerous that it would require a volume to notice in detail those already recorded.

HABIT exercises an equal influence with idiosyncrasy in modifying the action of medicines. The usual consequence of a long-continued use of any remedial or stimulating substance is to diminish the susceptibility of the organs on which it acts to its impression. Hence, to obtain its effects, it must be given in gradually increased quantities. In many cases, however, instead of a diminished, an increased action is caused by repetition of certain substances.

The influence of habit, in diminishing the susceptibility of the system to stimuli, is liable to fewer exceptions as regards vegetable than mineral substances, as may be daily remarked in the use of opium and tobacco. Dr. Christison accounts for this effect of habit in diminishing the influence of vegetable substances, by an increased power of the stomach in decomposing them; but it must also be attributed to a diminished susceptibility in the nervous system to their influence. But mineral medicines appear, in almost every case, to act with increased power by repetition, though the converse has been observed in some cases.

STATE OF THE SYSTEM.—It is well known that, in certain deviations from a healthy or normal condition, a remarkable change is often observed in the action of remedies on the system. Thus, in severe pain, opium can be administered in doses that cannot be borne with impunity in a state of health; but this is still more the case in tetanus, in which scruple doses, frequently repeated, have been administered without producing any marked effects. This modifying influence of disease has been noticed with regard to many other remedies, as in mercury, which can be given in large and repeated doses, in a febrile condition, without causing salivation. Where there is a diminished sensibility of a part, or a comatose condition, the pain, or irritation caused by the application of stimulating or vesicating applications, not being felt by the patient, there is a risk of inducing a sloughing and destruction of the part to which they are applied, if care be not taken to remove them in time; so, also, the application of ammonia to the nostrils, to relieve fainting, has caused violent irritation, and even

inflammation of the trachea, the patient being unable, from his condition, of appreciating or expressing his sensations. Dr. Christison notices several fatal cases of bronchitis from this cause.

TIME OF DAY at which medicines are administered also influences their action on the system. As a general rule, no medicine should be given soon after a meal, though, in the case of some of the irritants, as arsenic, corrosive sublimate, iodine, &c., it is often found most expedient to administer them whilst the stomach is filled with food, to avoid their local action on that organ. Dr. Paris observes, under this head: "Evacuating medicines ought to be exhibited late at night, or early in the morning; thus, substances of tardy operation, as calomel, and the resinous purgatives, should be given at night, while saline purgatives, senna, &c. may be given in the morning. It would seem that during sleep the bowels are not so irritable, and, consequently, not so easily acted upon, which allows time for the full solution of the substance." In all cases, the exhibition of purgatives should be so timed that their operation may take place during the day, so as to avoid an undue disturbance of the patient at night. Other directions will be found in a subsequent part of the work.

Numerous other causes exercise much influence on the action of medicines, as climate, the imagination of the patient, the tissue or organ to which they are applied, &c.

Nor should the *variable activity* of a medicine be overlooked; this has occasioned more accidents than is generally supposed. Some remedies, and generally those of a vegetable nature, lose much of their activity by age, and, therefore, require to be given in large doses to produce the desired effect; hence, where a physician has been induced to increase the usual dose of some article, which in a recent or unaltered state is active, and even poisonous, but, from age or other deteriorating cause, has become weakened, serious accidents may occur, if he persist in administering the same doses of a parcel which is fresh, or which is obtained from another apothecary. In such cases, the safest plan is always to commence with the usual dose of the medicine, and to gradually increase it, if this be found necessary.

It should also be borne in mind that certain medicines have the power of accumulating in the system, or, in other words, of not displaying their usual effects when given in small and repeated doses, until a certain quantity has been taken, when, on a sudden, symptoms resembling those caused by an overdose of the article, make their appearance. This has been remarked in relation to mercury, arsenic, and several other of the metallic medicines, as well as iodine, digitalis, &c. In giving remedies of this character, the physician should always be cautious, and not repeat the dose of them too frequently, because no sensible effect is produced at the expected time.

INTERVALS BETWEEN DOSES.—As every medicine produces a specific and definite action on the system, which, in most cases, continues for a certain time, and then ceases, it becomes necessary to renew or maintain the medicinal impression as long as is required to counteract the morbid condition of the system. In some cases, however, as in the case of an emetic or purgative given for the purpose of merely evacuating the stomach and bowels, the single effect produced may be sufficient, and no repetition of the dose is required. In most attacks of disease, on the other hand, the physician is obliged to prescribe medicines in such quantities as to produce a certain impression, and to repeat the doses at such intervals as will keep up the influence of this impression. Where, from a want of knowledge of the time during which the remedy he has administered will continue to exercise its full action on the system, he postpones a repetition of it for too long a period, although a fresh impression is made by each dose, but little real good is the result, and, from a want of continuity in the remedial impression, no progress is made towards a cure. Hence, a physician should be acquainted with the usual duration of the action of the medicine he is administering, and order a repetition of the doses so as to keep the system under its influence. A nurse should, therefore, in all cases, follow his directions implicitly, as regards the periods at which medicines are to be given, for, by inattention to this rule, injustice is done to the physician, and, what is of more importance, the life of the patient is endangered. Where the diffusible stimulants are administered, especially those of an evanescent character, it is of much consequence that their influence should be kept up; and hence a neglect on the part of a nurse in giving

them at the prescribed periods might cause a fatal collapse of the patient. It should be observed, however, that, except in cases where it is necessary thus to maintain the vital powers of a patient, this strict observance of the prescribed intervals between the doses of medicines is not intended to extend to the night, so as to disturb the invalid, as, in most diseases, sleep is one of the best restoratives; but advantage is to be taken of those moments when he is awake, timing the doses as nearly as possible to the designated periods.

RULES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICINES.—As has been stated, fluid medicines are usually administered in drops, teaspoonfuls, tablespoonfuls, &c.—an approximative measurement, which, although not precise or accurate, is sufficiently so in most cases, though not suited to medicines of a very active nature. As the generality of medicines are nauseous, it is necessary to modify, as far as possible, their disagreeable taste, which renders them so repugnant to patients, and often causes much difficulty in their administration, especially to children; but this modification must not be of such a character as to alter their properties. As regards young children, much difficulty will be obviated by the use of the medicine-spoon already described; this will also be found useful in cases of insanity, where patients refuse to take medicine or nourishment.

It is often found that patients experience much difficulty in swallowing pills, especially when these are of small size. The usual mode is to place the pill on the tongue, and to take a mouthful of water, when, on making an effort to swallow, both pass down the throat together; this plan is generally successful; but some persons appear to be unable to take a pill in this manner, and gorge themselves with fluid without effecting the deglutition of the pilular body; in such cases, by enveloping the pill in some bread, or some conserve or sweetmeat, so as to form a bolus, the difficulty is obviated.

Mixtures containing insoluble ingredients should always be shaken up before they are administered; otherwise, the first doses will contain but little of the active ingredients, whilst the last portions will, on the other hand, be more powerful than was intended. Where the article administered is of a volatile nature, it should be given the moment it is poured out, and the bottle containing the remainder immediately closed.

As each of the classes of medicinal articles requires the observance of certain rules to insure its full benefit, these will be briefly noticed in an alphabetical order.

ACIDS.—These are given to fulfil various indications; some acting as tonics, some as refrigerants, &c. As those most generally used are corrosive, they require to be diluted with some bland fluid, so as not to exercise too powerful a local action on the tissues with which they come in contact; nor should they be kept in a metallic vessel, nor given by means of a metal spoon. As most of them act on the enamel of the teeth in a very rapid and energetic manner, the mouth should be well rinsed with water after the administration of each dose; or they may be taken by being sucked up by means of a small glass tube, thus avoiding any contact with the teeth: this observation applies to many of the acid or super-salts; the usual solution of the sulphate of quinine, which contains free sulphuric acid, is known to act on the teeth very rapidly, and, from a constant repetition of the doses, to injure them in a serious manner; and hence requires to be given with precaution.

ANTACIDS are medicines intended to neutralize an undue or morbid acidity of the stomach or intestines. Their action is chemical, and they produce an innoxious compound which takes the place of the morbid fluid that causes the uneasiness or pain. In many cases, they act most efficaciously, when an emetic or cathartic has been previously administered. To obtain a permanent benefit from them, they should be combined with tonics, aromatics, &c.; as, when given alone, the relief afforded by them is but transient.

They are most advantageously administered early in the morning, or some time previous to a meal during the day. When the salt resulting from the union of the antacid and the morbid acid is purgative, the former is better given at bed-time; thus, the combination of the solution of potassa, of the carbonates of potassa and soda, or

of magnesia, forms salts with the gastric acid that act with some energy on the bowels; but this is not the case with chalk mixture or lime water.

The patient should be restricted to light animal food and well boiled vegetables, avoiding sweets, acids, pastry, and, in fact, everything liable to increase the acescent condition of the stomach.

ANTILITHICS AND LITHONTRIPTICS are medicines supposed to possess the power of obviating or dissolving urinary calculi. That there are remedial agents capable of removing or relieving that morbid condition of the system on which a lithic diathesis depends, there can be no doubt; but it is very questionable if we possess remedies capable of dissolving calculi existing in the urinary organs. Among the antilithic remedies, those most generally employed are magnesia and its salts, the alkalies, soap, several of the acids, some astringent diuretics, many bitter tonics, &c. In cases of a lithic diathesis, however, much depends on the regulation of the diet of the patient; thus, when there is a superabundant secretion of uric acid, the food should contain as little azote as possible, and, therefore, be mainly of a vegetable nature; but, at the same time, care must be taken that the healthy action of the stomach is not impaired. There should be an avoidance of all indigestible substances, as fresh bread, pastry, salt meats, and even soups of all kinds; nor should malt liquors or acid wines be allowed. Where the white sand deposits or the phosphates occur, an acid system of diet is beneficial, with abstinence from all alkalies, soda water, &c.; whilst lemonade, the acid wines, and fruits in moderation can be allowed with advantage.

ANTISPASMODICS are remedies which have been considered to be endowed with the power of allaying spasm, and of calming or entirely removing irregular actions of the nervous system. As spasmodic action of the muscular apparatus and a morbid condition of the nervous centres may arise from a variety of causes, it has been found that the most opposite modes of treatment have been required; thus, in some cases, the most efficient antispasmodic is the lancet, whilst in others the morbid symptoms are best alleviated by the most active diffusible stimuli. It is not our intention to enter into the discussion of the mooted question of the *modus operandi* of antispasmodics, or whether there exists a class of remedies which are endowed with the power of exerting a direct control over spasmodic action. It is, however, shown by experience that the influence of this class of remedial agents is very limited in their operation and very various in their effects, and that to be efficient much discrimination is requisite on the part of the physician in the selection of the article best calculated to attain the desired effect. In general, what are termed antispasmodics have some of the properties of the narcotics, but differ from them in not causing stupor or insensibility. They are mostly substances possessed of a strong odor, and of a more or less volatile nature; and hence also partake of the properties of stimulants.

ANTHELMINTICS are medicines which are capable of expelling or destroying worms situated in the intestinal canal. Several kinds of worms are apt to infest the human intestines, and often give rise to distressing and even fatal symptoms. The medicines calculated to dislodge them are of various kinds: some act mechanically, as active purgatives, powder of tin, cowhage, &c.; some by being poisonous to the worms, as pink root, pomegranate bark, the vegetable bitters, &c.; and to this class belong, in all probability, the acrid, volatile, and resinous vermifuges, as turpentine, camphor, garlic, &c.; and the mineral remedies, as calomel, the preparations of iron, sulphur, &c.; some seem to act by asphyxiating the worms, as the fatty oils, the mucilages, &c.

Vermifuge medicines should be given in as simple a form as possible, and in as large doses as is compatible with their nature, and the age and condition of the patient; and hence the plan of administering them in the form of lozenges, biscuits, &c., is erroneous. One of the most certain of these remedies is the pink root (*spigelia*), either in the form of simple infusion, or united with senna or savin; in the first case, it should be followed by the administration of a brisk cathartic. In consequence of its sometimes causing temporary loss of sight, tremors, &c., which, although seldom dangerous, are apt to frighten the relations and friends of the patient, it is better, especially in cases of children, to administer the infusion in the evening, so that its effects may not be observed. The worm-seed oil is also another native anthelmintic of great power, but has the objection of having so disagreeable an odor and taste as

to prevent its general use; the least unpleasant mode of giving it is in emulsion with mint or cinnamon water.

Whatever vermifuge is employed, and whatever success attends its administration, the treatment should not be confined to the mere expulsion of the worms; but the condition of the stomach and bowels should be attended to, and their tone rendered healthy by the use of tonics, and a well-directed and generous diet.

CATHARTICS are those medicines which increase in a greater or less degree the peristaltic action of the intestines. Cathartics have been divided into *laxatives*, which are characterized by acting mildly, without stimulating in any great degree the vessels of the intestines, or exciting a general disturbance of the system; and *purgatives*, which, in addition to evacuating the contents of the bowels, also promote secretions from their mucous coat, giving rise to copious watery stools. Some purgatives have a more violent action, occasioning nausea, faintness, pain, tenesmus, &c.; and some, acting in an overdose as acrid poisons, causing great irritation, and even inflammation of the intestines. But there is another and important character in the action of purgatives, which is that different portions of the intestinal canal are most affected by different cathartic substances; thus, calomel acts, in a marked manner, on the upper portions of the tube, as is shown by the increase of the biliary matters in the evacuations; gamboge also manifests its power on the stomach by often causing vomiting, but also, like the other drastics, causes much irritation in the large intestines; aloes, again, exert very little action on the upper part of the canal, but spends its force on the lower portion; in fact, each purgative substance is characterized by a peculiarity of action as regards the part of the intestinal canal affected by it, and the nature of the evacuation it produces; and hence, it is of importance, in prescribing an article of this class, that it be suited to the impression wished to be made, and not, as is too frequently the case, selected at random. No class of remedies has been productive of more injury than the present, from their being resorted to without judgment, and from being persevered in for too long a time; for, independent of the irritation they create and keep up in the bowels, they impair digestion, and too often lay the foundation of fatal organic diseases. Purgative medicines may be exhibited at any period during the day; but in all cases the patient should not be exposed to the influence of cold air; if, however, the circumstances are not urgent, it is better to administer them late at night or early in the morning, so as to prevent the disturbance and loss of rest of the patient, and also to secure their retention by the stomach; when given on an empty stomach, they also act more speedily and effectually than when this viscus is filled with food. To promote their action, and to obviate their griping effect, warm diluents, as chicken water, gruel, &c., should be freely taken after the first discharge. Where they operate too much, this inordinate action is to be checked by laudanum given by the mouth, or in the form of injections.

Many of these medicines are very nauseous, and so repugnant to the patient as to induce nausea and vomiting, and, therefore, require the addition of correctives. The taste of rhubarb is best disguised by being given in milk, and that of castor oil by the froth of porter. The disagreeable taste of infusion of senna is much lessened if made with cold water, or, if made in the usual manner, by the addition of strong coffee, black tea, or by a few grains of cream of tartar. Aloes are rendered more palatable by the addition of extract of liquorice. Magnesia is mixed more perfectly with water or milk, if it is poured on the surface of the fluid, and permitted to sink as it becomes saturated, than by the opposite course. The neutral salts are rendered more palatable by adding a small portion of lemon juice to their solution, &c.

When a cathartic is given in the form of pill, its operation is always less speedy than when administered in powder or mixture; and it should be borne in mind that the drastic purgatives operate more mildly, and even effectually, in combination than when given alone, as is instanced in the compound cathartic pill.

Enemata or Clysters.—This mode of purgation is now generally employed in our large towns; but a great prejudice exists among many persons against its use, from a fastidious and mistaken delicacy. In consequence of the improved apparatus now to be procured, the administration of these remedies is attended with much less diffi-

culty and exposure than formerly, when the pipe and bag or common syringe were employed; and, therefore, much of the objection to their use is obviated.

Clysters are of almost indispensable utility when it is necessary to evacuate the bowels as speedily as possible, or when the stomach will not bear the administration of a purgative by the mouth, and also in cases where it is of importance to make a direct application to the lower bowels, as in dysentery, colic, &c. Where it is merely wished to open the bowels, an injection of tepid water will often be found sufficient; where this is not found sufficient, the addition of table salt, sweet oil, or molasses, will, in most cases, induce a full discharge. In all cases, the patient should be directed to retain the injection for as long a time as possible, and not to attempt to empty his bowels immediately after the reception of the medicine. Though clysters seldom can be forced beyond the great curve of the colon, and hence their local action confined to the lower part of the bowels, still, in many cases, their purgative influence extends to the small intestines, and their administration is followed by full and copious evacuations. They are also directed for other purposes than evacuating the bowels, for, from the intimate connection of the rectum with the other pelvic viscera, impressions made upon it are speedily transmitted to the adjoining parts, and hence, remedies can be directed by this channel with much advantage. In irritation of the bladder or uterus, an anodyne injection into the rectum will often afford much relief. In diseases of the lower bowels, also, clysters are of almost indispensable utility, as also in the dislodgement of ascarides seated in the rectum; nor are they less beneficial in those cases of sudden sinking of the powers of life where deglutition is impossible, and yet a prompt stimulating impression is requisite to save the patient; under such circumstances, clysters of some of the diffusible stimuli have proved of the greatest benefit.

Suppositories.—These are substances introduced into the rectum to induce a discharge of its contents. Their use is principally confined to the mere object of relieving costiveness, for which purpose a piece of soap of a conical shape, and of about an inch in length, is the most generally employed; but in some cases, articles of a more stimulating character are necessary. In cases of costiveness in children, the introduction of the end of a small roll of paper, moistened with oil, for a few moments into the rectum, will, in many cases, be found sufficient. The objection to their use is the irritation they often create in the rectum. Sometimes suppositories of opium are found useful in those cases in which anodyne enemata are usually employed, and may be used where patients have a repugnance to the use of clysters, or where the soreness of the rectum prevents the introduction of the pipe of a syringe.

In all cases where enemata or suppositories are employed, care must be taken to introduce them with care; otherwise serious injury may be done to the mucous coat of the rectum; instances have occurred where, from a careless insertion of the pipe of a syringe, the gut has been seriously affected, giving rise to fistula, &c. In most cases, the injection for a child under one year is about an ounce, which is to be gradually increased to five or six ounces, as it advances in age; to a youth, from ten to fifteen years old, a pint may be given; whilst an adult requires a pint and a-half to a quart. Where, however, the injection is of an anodyne nature, to restrain discharges or to alleviate pain, the laudanum should be mixed with not more than half an ounce to an ounce of bland mucilage, so as not to excite contraction of the bowels by the stimulus of quantity.

DEMULCENTS OR EMOLLIENTS are medicinal agents which diminish tone or irritation in the tissues to which they are applied, and thereby cause a relaxation of the parts, or sheathe and protect them from the action of substances capable of acting on them injuriously.

The term *Emollients* is generally employed to designate remedies which are applied externally to soften and relax external surfaces, and, by contiguous sympathy, the deeper seated parts; these effects have been referred by some to a physical, and by others to a vital, agency. They consist principally of bland watery mixtures, or of simple water, at a somewhat elevated temperature, of oleaginous substances, or those combined in various forms, as fomentations, poultices, &c., which will be more particularly noticed in a subsequent part of the work.

Demulcents are bland substances of various kinds, administered internally, to pre-

vent the action of irritating matters on mucous membranes, or to soothe or lubricate these parts when irritated or inflamed. They are useful in irritation and inflammation of the stomach and bowels, in like conditions of the air-passages and lungs, as well as in affections of the urinary apparatus. When prescribed in cases of catarrh, and other morbid conditions of the respiratory organs, they are usually directed to be taken *ad libitum*; but they should be swallowed slowly, for their main efficacy arises from their lubricating effect on the parts with which they come in contact; and this soothing influence is extended by sympathy to the bronchial membranes and pulmonic structure. They should be taken after a fit of coughing, for, as, by that spasmodic effort, the acrid secretion of the inflamed mucous surface is thrown off, they are enabled to come in direct contact with the irritated part, and thus exercise their soothing influence more efficiently.

DIAPHORETICS are those medicinal agents which promote and increase cutaneous transpiration. These articles are numerous, and of a very heterogeneous character. In general, warm diluents, aided by external heat, are very effectual means of promoting perspiration; whilst, in some cases, this excretion is better promoted by the use of cool liquids, or even by the sudden and temporary application of cold to the surface. They are in almost every case relative agents; and, to produce the desired effect, should be given in certain states of the system, and with certain precautions. Thus, during the exhibition of these remedies, the patient should be confined to bed, and covered with light blankets; his shirt should be of flannel or muslin, as these are good non-conductors of heat. Their action is much promoted by the free use of diluents, given either warm or cold, according to the temperature of the patient's skin. During the continuance of the perspiration, great care should be taken that it is not suddenly checked from any cause. When it is wished to moderate the sweating, the patient may be removed to another bed, covered with a warm blanket, his clothes changed, and his body dried with dry towels, care being taken that he is not exposed to cold air. During the exhibition of diaphoretics, no medicines of a purgative or diuretic character should be administered, as the action of the latter is incompatible with that of the former, besides causing a frequent exposure to cold during their operation.

DILUENTS are watery fluids which increase the fluidity of the blood, and render the secretions and excretions less acrid or viscid. The best diluent is water, which is to be given either alone or variously flavored, according to the taste of the patient or the circumstances of the case. The temperature at which a diluent is given has much influence on its action. Thus, water at 60° or 70° F. merely dilutes; whilst at 45° to 60° it acts somewhat as a tonic, and at 70°, and to as high a temperature as it can be drunk, it is stimulant. Merely tepid water will often act as an emetic, whilst at 90° or 100° it will quiet the stomach and relieve nausea. In a cool or cold state, diluents diminish the temperature of the body and moderate an undue excitement of the pulse, and are hence called *refrigerants* or *temperants*, and principally consist of aqueous solutions of many of the acids, or of some of the neutral salts.

DIURETICS are medicines which increase or promote the secretion of urine: this they do by increasing the quantity of fluid taken into the stomach, or by stimulating the kidneys to increased action. They are always inconstant in their effects, and cannot be relied upon to produce the desired effect in all cases. To obtain their effect, the surface of the patient's body should be kept cool; otherwise, they are apt to operate as diaphoretics. Hence, the patient should remain out of bed, and the medicine be administered during the day-time; or, if confined to bed, the clothing should be as light as is compatible with comfort. The action of diuretics is much aided by a free use of the cooling diluents.

EMETICS are those medicines which invert the natural action of the stomach, so as to cause an ejection of its contents through the mouth, or vomiting. When the patient is plethoric, blood-letting should always precede the administration of an emetic, as it not only promotes its operation, but prevents any injurious rush of blood to the head. When it is required, a full dose of the emetic substance is to be administered; but, in the generality of cases, it is better to give it in divided doses, frequently repeated, until the desired effect is produced. It often happens, when a physician orders an emetic, that he will be asked not to give a strong one, as the patient is too weak, &c.;

but it should be known that, unless the medicine causes full vomiting, it will create more uneasiness and debility than when it acts in the desired manner. When vomiting takes place, it should be encouraged by draughts of tepid water or weak chamomile tea, to be repeated after each discharge; but the use of these fluids is not to be carried too far, because, when the stomach is gorged with liquids, the action of vomiting is often not fully performed, or is wholly checked. When the operation of an emetic is too violent, the best means of checking it is by the administration of laudanum, or the application of fomentations or warm poultices to the epigastrium; if these fail, a spice plaster or a sinapism to the same part will generally be found effectual. If the stomach continues irritable, drink, food, or medicine is to be given in very small quantities. There is always much thirst, which patients are very apt to endeavor to alleviate by freely taking some fluid; but this in most cases being rejected, the evil is only increased; the best plan to relieve it is to frequently wash the mouth with some cool drink, swallowing as little as possible. When the stomach is inactive, and a full dose of an emetic substance does not cause vomiting, it is always unsafe to repeat the dose, as by such a course inflammation may be produced. When the stomach thus resists the action of one article, carried to a due extent, it is better to have recourse to another, or to endeavor to produce emesis by titillating the fauces and throat by means of a feather. Emetics should always be given at the time ordered by the physician, and, as a general rule, on an empty stomach, in the morning; but it is sometimes of benefit to administer them in the evening, as, from the exhaustion produced by their operation, a disposition to sleep is caused.

EMMENAGOGUES are medicines which excite or promote the catamenial discharge; but there are, strictly speaking, few remedies which have this specific power on the uterus, the majority of them acting by their influence on the system generally, or on parts contiguous to the uterus—ergot being almost the only article which exercises a direct power on this organ, and that rather in increasing its expulsive energy than in promoting the menstrual function, though it has been advantageously employed for the latter purpose. To insure the successful administration of this class of remedial agents, the system must be previously prepared for their use by invigorating it, if there are relaxation and debility; and by an opposite course, if there is an undue degree of arterial action. In a majority of cases, the restoration of the discharge is rather attributable to a proper regulation of the system than to any specific power in the emmenagogue administered.

EPISPASTICS are external applications which are capable of inflaming the skin, and causing an effusion of serum beneath the cuticle. These effects can be produced by a variety of means; but that most generally employed is the Spanish fly, or cantharides. The mode of applying a blister, and of dressing the sore it occasions, is very simple; but, without special directions from the physician, many nurses and attendants on the sick are strangely ignorant on the subject. The best preparation of cantharides for blistering purposes is the cerate of Spanish flies, or common blistering plaster; this will be always found effectual, if properly prepared, and of good materials. It is best spread on soft leather, though linen, muslin, or even stout paper will answer. To obtain a prompt action from a blister, it should be spread thick; powdered flies should not be sprinkled on its surface, for, if the plaster is well made, it requires no such addition; added to which, the powder is apt to adhere to the skin, and to give the patient much uneasiness. Before applying a blister, the part on which it is to be placed should be well washed with soap and water, and thoroughly dried, the hair shaved off, and the skin irritated by being rubbed with a coarse towel, or, if this is not sufficient, with warm vinegar, spirits of turpentine, &c. The plaster is to be secured to the part by means of a bandage; or, what is better, by means of strips of adhesive plaster, or by coating the margin of the leather or cloth on which the blister is spread with the adhesive plaster. Whenever either of the last modes of securing a blister is resorted to, it is necessary, to secure its adhesion, that the skin be perfectly dry. The plaster should be in perfect contact with the skin; but should not, as is too often the case, be subjected to much pressure, for this retards vesication, and is a source of uneasiness to the patient.

The period generally required for a blister to draw is twelve hours; but this is liable

to many exceptions: thus, for children, delicate females, and for persons with tender skins, a much shorter time is sufficient. The best plan, when the patient complains of pain and burning, is to lift a corner of the plaster and examine the condition of the skin beneath, and, if it be found vesicated or fully reddened, to remove the blister; or, if the skin is not sufficiently inflamed, to permit the blister to remain till this result is attained. When the skin is sufficiently reddened, but not vesicated, the application of a warm poultice, or of a dressing of basilicon ointment, will cause a copious effusion of serum. In cases of children and irritable persons, or those liable to strangury, this should always be done. To guard against this latter, it has been advised to interpose a piece of gauze, fine muslin, or tissue paper between the skin and the plaster: these should be moistened with oil. It is very doubtful, however, whether this plan is of any real advantage.

In many persons, the action of a blister disposes to sleep; but in very sensitive individuals it causes much irritation; this may be often obviated by the addition of a few grains of extract of hyoscyamus, or of belladonna, to the plaster. When it is requisite to cause a blister as rapidly as possible, the plaster of Spanish flies must be replaced by other means. In such cases, paper, moistened with oil of cantharides, or with the ethereal extract, will be found useful. The application of a pledget, wet with water of ammonia, will also act very rapidly. When a still more rapid effect is desired, the direct application of heat to the part may be resorted to, by means of a disk of polished metal, heated in boiling water, or by applying a piece of wet blotting paper to the skin, and passing a hot flatiron over it.

Some persons have a great dread of blisters, and object to the application of a large one; but, when the full effect of blistering is required, a large one should always be applied, for the pain and irritation caused by a large blister are very little greater than a small one occasions, whilst the benefit is more decided. Still, as the quantity of the discharge is in a great measure equivalent to the size of the vesication, large blisters depress more than small ones; therefore, when they are intended merely as counter-irritants, small blisters are to be preferred. The size and shape of blisters vary greatly, according to the part to which they are to be applied, and the age of the patient. Dr. Dewees gives the following as the general size of blisters:—

For the legs or thighs, from 7 to 8 inches long by 3 to 3½ broad.

For the back, from 7 to 8 inches long by 4 to 4½ broad.

For the thorax, from 8 to 9 inches long by 7 to 8 broad.

For the stomach, from 8 to 9 inches long by 6 to 7 broad.

For the abdomen, from 10 to 11 inches long by 8 to 10 broad, if designed to cover the whole surface.

For the ears, from the peculiarity of the shape, the size cannot well be defined.

For the temples, from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter; they are usually circular.

These are the sizes for adults; for younger persons they must, of course, be proportionably smaller.

The dressing of a blister requires some skill on the part of a nurse; and much pain and inconvenience will be saved to the patient by the exercise of a little dexterity in the operation. Some trouble will be avoided by having everything necessary for the operation in readiness, as the plasters spread, bandages ready, &c. Each of the vesicles is to be carefully snipped, with the points of a pair of sharp scissors, at their most depending part, and the serum evacuated; but when the vesications are very small and numerous, this should not be attempted, as it would occasion unnecessary fatigue to the patient. In such case, the larger vesicles only are to be opened, and the smaller left till a subsequent dressing, when it is probable they will be found much increased in size. The cuticle should not be removed from the surface of the blistered part, except when it is wished to keep up a continued discharge, in which case the cuticle is best removed by the application of a hot poultice. When it is wished to heal the blistered surface, the dressing should be of simple cerate, thinly spread on a linen rag, and renewed twice a-day. When the object is to maintain the discharge for a short time, the dressing should consist of basilicon ointment. When a more permanent impression is desired, some more stimulating application, as savin ointment, must be

used. A blistered surface should seldom be washed, as this often causes chilliness and fatigue, and is generally useless. Some persons become faint when a blister is dressed for the first time: this should not excite alarm, as it is a mere sympathetic effect. The plaster for the dressings should not be larger than the blistered surface, as it causes irritation of the sound skin without aiding the discharge. Blisters sometimes, instead of healing properly, become painful and inflamed, and assume the appearance of an eroding or a phagedenic sore; this is best remedied by the application of a soft bread and milk poultice, having its surface anointed with fresh lard or cold cream. If this does not succeed, a lotion of lime-water and linseed will often be found effectual; oxide of zinc ointment will likewise prove useful in some cases. When a blistered surface causes much itching, and renders the patient restless, washing the irritated surface with an infusion of flaxseed or slippery elm will, in most cases, relieve the uneasiness. One of the most distressing consequences, arising from the application of a blister, is the production of strangury, which invariably takes place in some persons whenever a blister is used; this is remedied by a free exhibition of emollient and mucilaginous diluents, opiates by the mouth and as an enema, external fomentations to the pubic region, &c.; in some cases, a clyster of solution of sulphate of soda will act very efficaciously. To prevent its occurrence, it has been found of benefit to incorporate camphor and opium with the epispastic ointment, say twelve grains of the former and four of the latter, for a blister six inches square. It is said that boiling the flies in water, previous to their formation into an ointment, will deprive them of the property of causing strangury.

ERRHINES are medicines which, snuffed up the nostrils, cause an increased discharge of the nasal mucus, and generally the convulsive action of sneezing. They are now seldom prescribed, though undoubtedly useful in some cases; but they should never be employed in persons disposed to apoplexy, or in those affected with hernia, prolapsus uteri, &c.

ESCHAROTICS are topical agents, which, by a chemical or mechanical action, are capable of eroding or disorganizing the solid tissues of the part to which they are applied: those which act mechanically are actual cauteries, as a heated iron, moxa, &c.; those which act chemically are caustics, as fused potassa, nitrate of silver, and chloride of zinc. In cauterizing with a heated iron, this should be at a white heat, as, at this temperature, it occasions less pain to the patient, from its causing an immediate death of the part to which it is applied. In applying it to any part, the surrounding surface should be protected by some non-conductor of heat, but not by wet paper or cloth, as the sudden extrication of steam will produce a blistered surface around the burn, and will much increase the pain. The hot iron is rarely employed in this country, except to arrest hemorrhage; in leech bites, where the usual means of stopping the bleeding are ineffectual, the application of the end of a heated wire to the wound will, in most cases, be found effectual. Another mode of applying the actual cautery is by means of moxa. This term is used for a small cone or cylinder of some slowly burning substance, applied to the skin, set fire to, and suffered to burn slowly for a length of time proportionate to the effect intended to be produced; this is a very painful operation, and seldom employed in the United States. The chemical cauterants are numerous, and of various degrees of activity. In using the most powerful of them, caustic potassa, some precautions are necessary, owing to its great deliquescence; when it is employed to form an issue, layers of adhesive plaster should be placed on the skin, with a hole of the proper size cut in their centre, through which the caustic can be applied without danger of its spreading. The chloride of zinc, which is an excellent cauterant, is generally employed by forming it into a paste with flour. The chloride of antimony, though very powerful, from being a fluid, is difficult to manage, but has been advantageously used in cases of poisoned wounds.

EXPECTORANTS are medicines which promote the expulsion of mucus or other matters from the air-passages. It is an ill-defined class of remedies, and is extremely uncertain in its action; but we cannot, in this place, examine the propriety of retaining a division of the materia medica, the articles composing which act in an obscure and by no means regular manner, in almost all cases by a remote or secondary influence of a nauseating or sedative character. At the same time, daily experience proves

that much benefit is derived, in diseases of the respiratory organs, from the administration of substances which are usually considered expectorants, in whatever way they may primarily act on the system. No class of remedies has been more productive of injury than that of so-called cough medicines; nor in any one has quackery exercised a more unbounded sway. It is too common for persons to resort to their use in cough and catarrh without consulting a physician, thus often aggravating a trifling irritation until it becomes a serious, and oftentimes a fatal, inflammation; for, as many of the articles composing them, especially those most frequently employed in domestic and empirical practice, are stimulants, much mischief is apt to follow their indiscriminate use. The following rules ought to be observed in the exhibition of expectorants—ought always to be enforced on the patient. The surface of the body should be kept moderately warm, so as to promote a gentle diaphoresis, and nothing done that may interfere with the primary operation of the remedy on the nervous, lymphatic, or muscular systems, by the secondary effect of which the lungs are benefited; hence, the use of any that excite diuresis, and more especially of purging, should be avoided; nor should the patient be allowed to indulge his appetite in food or drink of a stimulating character.

NARCOTICS are medicines which lessen the manifestation of vital phenomena dependent upon the nervous system, especially deadening sensibility and diminishing the motor power: their full operations shown in sleep, or even coma. The most general objects in view in the administration of these articles are the production of sleep, or the alleviation of pain. No medicines are so much modified in their action by idiosyncrasy and habit. This does not extend to them as a class, but to each individually; hence, it is of importance that a physician should ascertain from a patient, before prescribing a narcotic, whether he has been long or frequently in the habit of using it, or whether it causes any unpleasant effects upon him, so that some other article of the class may be substituted. As regards the time at which a narcotic should be given, it depends upon the cause for which it is to be administered. Thus, if prescribed to allay pain, it may be given at any time, and repeated as long as the pain remains; if to procure sleep, it is best given at night, and so late as to prevent the patient from being disturbed before it produces its full effect; otherwise, it is apt to exercise a stimulating action. In many persons, the secondary effect of opium is to cause much nausea and headache after its narcotic action has ceased, which are best relieved by a cup of strong coffee, or by vegetable acids. When, however, this or any other narcotic produces these consequences, its use should be relinquished, and some other substituted.

REFRIGERANTS are remedies which are supposed to diminish the heat of the body without causing a marked diminution of sensibility or nervous energy, and they are thought to do this, whether administered internally or applied externally; but it is very doubtful whether any medicines act as internal refrigerants independently of the coldness of the medium in which they are administered, except in a secondary manner. Diaphoretics act as refrigerants by inducing an increase of superficial evaporation; sedatives, by lessening the force and rapidity of the circulation; purgatives, and especially the saline, by the copious watery evacuations they produce. The great refrigerant is cold water, whether applied topically or given internally. As a topical application, it is often mixed with fluids of greater volatility, that, by a more rapid evaporation, a proportionate abstraction of heat may take place.

SEDATIVES are those remedial agents which diminish muscular tonicity, and the manifestation of nervous influence, even to the production of syncope, or a suspension, for a certain time, of the functions of the systems affected. Some act generally; others more locally. Blood-letting and tartar emetic are examples of the first; hydrocyanic acid, of the second. Most of the articles of this class are capable, if given in too large doses, or too long continued, of producing a depression of the vital powers which may induce death; and hence require to be administered with much care and judgment.

SIALAGOGUES are medicines which induce an increased secretion from the salivary glands. The modes in which the articles composing this class act are various. Some are merely local irritants, as pellitory, horseradish, &c.; and, when chewed,

produce such a local stimulation of the salivary glands as to produce a copious effusion of saliva and mucus. Another and more important section includes such articles as evince their sialagogue powers in a secondary manner, which does not take place until a powerful impression has been made on the system generally; to this belong mercury, gold, &c., and their preparations. In the first of these divisions, their medicinal powers depend wholly on sialagogue effects; hence, they are merely useful as counter-irritants; the local stimulation, and consequent increased secretion produced by their action, often acting advantageously in relieving inflammations and congestions of adjoining parts. The curative value of internal sialagogues, however, is not dependent on the salivary flow they occasion, for though, in many cases, this may be very great, yet it is not essential to their remedial action, and may, in fact, rather be considered as a proof that their full constitutional influence has been attained.

In administering mercury, with a view to the production of its constitutional effect, it should always be recollected that, if it be permitted to exert its sialagogue powers to any great extent, it always causes great distress to the patient, without producing a beneficial effect on the disease; and its operation should, therefore, be closely watched. The condition of the gums should be examined daily, and, as soon as they display evidence of the action of the remedy, it should be discontinued, or given at longer intervals. The constitution of the patient should be sedulously attended to, as mercurials are apt to produce unpleasant consequences in delicate, nervous individuals, and are badly borne by the aged, who have suffered from previous attacks of illness. It is always dangerous to push them to salivation in children, as it frequently produces sloughing of the gums and cheeks. When too great a degree of salivation has been induced by the mercurials, it is of importance to check it as speedily as possible. This is to be attempted by cool air, and by washing the mouth with an infusion of some vegetable astringent, a solution of opium, or one of acetate of lead; this latter is very efficacious, but has the property of rendering the teeth black. Marked benefit has also been derived from a weak solution of chloride of soda; much reliance is placed by some practitioners on the preparations of sulphur, especially the soluble sulphurets, both as a wash in solution, and administered as a powder. An infusion of the smooth sumach (*rhys glabrum*), as well as a strong solution of borax, has likewise been found very useful as a local application. When the inflammation is severe, the administration of cathartics, especially the saline, is requisite, and in some cases blisters and leeches. Where a tendency to slough exists, the application of diluted pyroligneous acid will be found advantageous.

STIMULANTS are remedies which increase the vital activity of the system, or of a single organ, the first being termed *general*, and the latter *local* stimulants. Much discrimination and caution are required in the administration of articles of this class, because, if given when inflammation is present, they are liable to create more mischief than benefit; but they are called for when, on the decline of that condition of an organ, or organs, a state of relaxation or torpidity exists. In this state of things, a gentle stimulation materially assists the functions, and is productive of much benefit.

TONICS are closely allied to stimulants, and some of them act in this manner; but most of them do not cause any sensible excitation of the system, whilst, at the same time, they gradually impart tone and activity to the vital powers. With the exception of iron, most tonics act primarily on the nervous system, and secondarily on the muscular, on which latter their power is most distinctly marked. Iron appears to act in a different manner, by altering or improving the condition of the blood, and consequently increasing the tone of the system. One of the most valuable properties of many articles of this class is that of curing diseases of a periodic type; in what manner, it is difficult to explain, as the laws that govern periodicity are but little understood.

In prescribing the antiperiodic tonics in fevers, as cinchona and its salts, their use should be confined to the intermissions, and, in most cases, in as large doses as the stomach will bear with impunity, so timing the doses that one may be taken a short time before the expected paroxysm. Quinia and its preparations, although eminently antiperiodic, are not possessed of the tonic properties of the bark itself, and, in the

large doses recommended of late, are apt to induce unpleasant affections of the head, as vertigo, ringing in the ears, headache, and mental delusions. In administering arsenic as antiperiodic, its effects should be carefully watched, and be discontinued when it causes constitutional symptoms, as vertigo, and œdema; nor should it be given in debilitated habits, and where the pulse is weak and feeble. It is better, in all cases, to commence its use in small doses, and to increase them until the stomach is somewhat affected, when the quantity is to be diminished, or even discontinued.

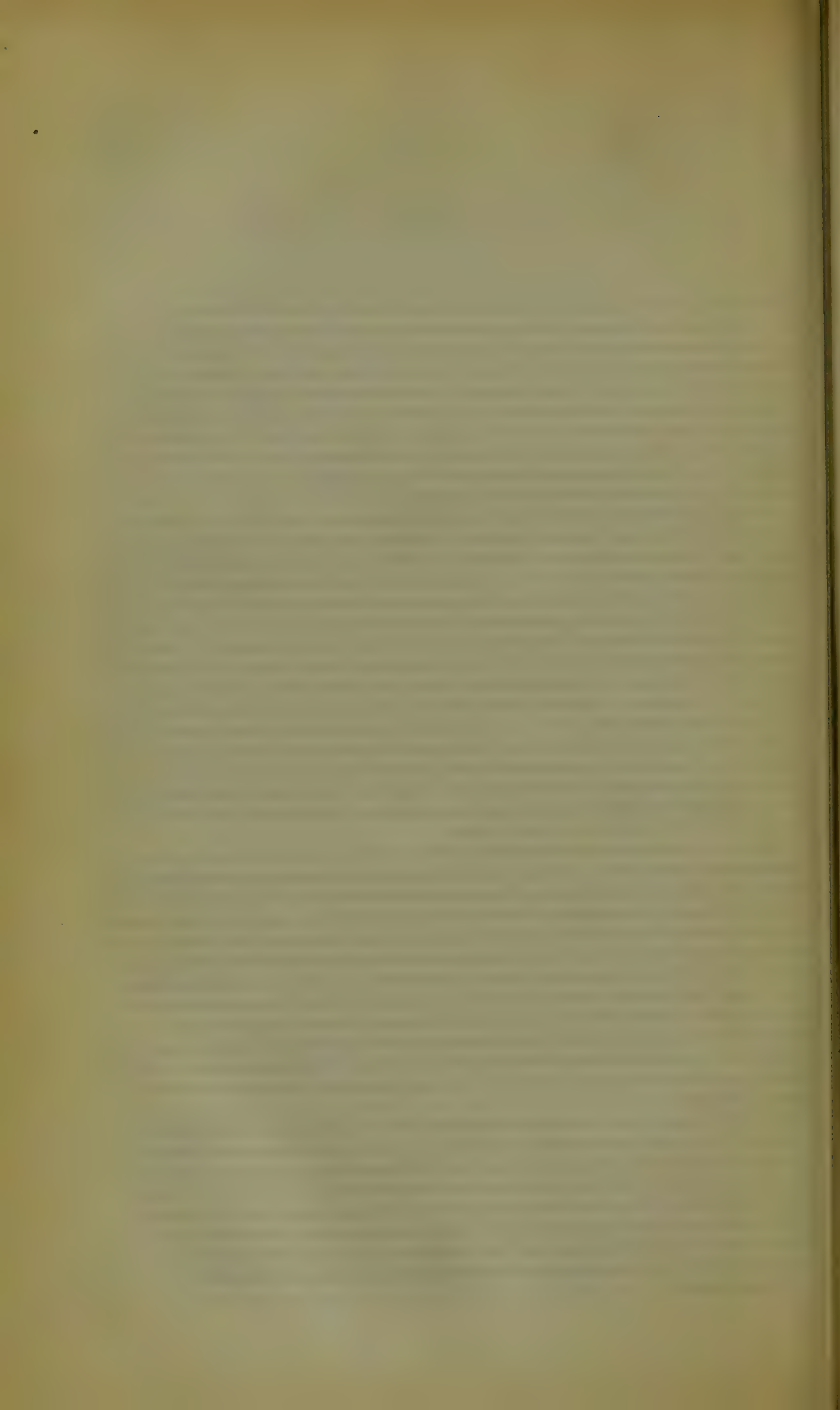
MANAGEMENT OF CONVALESCENCE AND RELAPSES.

The management of a patient, after the cessation of an attack of disease, and when he is declared convalescent, is of equal importance with the treatment during the continuance of the malady; and yet it is one strangely neglected by the physician, and is too often trusted to nurses and friends. In all recoveries from sickness, the organs, or parts which have been affected, remain for some time in an excitable condition, and liable to recurrence of the disease on the slightest provocation; and it is of much consequence to inquire what causes operate most frequently in thus producing a relapse. It will be found that they generally consist in the indulgence in food, either in too great quantity, or of an improper character, or in the too early or imprudent exposure to the weather, or in over-exertion of any kind.

Diet.—The stomach, in common with every other part of the body, suffers from a diminution of its normal vigor and power of digestion, and, as a necessary consequence, when food of too nutritious a character is taken into it, it is unable to digest it properly; hence, part of it remains in an undigested state, oppressing the weakened organ, and is either rejected by vomiting, or causes diarrhœa; or, if the stomach is capable of converting it into nourishment, an undue stimulation of that organ ensues, which will result in fever. This latter state of things is also induced by the administration of stimulating drinks. No animal substance, in any form, should be allowed during the continuance of acute febrile disease, nor immediately after its cessation. When it is permitted, it should be at first as little stimulating as possible, and in small quantities at a time; but is to be gradually increased in quantity and quality as the patient gains strength. An invalid should be very cautious in the use of certain articles, considered by nurses and others as peculiarly nourishing and proper for the sick, namely, animal jellies of all kinds. These are exceedingly indigestible, even in a state of perfect health—added to which, they are, in most cases, rendered highly stimulating by the addition of wine or spices.

Exercise.—Another frequent cause of a relapse is over-exertion, from the common, but erroneous, notion that a convalescent will not recover his strength, except he takes as much exercise as he can bear. Properly regulated exertion is highly serviceable; but it should never be carried so far as to produce exhaustion, and should be pursued for some time in doors, before it be attempted in the open air: the latter, at first, should always take place in a carriage, that can be opened or closed at will; the patient may then attempt short walks in the open air; but, in all cases, it is of importance that he is not unduly fatigued, as otherwise injury instead of benefit will be the result. One of the most serious errors, committed with regard to exertion, is that of permitting a convalescent to sit up too frequently, or for too long a time, under the mistaken notion of giving him strength. A patient should never be allowed to sit up longer than is agreeable to his feelings, and never so long as to produce a sense of fatigue.

Air.—Great care must be taken that an invalid is not exposed to cold or damp air, especially if his skin be disposed to moisture; to guard him from sudden changes of temperature, he should wear flannel next to his skin, and have his feet well protected by warm stockings. In every convalescence, from whatever disease, country air is far more invigorating than the vitiated atmosphere of towns; but care must be exercised in the selection of the location, as to its freedom from malaria, &c., for it is far preferable that he should remain within the precincts of the city, than expose himself to the influence of causes which act with peculiar activity on a system debilitated by previous disease.



UNIVERSAL FORMULARY.

A

ABSINTHIUM.

WORMWOOD.

This name is applied to several species of *Artemisia*, all, however, possessing the same properties. That recognized in the U.S. Pharmacopœia, and most generally employed, is *A. absinthium*, a native of Europe, and commonly cultivated in our gardens.

Sex. Syst. Synges. super. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ.
Linn. Sp. Pl. 1188. Griffith, Med. Bot. 405.

The parts used, are the tops or extremities of the branches. These have a grayish-white color; a soft, silky feel, a fragrant odor, and a very bitter taste. They impart their properties to water or alcohol.

Wormwood has been employed as a stimulating tonic, in various forms of dyspepsia, in amenorrhœa, chronic leucorrhœa, gout, verminose affections, &c. It is given in a variety of forms.

INFUSION OF WORMWOOD.

R. Wormwood one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse. Dose, one to two fl. ounces.
Brande.

EXTRACT OF WORMWOOD.

R. Wormwood one part
Boiling water six parts
Boil, express, and evaporate to a proper consistence. Dose, ten to twenty grains.
Tonic and stomachic. *Giordano.*

CLYSTER OF WORMWOOD.

R. Wormwood
Rue
Savine, each, three drachms
Boiling water one pint
Boil, strain, and add to each half pint
Castor oil half an ounce
Foy.

TINCTURE OF WORMWOOD.

R. Wormwood one part
Alcohol eight parts
Digest with a gentle heat for five days, express, and filter. Tonic, stomachic, and

vermifuge. Dose, from one fl. scruple to two fl. drachms. *Guibourt.*

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF WORMWOOD.

R. Wormwood
Tansy
Centaury
Bog Bean, each, eight parts
Alcohol one hundred and twenty parts
Carbonate of Potassa one part
Digest for six days, and filter. Dose, one or two fl. drachms. In dyspepsia and flatulent colic. *Hoffmann.*

SYRUP OF WORMWOOD.

R. Fresh wormwood at will
Bruise, without washing, express, coagulate the juice by heat, filter, form a syrup with sugar, nine parts to five of juice.
Van Mons.

WINE OF WORMWOOD.

R. Wormwood two parts
White wine fifty parts
Digest for four days, express, and filter. A stomachic bitter and anthelmintic. Dose, one fl. ounce. *Taddei.*

OIL OF WORMWOOD.

R. Tops of wormwood one part
Olive oil eight parts
Heat for two hours on a water-bath, stirring often, express, and filter. As an embrocation to the abdomen, in cardialgia, diarrhœa, &c. *Wurtem Ph.*

ESSENTIAL OIL OF WORMWOOD.

R. Tops of wormwood at will
Water sufficient
Distil, and collect the oil that floats on the product. Dose, two to four drops several times a-day. *Par. Cod.*

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF WORMWOOD.

R. Wormwood four pounds
Juniper eight ounces

Cinnamon two ounces
 Angelica root half an ounce
 Alcohol eighteen pints
 Macerate for fourteen days, distil twelve pints, pour back and re-distil ten pints.
Guibourt.

RATAFIA OF WORMWOOD.

R. White sugar
 Water, each, forty ounces
 Dissolve, and add
 Orange-flower water six fl. ounces
 Previously beaten with white of egg one
 Then add
 Compound spirit of wormwood fifty-six fl. ounces
 Heat on a water-bath, cool, and filter.
Guibourt.

ACACIA.

GUM ARABIC.

This gum is derived from several species of *Acacia*, as *A. vera*, *A. senegal*, *A. arabica*, &c.
Sex. Syst. Polygam. monœcia. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ.

Willdenow. Sp. Pl. iv. Griffith. Med. Bot. 270.

In tears or fragments of various sizes, often rounded; colorless or of a yellowish tint, semi-transparent, inodorous, of a slightly sweetish mucilaginous taste. Wholly soluble in water, forming a mucilage. Insoluble in alcohol. Demulcent and nutritive.

MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC.

R. Powdered gum Arabic four ounces
 Boiling water half a pint
 Add the water gradually to the gum, and rub together, till the mucilage is formed. Strain. Principally used to suspend insoluble powders or to diffuse oily and resinous substances through aqueous fluids.
U. S. Ph.

MIXTURE OF GUM ARABIC.

R. Mucilag. of gum Arabic three fl. ounces
 Sweet almonds ten drachms
 Sugar five drachms
 Water two pints
 Blanch the almonds, beat them to pulp with the sugar and mucilage, add the water gradually, constantly stirring. Strain.
Ed. Ph. Demulcent and emollient. Used to appease cough and to allay irritation.

GUM ARABIC MIXTURE.

R. Mucilage of gum Arabic six fl. ounces
 Oil of sweet almonds three fl. drachms
 Syrup of saffron one fl. ounce

Solution carbonate ammonia (*Lond.*) half fl. drachm
 Mix, and make emulsion. A tablespoonful occasionally, in catarrh.
Ainslie.

GUM LOZENGES.

R. Gum Arabic four ounces
 Starch one ounce
 Sugar one pound
 Pulverize, mix, and form a consistent paste with sufficient rose water, to form lozenges of convenient size. A useful article to allay irritation of the throat in catarrh.

PECTORAL PASTE OF GUM ARABIC.

R. Gum Arabic two pounds
 Dissolve in water, and add
 Sugar one pound and a half
 Evaporate to a proper consistence, adding
 Orange-flower water three drachms
 Employed to allay irritation, like the last.
Foy.

PATE DE GUIMAUVE.

R. Gum Arabic
 powdered two pounds, four ounces
 White sugar two pounds
 Whites of eggs twenty
 Double orange-flower water six fl. ounces

Dissolve the gum and sugar in a sufficiency of water, strain, next day decant, evaporate by a gentle heat to consistence of honey, add the whites of eggs and stir briskly, continue the evaporation; when almost complete add the orange-flower water, and continue to stir; pour on a marble slab, and keep in a tin box.
Cules.

GUM ARABIC PASTE.

R. Gum Arabic one pound
 Dissolve on a water-bath, in water eight fl. ounces
 Evaporate to the consistence of honey.
 Add

Whites of egg six
 Orange-flower water two ounces
 Beat well together. When sufficiently consistent, run into moulds.
 Used for the same purposes as last. *Beral.*

SYRUP OF GUM.

R. Gum Arabic four ounces
 Sugar one pound
 Boiling water one pint
 Dissolve by means of a water-bath, let settle for some time, remove scum, and strain. A good addition to pectoral and other mixtures.
U. S. Ph. 1830.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF GUM ARABIC.

R. Syrup of gum Arabic four fl. ounces

Sulphate of morphine one grain
Oil of sassafras one drop
Hoffmann's anodyne half fl. drachm
Mix. Known as Jackson's cough syrup,
and much used in catarrhs, &c. *Jackson.*

LINCTUS OF GUM ARABIC.

R. Gum Arabic one part
Clarified honey three parts
Incorporate the gum with the honey. The
dose is a teaspoonful occasionally, to re-
lieve irritation of the throat in catarrh.
Beral.

WENDT'S MIXTURE OF GUM ARABIC.

R. Mucilage gum Arabic
Linden-flower water equal parts
Found useful in doses of a teaspoonful
every hour in the diarrhoea of infants.
Radius.

TRONCHIN'S LOZENGES OF GUM ARABIC.

R. Powdered gum Arabic eight ounces
Precipitated sulphuret
of antimony
Anise each four scruples
Extract of liquorice two ounces
Extract of opium twelve grains
White sugar two pounds
Mix, and form lozenges of six grains, one
to be used occasionally in catarrh and
bronchial affections. *Tronchin.*

ACETOSELLA.

WOOD SORREL.

Sex. Syst. Decand. Pentag. *Nat. Syst.* Oxali-
daceæ. Lindley.

Oxalis acetosella. Linn. Torrey and Gray, Fl.
i. 211. Griffith, Med. Bot. 208.

A native of Europe and the United States.
The whole plant is used. It is agreeably acid,
from its containing a binoxalate of potassa. It
is refreshing and cooling, and is said to be useful
in scorbutic affections.

EXTRACT OF WOOD SORREL.

R. Wood sorrel one part
Bruise in a mortar, express the juice, and
pour on the marc
Water three parts
Boil for an hour, express, evaporate, add-
ing the juice, to the consistence of an ex-
tract. Acid and bitter. Dose, a scruple
to half a drachm. *Pideret.*

ACETUM.

VINEGAR.

Impure and very dilute acetic acid, contain-
ing about five per cent. of real acid. It is the

result of acetous fermentation of any fluid which
is susceptible of vinous fermentation. It is prin-
cipally obtained in Europe from malt or weak
wine, and in this country from cider.

It is employed internally as a refrigerant and
diuretic, and is a grateful addition to diluent
drinks in febrile affections. It is also sometimes
used as a clyster. Externally it is beneficial as
a fomentation, and likewise forms a useful addi-
tion to gargles and collyria. *U. S. Dis.*

VINEGAR MIXTURE.

R. Vinegar three ounces
Honey two ounces
Water three pints
Mix. As a cooling drink in fevers.
Ammon.

R. Vinegar one ounce
Acetic ether one drachm
Syrup of raspberries three ounces
Water two pints
Mix. As a refreshing drink in fevers.
Augustin.

MIXTURE OF VINEGAR AND CARDAMOMS.

R. Vinegar one drachm
Comp. tincture of car-
damoms
Simple syrup, each, half an ounce
Water ten ounces
Mix. To be taken in such portions as
the stomach can bear. In sick headache.

VINEGAR PASTILLES.

R. Powdered white sugar four parts
Heat moderately, and add
Vinegar one part
Make pastilles. *Neuman.*

GARGLE OF VINEGAR.

R. Vinegar two parts
Honey
Barley water, each, eight parts
Mix. As a mouth-wash or gargle in in-
flamed fauces. *Soubeiran.*

R. Vinegar two fl. drachms
Muriate of ammonia one drachm
Honey one and a half fl. ounces
Water twelve fl. ounces
Mix. As a gargle in inflamed fauces.
Ratier.

SYRUP OF VINEGAR.

R. Vinegar eleven fl. ounces
Sugar fourteen ounces
Boil together. *Ed. Ph.*
Mixed with water forms a pleasant and
refreshing drink in febrile complaints.

VINEGAR CATAPLASM.

R. Vinegar one part
Flour three parts

Make cataplasm. An astringent and antiseptic application. *Beral.*

DISTILLED VINEGAR.

Distil a gallon of vinegar, by means of a sand-bath, from a glass retort into a glass receiver. Discontinue the process when seven pints shall have been distilled, and keep these for use. *U. S. Ph.*

ACIDUM ACETICUM.

ACETIC ACID.

R. Acetate of soda in powder one pound
Sulphuric acid half a pound
Red oxide of lead one drachm

Pour the acid into a glass retort, gradually add the acetate of soda, and by means of a sand-bath, at a gentle heat, distil the acetic acid, till the residuum becomes dry. Mix the distilled liquid with the red oxide of lead and again distil, with a moderate heat, to dryness. *U. S. Ph.*

DILUTED ACETIC ACID.

R. Acetic acid half a pint
Distilled water five pints
Mix. *U. S. Ph.*

AROMATIC VINEGAR.

R. Acetic acid one pint
Camphor two ounces
Oil of lavender one drachm
Oil of cinnamon twenty drops
Oil of cloves
Oil of rosemary, each, thirty drops
Mix. *Gray.*

R. Acetic acid one pint
Oil of cloves one drachm
Oil of rosemary two scruples
Oil of bergamot
Oil of cinnamon, each, half a drachm
Oil of pimento twenty-four grains
Oil of lavender one scruple
Oil of neroli ten drops
Camphor one ounce
Alcohol half an ounce
Mix. *Cooley.*

Aromatic vinegar is used as a pungent and reviving perfume in fainting, &c. As it is corrosive, it should not be allowed to come in contact with the skin or clothes. It is also prepared in the dry way, as follows:

R. Crystallized acetate of soda one drachm
Sulphuric acid twenty drops
Oil of lemons

Oil of cloves, each, three drops
Mix, and keep in a glass-stoppered bottle. *Gray.*

R. Dried rosemary
Origanum, each, one ounce
Lavender half an ounce
Bruised cloves half a drachm
Acetic acid (1.068) one pint and a-half
Macerate for seven days, strain, express, and filter. *Edin. Ph., 1839.*

AROMATIC SPIRIT OF VINEGAR.

R. Strong acetic acid one pint
Camphor two ounces
Oil of lavender nine minims
Oil of cinnamon twenty minims
Oil of cloves half a drachm
Mix. To be kept in a glass-stoppered bottle. *Paris Cod.*

ACETIC ACID CATAPLASM.

R. Rye meal three parts
Diluted acetic acid one part
Mix. Used as an application to ill-conditioned ulcers. *Taddei.*

ACETIC ACID CLYSTER.

R. Barley water six ounces
Diluted acetic acid one to three ounces
Mix. The proportion of diluted acid may be varied according to the indication. Has been advised in obstinate constipation, ileus, &c. *Swediaur.*

PROPHYLACTIC VINEGAR.

R. Dried rosemary and sage, each, one ounce
Dried lavender flowers half an ounce
Bruised cloves half a drachm
Distilled vinegar two pounds
Macerate for seven days, press, and filter. *Ed. Ph.*

This is intended as a substitute for the complicated formula formerly used, for *Thieves' vinegar*, at one time so celebrated as a preservative against the plague. It has no advantages over it.

VINEGAR OF THE FOUR THIEVES.

R. Wormwood
Roman wormwood
Rosemary
Sage
Mint
Rue, each, one ounce and a-half
Lavender flowers two ounces
Garlic
Calamus
Cinnamon
Cloves
Nutmegs, each, two drachms
Distilled vinegar eight pints

Digest by a moderate heat, in a closely stopped matrass, for twelve days, strain, express, and filter, then add one ounce of camphor dissolved in alcohol. *Lewis.*

ACIDUM ACETICUM EMPYREUMATICUM. PYROLIGNEOUS ACID.

Pyroligneous acid is an impure acetic acid, obtained by a destructive distillation of wood. It contains creasote, empyreumatic oil, &c., and has been employed in gangrene to correct the fetor and to promote the separation of sloughs, and also as an application to unhealthy ulcers.

Dispens. U. S. Dunglison, N. R. 13.

MOUTH WASH.

R. Pyroligneous acid half a fl. ounce
Cinnamon water four fl. ounces
Syrup of mulberries two fl. ounces
Mix. Used as a mouth-wash in cancrum oris. It should be kept in an opaque glass vessel to prevent decomposition. *Phœbus.*

INJECTION OF PYROLIGNEOUS ACID.

R. Pyroligneous acid two fl. drachms
Distilled water six fl. ounces
Mix. In purulent discharges from the ear. *Buchanan.*

CATAPLASM OF PYROLIGNEOUS ACID.

R. Bran half a pound
Linseed meal one ounce
Mix well, and add
Pyroligneous acid q. s.
To make a cataplasm.
As an application to foul ulcers. *Reece.*

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM.

WHITE ARSENIC.

Arsenious acid is found in the shops, in the form of semi-transparent or opaque lumps, or in that of a heavy white powder. It has no smell, and its taste is slightly acrid. It is volatile at a red heat, giving off white fumes of a garlic-like odor. Extremely poisonous and corrosive, even in minute doses. *U. S. Dis.*

ARSENICAL POWDER.

R. White Arsenic one part
Calomel one hundred and ninety-nine parts
Mix. Recommended in obstinate cases of lepra and cancerous ulcers. *Dupuytren.*

COMPOUND POWDER OF WHITE ARSENIC.

R. White arsenic six drachms
Powdered dragon's blood two drachms
Animal charcoal four scruples

Cinnabar three ounces
Mix, and triturate well. Has been used in the same description of cases. *Van Mons.*

R. White arsenic one part
Kino eight parts
Cinnabar sixteen parts
Mix, and triturate well. *Ratier.*
Employed in the French hospitals as a caustic to cancerous sores.

ARSENICAL OINTMENT.

R. White arsenic one drachm
Lard
Spermaceti cerate, each, six drachms
Melt the cerate and lard by a gentle heat, and add the arsenic; triturate well in a glass mortar till perfectly united. *Soubeiran.*

ARSENICAL CERATE.

R. Powdered white arsenic one scruple
Simple cerate one ounce
Mix the arsenic with the cerate softened by heat, and triturate well. *U. S. Ph.*

SOLUTION OF ARSENIC.

R. White arsenic one scruple
Distilled water two fl. ounces
Dissolve. This and the foregoing ointment have been employed as applications to cancerous sores, but are always dangerous from the poisonous symptoms induced by the absorption of the arsenic.

ARSENICAL PILLS.

R. White arsenic two grains
Powdered opium three grains
White soap eight grains
Powdered liquorice root q. s.
Mix well and divide into twenty pills. Each of these pills contains $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a grain of arsenic. They have been given in doses of one, two, or three times a-day, according to circumstances, in diseases of an intermittent character. *Ellis.*

ARSENIC AND PEPPER PILLS.

R. White arsenic one grain
Black pepper twelve grains
Gum Arabic two grains
Distilled water q. s.
Triturate the arsenic and pepper for a long time, add the gum and water, and rub well together. Make twelve pills; each of which will contain $\frac{1}{12}$ th of a grain of arsenic. *Guibourt.*

R. White arsenic fifty-five grains
Powdered black pepper nine drachms
Conserve of roses sufficient

Mix, and make eight hundred pills. One daily in chronic psoriasis.

Cazenave and Schedel.

PILLS OF ARSENIC AND OPIUM.

R. Arsenious acid two grains
Powdered opium eight grains
Soap one scruple

Beat together and divide into twenty-four pills. One to be taken three times a-day. Have been found useful in intermittent fevers, periodical headaches, neuralgia, and lepra. *A. T. Thomson.*

ACIDUM BENZOICUM.

BENZOIC ACID.

R. Benzoin, any convenient quantity, put it into a glass vessel on a sand-bath, gradually increase the heat, and sublime as long as anything ascends. Wrap the sublimate in bibulous paper, and press, to separate the oil, and again sublime.

U. S. Ph.

R. Benzoin five parts
Quicklime
Hydrochloric acid, each, one part
Water two hundred parts

Triturate the benzoin with the lime, boil in 100 parts of water, let stand, and when cold pour off the liquid. Boil residuum in 70 parts water, and pour off liquid when cold. Mix the solutions and evaporate to one half, filter, and gradually add the hydrochloric acid, wash the precipitate with the remainder of the water, dry, and sublime by a slow fire. *Dub. Ph.*

Benzoic acid is in the form of white, feathery hexagonal crystals, when pure having no odor, but usually with an agreeable smell from the presence of oil. The taste is acrid acid. It is converted into hippuric acid, and voided by the urine when taken by man, and has been recommended in the uric acid diathesis and gout, but does not appear to be of any benefit. It has, however, been serviceable in catarrh of the bladder, and where there is a secretion of granular mucus with phosphates. It is also beneficial as a stimulating expectorant.

MIXTURE OF BENZOIC ACID AND COPAIBA.

R. Benzoic acid one drachm
Balsam copaiba half fl. ounce
White of egg q. s.
Camphor water seven fl. ounces

Mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls three times a-day. Recommended in chronic dysuria and vesical irritation. *Walker.*

POWDER OF BENZOIC ACID AND IPECACUANHA.

R. Benzoic acid two scruples
Ipecacuanha six grains
Golden sulphur of antimony three grains
White sugar one drachm

Mix, and triturate well. Divide into six powders. Dose, one, four times a-day in barley water. Said to be useful in asthenic pneumonia. *Phæbus.*

MIXTURE OF BENZOIC ACID.

R. Benzoic acid
Sulphur, each, one scruple
Ipecacuanha six grains
Honey six ounces
Syrup of seneka
Syrup of squills, each, one ounce

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful, three or four times a-day, in the chronic catarrh of elderly persons. *St. Marie.*

ACIDUM BORACICUM.

BORACIC ACID.

R. Powdered borax forty parts
Boiling water one hundred parts
Dissolve, and add
Muriatic acid twenty-five parts
Collect the acid, which crystallizes on cooling, on a filter, drain, wash with cold water, and dry at 234° F. If not pure, dissolve and recrystallize. *Wackenroder.*

If sulphuric acid be used, as is generally advised, it is almost impossible to free the boracic acid from a trace of it.

MIXTURE OF BORACIC ACID.

R. Boracic acid ten grains
Oil of sweet almonds
Syrup of lemons, each, one drachm
Mix. Advised in cardialgia; to be repeated until a cessation of the pain. *Pierquin.*

COLLUTORY WITH BORACIC ACID.

R. Cloves
Galangal
Ginger
Peruvian bark, each, two drachms
Gum lac one and a half drachms
Benzoin
Storax, each, half a drachm
Alcohol six fl. drachms
Acetic acid one and a half fl. ounces
Vinegar five fl. ounces
Macerate, press, and filter, and add

Boracic acid half a drachm

This has been recommended as a mouth-wash in a scorbutic condition of the gums. When used it is to be diluted with water.

Phœbus.

ACIDUM CITRICUM.

CITRIC ACID.

This exists naturally in the juices of many fruits; to obtain it pure, boiling lemon or lime juice is to be saturated with chalk, when carbonic acid is given off, and an insoluble citrate is formed; this is to be washed and decomposed by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid; insoluble sulphate of lime precipitates, and the citric acid remains in solution and crystallizes on evaporation. To purify, dissolve in water and recrystallize.

Dispens. U. S.

ARTIFICIAL LEMON JUICE.

R. Citric acid one ounce
Distilled water fourteen fl. ounces
Oil of lemons five drops
Mix. *Beasley.*

LOZENGES OF CITRIC ACID.

R. Citric acid three drachms
White sugar one pound
Oil of lemons sixteen drops
Triturate well, and add
Mucilage of tragacanth q. s.
Make lozenges of twelve grains each.
Cottureau.

SYRUP OF CITRIC ACID.

R. Citric acid five drachms
Water ten drachms
Simple syrup two pounds
Tincture of fresh lemon peel one drachm
Dissolve the acid in the water, mix with the syrup at a boiling heat, and, when cold, add the tincture. *Soubeiran.*

DRY LEMONADE.

R. Citric acid two drachms
White sugar four ounces
Oil of lemons eight drops
Mix well. A spoonful to a tumbler of water. *Gray.*

ACIDUM GALLICUM.

GALLIC ACID.

It is not certain that this acid exists as such in nature, or whether it arises from the decomposition of tannic acid. It is usually prepared from galls. Many processes have been devised.

R. Decoction of galls at will
Expose to action of air in a loosely covered vessel for some months; it will grow

mouldy, and become covered with a glutinous pellicle, and gallic acid will be deposited on the sides of the vessel and on the under surface of the pellicle; collect, dissolve, and recrystallize. *Scheele.*

R. Decoction of galls at will
Sulphuric acid sufficient
to precipitate, wash the precipitate with and dissolve by aid of heat in diluted sulphuric acid, boil for a few minutes, let cool, and collect the crystals. *Liebig.*

Gallic acid is a powerful astringent, and has been found useful in hemorrhages and fluxes, as well as in checking night sweats in phthisis.

PILLS OF GALLIC ACID.

R. Gallic acid q. s.
Extract gentian sufficient to form pills of two to five grains each. One to be given every three or four hours.
Useful in menorrhagia, hematuria, &c. *Dunghlison.*

INJECTION OF GALLIC ACID.

R. Gallic acid one scruple to one drachm
Water two pints
Mix. Found beneficial in leucorrhœa. *Dunghlison.*

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.

R. Ferrocyanuret of potassium two ounces
Sulphuric acid one ounce and a half
Distilled water sufficient
Mix the acid with four fl. ounces of the water, and pour the mixture, when cool, into a glass retort. To this add the ferrocyanuret, previously dissolved in ten fl. ounces of the water. Pour eight fl. ounces of distilled water into a cooled receiver, and having attached the retort, distil on a sand-bath, with a moderate heat, six fl. ounces. Lastly, add to the product five fl. ounces of distilled water, or as much as will render the acid of such strength, that 100 grains will be accurately saturated by 12.7 grains of nitrate of silver. *U. S. Ph.*

EXTEMPORANEOUS HYDROCYANIC ACID.

R. Cyanuret of silver fifty grains and a half
Muriatic acid forty-one grains
Distilled water one fl. ounce
Mix the acid with the water, and add the cyanuret, and shake in a well-stopped bottle. Let settle, decant, and keep for use. *U. S. Ph.*

This acid should be kept in closely stopped

bottles, protected from the light. It is a transparent, volatile liquid, of a cooling and then somewhat irritating taste, and a peculiar smell. It is the most active poison known, and must be used with extreme caution. It is used as an anodyne and antispasmodic, in many diseases. The dose is from one to six drops mixed with gum water or syrup, always beginning with the smallest quantity and gradually increasing.

MIXTURE OF HYDROCYANIC ACID.

R. Medicinal hydrocyanic acid. one fl. drachm
Distilled water one pint
Sugar one ounce and a-half

Mix. A desertspoonful twice a-day, gradually increasing the dose. *Magendie.*

R. Powdered gum Arabic half an ounce
Water seven fl. ounces and a-half

Dissolve, and add
Syrup of tolu half fl. ounce
Hydrocyanic acid twelve drops

Mix. A tablespoonful every three hours in the cough of phthisis. *S. G. Morton.*

R. Medicinal hydrocyanic acid half a drachm

Powdered sugar candy one ounce and a-half

Syrup of red cabbage
" Mallow, each, two ounces

" Balsam of tolu

" Maidenhair, each, one ounce

" Poppies

" Cinnamon, each, two drachms

Mix. A spoonful occasionally. *Pierquin.*

SYRUP OF HYDROCYANIC ACID.

R. Medicinal hydrocyanic acid four grains and a-half

Clarified syrup one ounce

Mix. Contains $\frac{9}{16}$ of grain of anhydrous acid. *Magendie.*

JULEP OF HYDROCYANIC ACID.

R. Medicinal hydrocyanic acid fifteen drops

Hoffmann's anodyne two fl. ounces

Syrup of marsh mallow three fl. ounces

Mix. A spoonful every two hours. *Pierquin.*

R. Medicinal hydrocyanic acid two to four drops

Syrup of peppermint one fl. ounce

Infusion of linden four fl. ounces

Mix. A spoonful every hour. *Foy.*

INJECTION OF HYDROCYANIC ACID.

R. Medicinal hydrocyanic acid one part

Distilled water four parts

In gonorrhœa. *Foy.*

LOTION OF HYDROCYANIC ACID.

R. Hydrocyanic acid half fl. ounce
Alcohol one fl. ounce

Distilled water ten fl. ounces and a half

Mix. As lotion, in impetigo. *A. T. Thomson.*

R. Medicinal hydrocyanic acid two fl. drachms

Lettuce water two pints

Mix. In hepatic affections. *Magendie.*

R. Hydrocyanic acid half fl. drachm

Bicarbonate of soda two drachms

Milk eight fl. ounces

Mix. In milky scall. *A. T. Thomson.*

ACIDUM HYDRIODICUM.

HYDRIODIC ACID.

R. Tartaric acid two hundred and sixty-four grains

Iodide of potassium three hundred and thirty grains

Dissolve each in one fl. ounce and a half of distilled water. Mix the solutions, shake and let settle, filter, and add distilled water to make up measure of six and a quarter fl. ounces. *Buchanan.*

Has the same properties as iodine; dose, at first a few drops, gradually to half a fl. ounce three times a-day.

ACIDUM HYDROSULPHURICUM.

SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN.

R. Sulphuret of iron
Sulphuric acid equal parts
Pulverize the sulphuret, and gradually pour on it the acid diluted with three times its weight of water, and collect the gas. *Van Mons.*

This gas is an active poison, but has been administered in colica pictonum and mercurial affections. It is, however, much employed externally in cutaneous diseases.

POWDER AGAINST SALIVATION.

R. Sulphuret of magnesia one drachm
Tartaric acid two scruples

White sugar four scruples

Mix, and divide into twelve powders. One to be taken every three hours in a little water, during the effervescence. *Radius.*

HYDROSULPHURETTED BATH.

R. Sulphuret of potash four ounces
Water one pint

Dissolve, and add

Muriatic acid two drachms
 Pour the whole into the bath.
 Advised in chronic diseases of the skin,
 rheumatism, and certain cases of paralysis.
Cadet de Gassicourt.

ARTIFICIAL SULPHURETTED WATER.
 R. Carbonate of soda twelve grains
 Liquid hydrosulphuric acid two pints
 Water six pints
 To be kept in well-closed bottles. Has
 been recommended in colica pictonum.
Foy.

HYDROSULPHURETTED LOTION.
 R. Sulphuret of potash twenty-four parts
 Water two hundred and fifty parts
 Dissolve, and add
 Sulphuric acid one part
 Used as a wash in chronic diseases of the
 skin.
Dupuytren.

ACIDUM LACTICUM.

LACTIC ACID.

R. Sugar six pounds
 Tartaric acid half an ounce
 Boiling water twenty-six pounds
 Mix, and set aside for a few days, then add
 Old stinking cheese eight ounces
 well diffused in
 Curdled acid skimmed
 milk eight pounds
 Powdered chalk three pounds
 Place in a warm situation, so as to keep
 the mixture at a temperature of 86° to 95°.
 Stir often; in eight or ten days it will
 solidify into a stiff paste of lactate of lime;
 now add twenty pounds of boiling water,
 and half an ounce of caustic lime, boil for
 half an hour, and filter through linen.
 Evaporate the liquid to the consistence of
 syrup, and set aside for four days; remove
 the lactate of lime, express, agitate with
 one-tenth of cold water, and express, re-
 peating this operation two or three times.
 Now dissolve in twice its weight of boiling
 water, and for every pound of the lactate,
 add three and a-half ounces of sulphuric
 acid diluted with an equal weight of water.
 Filter the hot liquid through a bag, and
 boil it with one pound and three-eighths
 of carbonate of zinc, for every pound of
 sulphuric acid, for a quarter of an hour.
 Filter whilst boiling hot, and let stand to
 crystallize; remove these crystalline crusts
 of lactate of zinc, and wash them with cold
 water. Then dissolve them in seven and
 a-half parts of boiling water, and pass

through the solution a current of sulphu-
 retted hydrogen, till sulphuret of zinc no
 longer separates. Filter, boil the liquid,
 to expel the excess of sulphuretted hydro-
 gen, and evaporate on a water-bath to the
 consistence of syrup.
Bensch.

The juice of beets is to be permitted to
 ferment for two months in a warm place,
 then evaporate to the consistence of syrup,
 treat with alcohol, evaporate, dissolve the
 residuum in water, saturate, filter, concen-
 trate, and crystallize. Dissolve the crys-
 tals in water, purify by boiling with animal
 charcoal, filter whilst hot, treat with baryta
 and then with sulphuric acid; the lactic
 acid will be set free, and may be concen-
 trated in vacuo.
Cottureau.

Lactic acid is in the form of a colorless syrup,
 inodorous, but of a very sour taste. It attracts
 moisture from the air. It has been recom-
 mended by Magendie in dyspepsia, and may,
 perhaps, be useful in a phosphatic diathesis.

LOZENGES OF LACTIC ACID.

R. Lactic acid two drachms
 Powdered white sugar one ounce
 Gum tragacanth q. s.
 Oil of vanilla four drops
 Mix, and form pastilles of half a drachm
 each, of which six may be taken during
 the day. They should be kept dry.
Magendie.

LEMONADE OF LACTIC ACID.

R. Lactic acid one to four drachms
 Simple syrup two fl. ounces
 Water two pints
 Mix. Dose, a cupful several times a-day.
Magendie.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM.

MURIATIC ACID.

Prepared by distilling common salt in a glass
 retort with sulphuric acid and water. It has a
 density of 1.16, a suffocating odor, an acid and
 sour taste. Is very volatile. It gives a curdy-
 white precipitate with nitrate of silver. It is
 never given internally except in a diluted form.

DILUTED MURIATIC ACID.

R. Muriatic acid four fl. ounces
 Distilled water twelve fl. ounces
 Mix.
U. S. Ph.

GASEOUS MURIATIC ACID.

R. Common salt two parts
 Sulphuric acid three parts
 Mix. The muriatic acid fumes that arise
 are considered to be disinfectant, but are
 much inferior to chlorine.
Swediaur.

MURIATIC ACID BATH.

R. Muriatic acid ten fl. ounces
 Water fifty gallons
 Mix. Found useful in some chronic diseases of the skin. *Soubeiran.*

MURIATIC ACID GARGLE.

R. Muriatic acid two fl. drachms
 Honey two fl. ounces
 Barley water one pint
 Mix. Useful in the angina of scarlet fever, and in ulceration of the mouth and throat. *Ratier.*

MURIATIC ACID LOTION.

R. Muriatic acid one part
 Water sixteen parts
 Mix. Advised as a wash for chilblains, and also found beneficial in lepra and other skin diseases. *Foy.*

MURIATIC ACID PEDILUVIUM.

R. Muriatic acid two fl. ounces
 Water eight pints
 Mix. Advised by Scott and others in chronic enlargements of the liver and spleen. *Beral.*

MURIATIC ACID DRAUGHT.

R. Muriatic acid ten to twenty drops
 Barley water eight ounces
 Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful three or four times a day. Has been advised in stone in the bladder. *Ellis.*

MURIATIC ACID LINIMENT.

R. Balsam Peru one drachm
 Spermaceti
 White wax
 Muriatic acid, each, two drachms
 Olive oil two ounces
 Water six ounces
 Rub well together. To be applied twice a-day. *Ratier.*

ACIDUM NITRICUM.

NITRIC ACID.

Nitric acid of the specific gravity 1.5.

DILUTED NITRIC ACID.

R. Nitric acid one fl. ounce
 Distilled water nine fl. ounces
 Mix. *U. S. Ph.*
 Dose, twenty to forty drops, in sweetened water, three times a-day.

COLLUTORY OF NITRIC ACID.

R. Nitric acid one fl. scruple
 Honey of roses
 Syrup of mulberries, each, half fl. ounce
 Mix. To touch obstinate venereal ulcers in the mouth. *Phœbus.*

FOMENTATION OF NITRIC ACID.

R. Nitric acid one part
 Distilled water ninety-six parts
 Mix. Used to destroy the fetid smell of foul ulcers; also as a wash in itch. *Soubeiran.*

LOTION OF NITRIC ACID.

R. Nitric acid half to one fl. drachm
 Laudanum one fl. drachm
 Rose water six fl. ounces
 Mix. To wash venereal ulcers. *Phœbus.*

NITRIC ACID MIXTURE.

R. Nitric acid two fl. drachms
 Raspberry syrup three fl. ounces
 Sugar three ounces
 Water two pints
 A wineglassful, with as much Seltzer water, in fetid breath. *Cadet.*

R. Nitric acid half fl. drachm
 Water one pint and a-half
 Syrup of cin-
 namon one fl. ounce and a-half
 Mix. In syphilis, chronic hepatitis, &c. A spoonful every two or three hours. *Augustin.*

R. Nitric acid two fl. scruples
 Opium two grains
 Water two fl. ounces
 Syrup of cinnamon half fl. ounce
 Mix. A spoonful every hour, in barley water. In dysentery, cholera, &c. *Ammon.*

R. Nitric acid half fl. drachm
 Gum Arabic
 Sugar, each, three drachms
 Water eight fl. ounces
 Mix. A small tablespoonful in water, as occasion may require. As a tonic, to arrest colliquative sweats, &c. *Ellis.*

OINTMENT OF NITRIC ACID.

R. Olive oil one pound
 Lard four ounces
 Nitric acid five fl. drachms and a half
 Melt the oil and lard together in a glass vessel; when, on cooling, they begin to stiffen, add the acid, and stir. *Dub. Ph.*
 Used as application to porrigo, psora, &c.

LINIMENT OF NITRIC ACID.

R. Nitric acid two fl. ounces
 Oil of turpentine three fl. ounces
 Theriac three drachms
 Honey one ounce
 Alcohol six fl. ounces
 Mix. As a rubefacient, has been used in cholera. *Foy.*

ACIDUM NITRO-MURIATICUM.

NITRO-MURIATIC ACID.

R. Nitric acid by measure one part
Muriatic acid two parts
Mix in a refrigerated bottle, and keep in a cool, dark place. *Dub. Ph.*

NITRO-MURIATIC ACID BATH.

R. Nitro-muriatic acid-bath six fl. ounces
Water three gallons
Mix. Recommended by Scott as a foot-bath in chronic hepatitis.

ACIDUM OXALICUM.

OXALIC ACID.

This acid exists in many plants in combination with lime or potash, but is usually obtained by the action of nitric acid on sugar or starch. It is in the form of colorless, transparent, prismatic crystals, having no odor, but a very acid taste. This acid is an active poison in large doses. It is not used in medicine in this country, but is employed in France.

LOZENGES OF OXALIC ACID.

R. Powdered oxalic acid one drachm
White sugar eight ounces
Gum tragacanth two scruples
Water of orange peel five drachms
Oil of lemons eight drops
Mix, and form lozenges of ten grains each. *Cottureau.*

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.

R. Bones calcined to whiteness five parts
Sulphuric acid three parts
Water thirty parts
Mix, and boil for an hour, constantly stirring, strain, evaporate the fluid to consistence of honey, pour on an oiled slab, and when cold break in pieces. *Van Mons.*

This affords not pure phosphoric acid, but an acid phosphate of lime, yet is the formula recognized by the Batavian, Russian, Prussian, Saxon, &c. Pharmacopœias.

R. Phosphorus one part
Nitric acid eight parts
Cut the phosphorus in small pieces, and add it very gradually to the acid, placed on a sand-bath; when all the phosphorus has been changed into an acid, evaporate to the consistence of a syrup. *Guibourt.*

DILUTED PHOSPHORIC ACID.

R. Phosphorus one ounce

Dilute nitric acid four fl. ounces
Distilled water ten fl. ounces

Add the phosphorus gradually to the nitric acid and water in a glass retort, on a sand-bath, apply heat, and distil eight fl. ounces. Pour these back into the retort and again distil eight fl. ounces, which reject. Evaporate the residue in a platinum crucible to two ounces and six drachms. When cold, add as much distilled water as will make twenty-eight fl. ounces. *London Ph.*

This acid is stated to be useful in nervous disorders, in lithiasis with phosphatic deposits, in morbid ossifications, in diabetes, to allay thirst, &c., and as a local application in caries. The dose of the dilute acid is from ten drops to a fl. drachm in gum water.

PILLS OF PHOSPHORIC ACID.

R. Phosphoric acid
Assafoetida, each, three drachms
Powdered calamus q. s.
Make one hundred and eighty pills. Dose, five to ten, three times a-day.
Recommended in caries. *Phœbus.*

FOMENTATION OF PHOSPHORIC ACID.

R. Phosphoric acid one ounce
Decoction of chamomile eight ounces
Mix. Employed in caries, and as injection in fistulas. *Augustin.*

PHOSPHORIC TINCTURE OF MYRRH.

R. Tincture of myrrh half an ounce
Diluted phosphoric acid thirty drops
Mix. Used in caries of the teeth or bones. *Augustin.*

PHOSPHORIC ACID LEMONADE.

R. Diluted phosphoric acid twenty-four drops
Simple syrup two ounces
Water two pints
Mix. Dose, about an ounce to relieve thirst, in diabetes. *Ratier.*

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.

SULPHURIC ACID.

DILUTE SULPHURIC ACID.

R. Sulphuric acid one fl. ounce
Water thirteen fl. ounces
Add the acid gradually to the water in a glass vessel, and mix them. *U. S. Ph.*

ELIXIR OF VITRIOL.

R. Sulphuric acid three and a-half fl. ounces
Ginger, bruised one ounce
Cinnamon, bruised, one ounce and a-half

Alcohol two pints
Drop the acid gradually into the alcohol, digest in a close glass vessel for three days, add the ginger and cinnamon, macerate for a week, and then filter. *U. S. Ph.*

SULPHURIC ACID AND ALCOHOL.

R. Sulphuric acid four ounces
Acetic acid
Alcohol, each, two pounds
Mix. Vulnerary, antiseptic, and astringent. Dose, internally, twenty or thirty drops, in an appropriate vehicle. Externally, as a lotion to foul ulcers and contusions, and to arrest bleeding. *Campana.*

SULPHURIC ACID AND NITRIC ETHER.

R. Sulphuric acid
Nitric ether equal parts
Mix very gradually. Dose, five to ten drops in an ounce of water. Found beneficial in spasmodic attacks, sinking, and hemorrhages. *Vogler.*

SULPHURIC ACID LEMONADE.

R. Sulphuric acid one part
Simple syrup thirty-two parts
Water one hundred and sixty parts
Mix. As a cooling drink in hemorrhages, and also found useful as a preventive of the effects of lead. *Beral.*

SULPHURIC ACID LINIMENT.

R. Sulphuric acid two drachms
Olive oil two and a-half ounces
Oil of turpentine one ounce
Mix. In gentle frictions to chilblains, where the skin is not broken. *Foy.*

SULPHURIC ACID OINTMENT.

R. Olive oil eight parts
Add gradually, constantly stirring,
Sulphuric acid five parts
After standing for twenty-four hours, wash well in tepid water, till it will not redden litmus paper.
Has been used in itch and paralysis, in frictions. *Brugnatelli.*

ACIDUM TANNICUM.

TANNIC ACID.

R. Powdered galls
Sulphuric ether of each a sufficient quantity
Put into a glass adapter, loosely closed at its lower end with carded cotton, sufficient galls to fill about one-half of it, pressing the powder slightly. Then fit the adapter accurately to a receiver, fill it with sul-

phuric ether, and close the upper end slightly with a cork. The liquid which passes into the receiver separates into two portions, the lower being the smaller and denser. Pour on additional ether until the lower stratum of liquid in the receiver no longer increases. Separate this, and evaporate to dryness in a capsule by a moderate heat, and reduce to powder. *U. S. Ph.*

Tannic acid is of a yellowish-white colour, of a powerfully astringent taste, soluble in water, less so in alcohol or ether. It is a strong astringent, and has been successfully used in hemorrhages and other fluxes. The dose is from two to ten grains.

PILLS OF TANNIC ACID.

R. Tannic acid six grains
Gum Arabic twelve grains
White sugar seventy-two grains
Triturate well, and add
Simple syrup sufficient
to make pills of four grains each. Dose, one to four, morning and evening. *Beral.*

PILLS OF TANNIC ACID AND OPIUM.

R. Tannic acid half a drachm
Extract of opium three-quarters of a grain
Conserve of roses sufficient
to make twenty pills.
One every hour, in uterine hemorrhage. *Dumars.*

GARGLE OF TANNIC ACID.

R. Tannic acid one drachm
Honey of roses two ounces
Rose water two fl. ounces
Distilled water eight ounces
Mix. As a gargle, to arrest mercurial salivation. *Beral.*

INJECTION OF TANNIC ACID.

R. Tannic acid half a drachm
Distilled water eight fl. ounces
Dissolve. In gleet and leucorrhœa. *Beral.*

MIXTURE OF TANNIC ACID.

R. Tannic acid twelve grains
Syrup of rhatany
Syrup of gum, each, one ounce
Camphor water four fl. ounces
Mix. Six to twelve spoonfuls a-day, in diarrhœa. *Beral.*

OINTMENT OF TANNIC ACID.

R. Tannic acid
Distilled water, each, two drachms
Dissolve, and rub well with
Lard twelve drachms

ACIDUM TARTARICUM.

TARTARIC ACID.

Is prepared from bi-tartrate of potash, by saturating the excess of acid with chalk, and decomposing the insoluble tartrate of lime by means of dilute sulphuric acid, evaporating and crystallizing.

It is cooling and diuretic in doses of a drachm or more.

LOZENGES OF TARTARIC ACID.

R. Powdered tartaric acid three drachms
White sugar one pound
Oil of lemons sixteen drops
Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient

Make into lozenges of twelve grains.

Used to allay thirst. *Cottureau.*

LEMONADE OF TARTARIC ACID

R. Tartaric acid one drachm
White sugar one ounce
Water twelve fl. ounces

Dissolve. For an agreeable acidulous drink. *Foy.*

ACIDUM VALERIANICUM.

VALERIANIC ACID.

R. Valerian forty pounds
Distilled water three hundred and twenty pints

Distil, collect the oil, continuing the distillation as long as the water is acid. Agitate the oil with milk of lime; nearly saturate the acid water by milk of lime, first adding that already used, and then fresh; and, lastly, add lime water to excess. Concentrate till a pellicle appears, then decompose by nitric acid in a long, narrow flask with a ground stopper, decant the valerianic acid, which floats on the liquid, and distil it with a gentle heat till the distilled fluid ceases to be oily. *P. L. Bonaparte.*

R. Valerian at will
Boil the root for three or four hours with rather more than its bulk of water, in which an ounce of carbonate of soda is dissolved for every pound of the root, replacing the water as it evaporates. Express strongly; boil the residue twice with the same quantity of water, expressing each time. Mix the liquids, add two fl. drachms of strong sulphuric acid for every pound of the root, and distil till three-fourths of the liquid have passed over. Neutralize this by carbonate of soda, concentrate, decompose the valerianate of soda by sulphuric acid, and separate the free valerianic acid by distillation.

T. and H. Smith.

ACONITUM.

ACONITE. MONKSHOOD.

Many species of Aconitum are officinal in the various pharmacopœias, but those recognized by the U. S. Ph. are *A. napellus* and *A. paniculatum*, both natives of Europe.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. Trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Ranunculaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 751. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 90.

The whole plant is possessed of highly deleterious properties, but the root is the most powerful. The leaves are, however, principally made use of. They have a somewhat nauseous odor, and a bitterish, acrid taste, followed by a peculiar tingling and burning of the lips. They owe their properties to the presence of a peculiar principle called *Aconitina*.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ACONITE.

R. Powdered aconite leaves
Precip. sulph. of antimon., each, one grain
Carbonate of magnesia one scruple
Mix. As an anodyne and diaphoretic in gout and rheumatism. *Vogler.*

EXTRACT OF ACONITE.

R. Recent leaves of aconite one pound
Moisten with water, bruise in a stone mortar, express the juice, and evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

R. Recent leaves of aconite a sufficient quantity.
Beat to a pulp, express the juice; subject the residuum to displacement with rectified spirit, as long as the liquid is colored; unite the juice and the tincture; filter; distil off the spirit, and evaporate to a proper consistence on a vapor-bath. *E. Ph.*

Both are uncertain preparations; when good, they should cause a numbness and tingling of the lips, in a few minutes after taking. Dose, one to two grains, to be gradually increased.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF ACONITE.

R. Monkshood one pound
Diluted alcohol two pints
Make a tincture by displacement; distil off the alcohol, and evaporate. *U. S. Ph.*
Dose, one-sixth of a grain.

PILLS OF EXTRACT OF ACONITE.

R. Alcohol. extract of aconite one grain
Powdered liquorice twelve grains
Syrup sufficient
to form a consistent mass. Divide into six pills. Dose, one, every three or four hours. *Turnbull.*

ACONITE PLASTER.

R. A small portion of the alcoholic extract spread over the surface of common adhesive plaster.

This has been highly recommended in neuralgia, over the painful part. *Curtis.*

ACONITE OINTMENT.

R. Alcohol. extract of aconite one part
Lard two parts
Recommended as a friction in neuralgia.
Turnbull.

COMPOUND WINE OF ACONITE.

R. Alcohol. extract of aconite one drachm
Antimonial wine one ounce
Make a solution. Dose, fifteen or twenty drops every three hours, gradually increasing till some effect is produced.

Found beneficial in chronic rheumatism, toothache, neuralgia, &c. *Richter.*

TINCTURE OF ACONITE.

R. Aconite four ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter; or prepare by displacement. Dose, five drops three times a-day. The effects should be carefully watched. In rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. It is also employed as an embrocation to the painful spots, by means of a small piece of sponge attached to a handle. *U. S. Ph.*

TINCTURE OF ROOT OF ACONITE.

R. Root of aconite, in
fine powder, sixteen ounces
Alcohol .835 sufficient
Mix the powder with a pint and a-half of the alcohol, macerate for two days, put it into a displacer, cover the surface with a piece of filtering paper, and return the fluid until it becomes clear; then add alcohol in small portions, suffering one to disappear before adding another, until the amount displaced amounts to four pints, reduce this by evaporation to two pints; filter, if necessary. *W. Procter, Jr.*

AMMONIATED EXTRACT OF ACONITE.

R. Alcohol. extract of aconite one drachm
Water of ammonia ten drops
Evaporate gently, to expel excess of ammonia.

AMMONIATED ACONITE OINTMENT.

R. Ammon. extract of aconite one drachm
Lard three drachms
Rub well together.

Used for the same purposes as the aconite ointment, but more active and pungent. *Turnbull.*

MIXTURE OF ACONITE.

R. Tincture of aconite one fl. drachm
Carbonate of soda one drachm and a-half

Sulphate of mag-
nesia one ounce and a-half

Water six fl. ounces

Mix. In gastralgia. A tablespoonful, when the pain is urgent. *Fleming.*

ACONITINA.

ACONITINE.

R. Aconite root, dried and
bruised, two pounds
Rectified spirit three gallons
Diluted sulphuric acid
Solution of ammonia
Purified animal char-
coal, each, sufficient

Boil the aconite with a gallon of the spirit, for an hour, in a retort attached to a receiver. Pour off the tincture, and repeat the operation a second and third time. Then express, mix the tinctures, filter, and distil off the spirit. Evaporate the residue to consistence of an extract. Dissolve this in water, and filter. Evaporate the solution with a gentle heat to consistence of syrup. Add to it the diluted acid mixed with distilled water. Drop in the solution of ammonia, and dissolve the precipitated aconitina in diluted sulphuric acid mixed with water. Then add the animal charcoal, occasionally shaking, for a quarter of an hour. Lastly, filter, and, having again dropped in the solution of ammonia, wash the precipitate and dry it. *Lond. Ph.*

Not used internally, but successfully employed externally in neuralgia, gout, and rheumatism.

ACONITINE OINTMENT.

R. Aconitine two grains
Alcohol six drops
Rub well together, and add
Lard one drachm
Turnbull.

R. Aconitine sixteen grains
Olive oil half a drachm
Lard one ounce
Incorporate thoroughly. *Turnbull.*

These ointments are employed as frictions in neuralgia, over the painful parts. A small portion, not exceeding the size of a pea, is to be used at a time. The operation to be repeated three or four times a-day.

ACONITINE LOTION.

R. Aconitine eight grains
Alcohol two fl. ounces
Dissolve. Used by means of a friction sponge over the affected part. Never to be employed where the skin is broken or abraded. *Turnbull.*

ADIANTUM.

MAIDENHAIR.

Two species of this genus, *A. pedatum* and *A. capillus veneris* have been much used in Europe as remedies in pectoral affections. They are both bitter and aromatic, but the former is the most active, and is a native of the United States. *Sex. Syst. Cryp. Fil. Nat. Syst. Polypodiaceæ.*

INFUSION OF MAIDENHAIR.

R. Maidenhair three drachms
Liquorice root two drachms
Water sufficient
to obtain two pints of infusion. As a drink in catarrh.

SYRUP OF MAIDENHAIR.

R. Maidenhair four ounces
Boiling water three pints
Infuse for two hours, strain, and add
Sugar four pounds
(Clarify with white of egg, and add
Maidenhair two ounces
Digest for two hours, and strain.

Cottureau.

This syrup is known under the name of syrup of capillaire, and is much employed in Europe as a pectoral.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF MAIDENHAIR.

R. Maidenhair five ounces
Marsh mallow two drachms
Asparagus root one ounce
Liquorice root two ounces
Water two pints
Boil to a pint and a half, express, strain, and clarify, and add
Sugar thirty-two ounces
Make syrup. *Wurtemberg Ph.*

ÆTHER ACETICUS.

ACETIC ETHER.

R. Alcohol (36 degrees) three thousand parts
Acetic acid (10 degrees) two thousand parts

Sulphuric acid
(66 degrees) six hundred and twenty-five parts

Mix the alcohol and acetic acid in a glass retort, add gradually the other acid, distil in a sand-bath four thousand parts, rectify this product with a small quantity of carbonate of potassa to obtain three thousand parts. *Cottureau.*

This ether is milder, more agreeable and diaphoretic, than the other ethers. It is used in low fevers, spasmodic vomiting, cardialgia, in doses of ten drops to a drachm.

SPIRIT OF ACETIC ETHER.

R. Acetic ether one part
Alcohol three parts
Mix. This is employed as a substitute for Hoffmann's anodyne, in about the same doses. *Giordano.*

MIXTURE OF ACETIC ETHER.

R. Acetic ether
Ethereal tincture of valerian
Tincture of opium equal parts
Mix. Dose, from ten to thirty drops, in hysteria and hypochondriasis. *Radius.*

ÆTHER HYPONITROSUS.

NITROUS ETHER.

R. Rectified spirit fifteen fl. ounces
Pure nitric acid (1.500) seven fl. ounces
Put the spirit with a little clean sand into a two pint matrass, fitted with a cork, through which are passed a safety tube, terminating an inch above the spirit, and another tube leading to a refrigerator. The safety-tube being filled with pure nitric acid, add through it gradually three and a-half fl. ounces of the acid. When the ebullition which ensues is nearly over, add the rest of the acid gradually, half a fl. ounce at a time, waiting till the ebullition which slowly arises has subsided, and cooling the refrigerator with a stream of water. The ether which distils over, being received in a bottle, is to be agitated first with a little milk of lime, till it ceases to redden litmus paper, and then with half its volume of a concentrated solution of muriate of lime. *Edin. Ph.*

This ether is stimulant, antispasmodic, carminative, and diuretic. The dose is from ten to forty drops.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

R. Hyponitrous ether one part
Rectified spirit four parts
Mix. *Edin. Ph.*

R. Nitrate of potassa, in powder, two pounds
Sulphuric acid a pound and a-half
Alcohol nine pints and a-half
Diluted alcohol one pint
Carbonate of potassa one ounce
Mix the nitrate of potassa and the acid in a glass retort, and, having gradually added the alcohol, digest with a gentle heat for two hours; then raise the heat and distil a gallon. To the distilled liquor add the diluted alcohol and carbonate of potassa, and again distil a gallon. *U. S. Ph.*

Diuretic, diaphoretic, and carminative.
Dose, half a fl. drachm to three fl. drachms.

MIXTURE OF SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

R. Sweet spirit of nitre one drachm
Hoffmann's anodyne
Aromatic ammoniated
alcohol, each, two drachms
Mint water six ounces
Mix. Dose, a spoonful occasionally.

Brera.

MIXTURE OF HYPONITROUS ETHER.

R. Ipecacuanha half a drachm
Boiling water sufficient
To obtain six ounces of infusion, strain
and add

Hyponitrous ether one drachm
Extract of juniper berries one ounce
Mix. Dose, a spoonful every two hours,
in the dropsical swellings consecutive to
scarlatina.

Radius.

ÆTHER HYDROCYANICUS.

HYDROCYNIC ETHER.

R. Cyanuret of potassium

Sulpho-vinate of barytes, equal parts
Mix, and put in a glass retort, distil by a
moderate heat. The product separates
into two strata, the lighter of which is im-
pure hydrocyanic ether; this is to be sepa-
rated and agitated with four or five times
its bulk of water at 120° to 140° F., again
agitated with a little water, decanted, and
placed in contact with chloride of lime for
twenty-four hours; and then distilled.

Magendie.

This preparation is said to resemble hydro-
cyanic acid in its therapeutical effects, but is less
active. Its smell is, however, penetrating and
offensive. The dose is two to six drops, in mu-
cilage or emulsion, in obstinate or convulsive
coughs.

ÆTHER MURIATICUS.

MURIATIC ETHER.

R. Muriatic acid equal parts
Alcohol
Distil in a Wolf's apparatus, and preserve
the product contained in the second re-
ceiver.

Cottereau.

It has much the same properties as the other
ethers. Dose, thirty to forty drops.

SPIRIT OF MURIATIC ETHER.

R. Muriatic ether equal parts
Alcohol
Mix.

Cottereau.

MIXTURE OF MURIATIC ETHER.

R. Spirit of muriatic ether half a drachm
Parsley water
Syrup of rhubarb, each, one ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful every hour for young
children as a diuretic.

Wendt.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS.

SULPHURIC ETHER.

This is commonly known under the name of
ether. It is an energetic diffusible stimulant, and is
much employed as an excitant and antispasmodic
in what are termed nervous disorders. It is also
considered to be anthelmintic. In vapor it has
been used in small quantities as an inhalation in
chronic irritations of the lungs, and of late under
the name of *letheon* to induce unconsciousness
to pain in surgical operations. The dose of the
fluid is from half a fl. drachm to two drachms.
When employed as an inhalation it should be
purified.

RECTIFIED SULPHURIC ETHER.

R. Sulphuric ether fourteen fl. ounces
Potassa half an ounce
Distilled water eleven fl. ounces

Dissolve the potassa in two fl. ounces of
the water, and add the ether to the solu-
tion, shaking well; then distil at 120° F.
twelve ounces of rectified ether. Shake
the distilled fluid with nine fl. ounces of
water, and set them by for the water to
subside, then pour off the ether and keep
in a well-closed bottle.

U. S. Ph.

ETHEREAL OIL.

R. Alcohol two parts
Sulphuric acid four parts

Mix. Distil till a black froth begins to
arise, remove the retort from the fire, when
cool, add water to the fluid in the receiver,
and remove the oil that may float on the
surface. Agitate this with a solution of
potassa and separate the ethereal oil.

Van Mons.

SPIRIT OF SULPHURIC ETHER.

R. Rectified sulphuric ether half a pint
Alcohol one pint
Mix.

U. S. Ph.

HOFFMANN'S ANODYNE.

R. Spirit of sulphuric ether one pint
Ethereal oil two fluidrachms
Mix.

U. S. Ph.

LOTION OF SULPHURIC ETHER.

R. Sulphuric ether two fl. ounces
Vinegar six fl. ounces
Rose water four fl. ounces
Distilled water two pints

Mix. As a lotion to painful inflammatory tumors. *Pierquin.*

SYRUP OF SULPHURIC ETHER.

R. Sulphuric ether one fl. ounce
Syrup one pint
Mix in a glass vessel, having a stop-cock at the lower part, shake occasionally for a week, and draw off when clear into small bottles. *Par. Cod.*

Dose, half an ounce to an ounce.

R. White sugar twenty-one ounces
Distilled water six ounces
Sulphuric ether two ounces
Mix, and pour into a closed flask, agitate for some minutes, and add
Distilled water six ounces
Agitate occasionally for five days, filter in a covered funnel. *Paton.*

MIXTURE OF SULPHURIC ETHER AND CAMPHOR.

R. Camphor mixture seven fl. ounces
Sulphuric ether
Syrup of saffron, each, half fl. ounce
Mix.

MIXTURE OF SULPHURIC ETHER AND TURPENTINE.

R. Sulphuric ether one fl. drachm
Oil of turpentine two fl. drachms
Sugar four drachms
Water two fl. ounces
Mix. Two fl. drachms every quarter of an hour in poisoning by nux vomica. *Orfila.*

ÆTHER TEREBINTHINATUS.

TEREBINTHINATED ETHER.

R. Alcohol two pounds
Spirit of turpentine half a pound
Mix, and add gradually
Nitric acid two pounds
Distil off one-half at a gentle heat. Dose, from twenty to forty drops, in syrup or mucilage. Used internally and externally in cases of biliary calculi, jaundice, engorgements of the liver, and rheumatism. *Cadet.*

ALETRIS.

STAR GRASS.

Aletris farinosa. Linn. Bigelow. Am. Med. Bot. iii. 50. Griffith, Med. Bot. 623.

Sex. Syst. Hexandria monogynia. *Nat. Syst.* Hæmodoraceæ. Brown.

A native plant, with an intensely bitter root, which is the officinal portion. The powder is tonic in doses of ten grains.

TINCTURE OF ALETRIS.

R. Aletris root, bruised, three ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Make tincture by displacement. Dose, half an ounce to an ounce in colic, and in smaller doses in chronic rheumatism.

ALLIUM, U. S.

GARLIC.

Several species of *Allium* have been employed in medicine, but the most important, and that recognized by the Pharmacopœia, is *A. sativum*. Linn. Griffith, Med. Bot. 653. The part used is the bulb, which is composed of several bulb-lets or *cloves* (*spicæ*), surrounded by a dry, white, thin capsular membrane. These cloves have a peculiar odor, and an acrid and pungent taste. The properties depend on the presence of a volatile oil, and are lost on drying.

Sex. Syst. Hex. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Liliaceæ.

Garlic is a stimulating expectorant; diuretic and diaphoretic when given internally, and acts as an irritant, or even vesicant, when applied externally. The dose in substance is from half a drachm to a drachm, or more.

SYRUP OF GARLIC.

R. Fresh garlic two ounces
Distilled vinegar one pint
Sugar two pounds
Macerate the garlic in the vinegar, in a glass vessel, for four days, express, and permit dregs to subside. Add sugar and form syrup *s. a.* *U. S. Ph.*

As an expectorant in chronic catarrhs, well suited for children. Dose, for a child, about a teaspoonful.

CATAPLASM OF GARLIC.

Bruised cloves of garlic, mixed with common bread and milk poultice, in different proportions. Used as a revulsive, but less active than the mustard cataplasm.

LINIMENT OF GARLIC.

R. Garlic
Lard equal parts
To be well rubbed together. Has been recommended as a revulsive in infantile nervous and convulsive disorders.

Gassicourt.

CAPILLARY LOTION.

R. Garlic three or four cloves
Alcohol two pints
Macerate for thirty-six hours, filter, and add of
Burdock eight ounces

The head to be sponged with this every evening, for some weeks. It is said to be efficient to promote the growth of hair. *Phæbus.*

ALOE.

ALOES.

Under this name are included the inspissated juices of several species of aloes, and especially of *A. vulgaris*, *A. socotrina*, and *A. spicata*.

Sex. Syst. Hexandria monogynia. *Nat. Syst.* Liliaceæ.

Pereira, Mat. Med. ii. 113. Griffith, Med. Bot. 649.

Three varieties of aloes are found in the shops, the Cape, Socotrine, and Hepatic. The second, when genuine, is the most esteemed, but the first is by far the most abundant, and, when good, answers every purpose for which the drug is used.

Dispens. U. S. art. Aloe.

POWDER OF ALOES.

R. Aloes six grains
White sugar one drachm
Pulverize very finely. Recommended to be blown in the eye, to remove films and specks on the cornea. *Radius.*

POWDER OF ALOES AND CANELLA.

R. Aloes one pound
Canella bark three ounces
Powder separately, and mix. Dose, five to fifteen grains. A popular emmenagogue, known as *Hiera Picra*.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ALOES.

R. Aloes an ounce and a half
Guaiacum resin one ounce
Compound powder of cinnamon half an ounce
Powder the aloes and resin separately, and then mix them with the compound powder of cinnamon. Dose, ten to twenty grains. Used as a purgative and diaphoretic.

London Ph.

EMMENAGOGUE POWDER.

R. Iron rust six grains
Powdered aloes two grains
Magnesia thirty grains
Mix. For a single dose, to be repeated three times a-day. *Brera.*

ALOES PILLS.

R. Powdered aloes
Soap, each, an ounce
Form a mass, to be divided into two hundred and forty pills. Dose, one to three as a laxative, five or more as a purgative. *U. S. Ph.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF ALOES.

R. Powdered aloes half a drachm
" rhubarb one drachm
Oil of cloves four drops
Soap eight grains
Syrup of rhubarb sufficient
Rub well together, and form forty pills.

In tardy menstruation, one at night or oftener if required, so as to open bowels but not to purge. *Devees.*

R. Powdered aloes one ounce
Extract of gentian half an ounce
Oil of caraway forty minims
Beat together till incorporated. *Lond. Ph.*
Dose, five to fifteen grains. A valuable purgative in habitual costiveness.

ALOES AND ASSAFETIDA PILLS.

R. Powdered aloes
Assafetida
Soap, each, half an ounce
Beat with water to form a mass; divide into one hundred and eighty pills. Dose, two to five. Useful in costiveness with flatulency. *U. S. Ph.*

ALOES AND MYRRH PILLS.

R. Powdered aloes two ounces
Powdered myrrh one ounce
Saffron half an ounce
Syrup sufficient
Beat together, to form a mass; divide into four hundred and eighty pills. *U. S. Ph.*
Dose, from three to six. A well-known cathartic and emmenagogue, under the name of Rufus' pills.

ALOES AND IRON PILLS.

R. Aloes two parts
Sulphate of iron three parts
Aromatic powder six parts
Conserve of red roses eight parts
Pulverize the aloes and sulphate of iron, mix the whole ingredients and beat into a mass, and divide into five grain pills. Dose, one to three. *Edin. Ph.*

A useful emmenagogue in chlorosis and atonic amenorrhœa.

CHAPMAN'S APERIENT PILLS.

R. Aloes sixteen grains
Powdered rhubarb twenty-four grains
Mastic twelve grains
Mix, and make twelve pills. *Chapman.*

CHAPMAN'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

R. Aloes half a drachm
Powdered ipecacuanha ten grains
Mastic thirty grains
Oil of fennel eight drops
Mix, and make twenty pills. *Chapman.*

MITCHELL'S APERIENT PILLS.

R. Aloes sixteen grains
Powdered rhubarb thirty-two grains
Calomel two grains
Tartar emetic one grain
Mix, and make sixteen pills. *J. K. Mitchell.*

HOOPER'S PILLS.

R. Aloes four hundred parts
Sulphate of iron two hundred parts
Extract of black hellebore
Myrrh
Soap, each, one hundred parts
Powdered canella
Powdered ginger, each, fifty parts
Break into a mass with water, and divide into pills of two and a-half grains.

Much used as cathartic and emmenagogue.
Journ. Phil. Col. Pharm. v. 25.

ANDERSON'S PILLS.

R. Aloes seven hundred and eighty-seven parts
Soap one hundred and thirty-one parts
Colocynth
Gamboge, each, thirty-three parts
Oil of aniseed sixteen parts

Reduce the aloes, colocynth, and gamboge to a very fine powder, add oil of aniseed and soap, and beat into a mass with water; divide into three grain pills. A mild purgative. *Journ. Phil. Col. Pharm.* v. 25.

LADY WEBSTER'S PILLS.

R. Aloes six drachms
Mastich
Red rose-leaves, each, two drachms
Syrup of wormwood sufficient
to form a mass. Divide into three grain pills, used as a laxative in costiveness, dependent on impaired digestion. Dose, one to three. A better form is to substitute powdered rhubarb for the rose-leaves.
Cooley.

MORRISON'S PILLS.

No. 1. R. Aloes
Cream of tartar equal parts
Mucilage sufficient
to form mass.

No. 2. R. Aloes three parts
Gamboge two parts
Colocynth one part
Cream of tartar four parts
Powder finely, and add
Simple syrup sufficient
to form mass. Dose, five to ten grains.
These purge actively, especially No. 2.
Cooley.

FULLER'S PILLS.

R. Aloes half a drachm
Senna
Myrrh, each, one scruple
Assafetida
Galbanum, each, ten grains

Saffron
Mace, each, five grains
Sulphate of iron two scruples
Simple syrup sufficient
to form mass. Dose, five to fifteen grains, used as an antispasmodic and aperient.
Cooley.

JAMES' ANALEPTIC PILLS.

R. Antimonial powder
Resin of guaiacum
Aloes and myrrh pill equal parts
Syrup sufficient
Form a mass, and divide into four grain pills. A diaphoretic purgative. *Cooley.*

PETERS' PILLS.

R. Aloes
Jalap
Scammony
Gamboge, each, two drachms
Calomel one drachm
Beat into a mass with alcohol. A powerful purgative. *Cooley.*

SPEEDIMAN'S PILLS.

R. Aloes
Myrrh
Rhubarb, each, one ounce
Extract of chamomile half an ounce
Beat into a mass with syrup, and divide into four grain pills. A good tonic and stomachic purge. *Burnett.*

SPLENETIC PILLS.

R. Strained aloes
Gum ammoniac, each, an ounce and a-half
Myrrh
Bryony, each, two drachms
Beat into a mass, and divide into four grain pills. Dose, three to five. Extolled in amenorrhœa and hypochondriasis.
Saunders.

DUCHESNE'S PILLS.

R. Aloes
Gum ammoniac, each, twenty-four grains
Myrrh six grains
Mastich
Carbonate of potassa, each, two grains
Saffron one grain
Simple syrup sufficient
to make a mass. Dose, from ten to twenty grains. Prescribed in engorgements of the abdominal viscera, supervening on intermittent fevers. *Van Mons.*

ANTICHLOROTIC PILLS.

R. Aloes
Iron rust, each, half a drachm

Gum ammoniac one drachm
 Extract of dandelion sufficient
 to form mass. Divide into pills of three grains each. Dose, three to six, morning and evening, in chlorosis and amenorrhœa.
Radius.

BICKER'S PILLS.

R. Iron rust two drachms
 Sulphur
 Myrrh
 Aloes, each, one drachm
 Beef gall sufficient
 to form mass. Divide into four grain pills.
 Six, morning and evening. *Radius.*

WHYTT'S PILLS.

R. Chloride of iron
 Aloes
 Extract of horehound, each, half a drachm
 Assafetida one drachm and a half
 Form a mass. Divide into two grain pills.
 Dose, four to five, three times a day, in leucorrhœa and hysteria with constipation.
Radius.

BARTHEZ'S PILLS.

R. Aloes half a drachm
 Myrrh one drachm
 Musk twenty grains
 Camphor ten grains
 Balsam Peru sufficient
 to form mass. Dose, eight grains, three times a day. Advised in amenorrhœa and chlorosis.
Pierquin.

PITSCHAFT'S ECCOPROTIC PILLS.

R. Strained aloes
 Sulphate of quinine, each, one scruple
 Mix, and divide into twenty pills. Dose, one from time to time in the evening.
 Found useful in torpor of the large intestines.
Radius.

FRANK'S PILLS.

R. Aloes
 Jalap, each, four parts
 Rhubarb one part
 Syrup of wormwood sufficient
 to form mass. Divide into three grain pills. Dose, one to four during the day.

These are the *Grains de Santé*, so much employed as dinner pills in Europe. *Foy.*

ALOEES AND RHUBARB PILLS.

R. Powdered aloes
 Rhubarb, each, half a drachm
 Soap sufficient
 to form mass. Divide into twenty-five pills. Three or four occasionally in dyspepsia with costiveness.
Ellis.

GRIFFITTS' PILLS.

R. Powdered rhubarb one drachm and a half
 Sulphate of iron half a drachm
 Soap two scruples
 Water sufficient
 to form mass. Divide into forty pills.

A favorite remedy with the late Dr. S. P. Griffiths, to remove costiveness and impart tone to the bowels. Three or four, to be taken at bed time.

* APERIENT PILLS.

R. Aloes
 Rhubarb, each, one drachm
 Ipecacuanha six grains
 Soap one scruple
 Form mass with water, and divide into sixty-four pills. Dose, one at bed time, as an aperient; two or three as a purgative.
Ellis.

PILLS OF ALOES AND BLUE MASS.

R. Blue mass. one scruple
 Powdered aloes twenty-five grains
 Incorporate, and divide into fifteen pills.
 Dose, one every two hours till they operate. Useful in constipation where there is a deficiency of bile.
Ellis.

LAXATIVE ELECTUARY.

R. Aloes eight grains
 Cream of tartar two drachms
 Honey sufficient
 to form electuary. For a single dose.
 Advised in amenorrhœa attributed to abdominal engorgement.
Brera.

ANTHELMINTIC SUPPOSITORY.

R. Aloes half an ounce
 Common salt three drachms
 Flour two ounces
 Honey sufficient
 to form a firm paste. As a suppository in cases of ascarides.
Foy.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF ALOES.

R. Extract of liquorice seven drachms
 Carbonate of potassa one drachm
 Powdered aloes
 myrrh

Saffron, each, one drachm and a-half
 Compound tincture of cardamoms seven fl. ounces

Distilled water one pint and a-half
 Boil down the liquorice, carbonate of potassa, aloes, myrrh, and saffron with the water to a pint, strain, and add the compound tincture of cardamom. Dose, half a fl. ounce to two fl. ounces. A mild cathartic, tonic, antacid, and emmenagogue.
Lond. Ph.

CLAUDER'S ELIXIR.

R. Carbonate of potassa
 Muriate of ammonia, each, one ounce
 Elder-flower water a pint and a-half
 Make a solution, and add
 Strained aloes
 Myrrh, each, one ounce
 Saffron two drachms
 Digest for twenty-four hours, and filter.
 Dose, half a drachm to a drachm. Has
 been recommended in obstructions of the
 abdominal viscera, in amenorrhœa, consti-
 pation, scurvy, &c. *Pideret*

DETERSIVE INJECTION.

R. Strained aloes ten grains
 Muriate of ammonia four grains
 Honey of roses one ounce
 Fennel water six ounces
 Make solution, and filter. Stated to be
 useful in chronic discharges from the ure-
 thra, to be injected three or four times a
 day. *Soubeiran.*

ANTHELMINTIC CLYSTER.

R. Powdered aloes one drachm
 Barley water one pint
 Mix. Very effectual against ascarides in
 the rectum. *Radius.*

ALOETIC MIXTURE.

R. Strained aloes
 Myrrh, each, one drachm
 Cream of tartar half an ounce
 Myrrh water six ounces
 Make solution, and filter. Dose, a spoon-
 ful night and morning, to provoke hemor-
 rhoids. *Foy.*

WINE OF ALOES.

R. Aloes one ounce
 Cardamom
 Ginger, each, one drachm
 Wine one pint
 Macerate for fourteen days, occasionally
 agitating, then filter. *U. S. Ph.*
 Purgative, in doses of half an ounce to
 two ounces, stomachic and tonic, in doses
 of one to two drachms.

ALKALINE WINE OF ALOES.

R. Aloes
 Myrrh
 Saffron, each, one ounce
 Carbonate of potassa two ounces
 Wine two pints
 Digest for ten days, and filter. Bitter,
 tonic and stimulant. Recommended in
 dyspepsia with pyrosis, in doses of an
 ounce. *Swediaur.*

BALSAMIC WINE OF ALOES.

R. Aloes
 Myrrh
 Olibanum
 Angelica, each, half an ounce
 Balsam Peru one ounce
 Storax two ounces
 Benzoin three ounces
 Flowers of hypericum four handfuls
 Wine four pints
 Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF ALOES.

R. Powdered aloes one ounce
 Liquorice three ounces
 Alcohol half a pint
 Distilled water one pint and a-half
 Macerate fourteen days, and filter. Dose,
 two drachms to an ounce. Purgative and
 stomachic. *U. S. Ph.*

TINCTURE OF ALOES AND MYRRH.

R. Powdered aloes three ounces
 Saffron one ounce
 Tincture of myrrh two pints
 Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.
U. S. Ph.

R. Tincture of aloes three ounces
 Tincture of myrrh four ounces
 Tincture of saffron three ounces
 Mix. *Soubeiran.*

Long celebrated under the name of *elixir pro-
 prietatis*. It is purgative, stomachic, and em-
 menagogue. The dose is half a drachm to a
 drachm. Well suited to cold, torpid habits.

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF ALOES.

R. Myrrh one ounce and a-half
 Spirit of sulphuric ether one pound
 Digest for four days, and add
 Aloes one ounce and a-half
 Saffron one ounce
 Again digest for four days, and filter.
Edin. Ph.

This tincture has been highly esteemed as
 stomachic, vermifuge, and emmenagogue, in
 doses of half a drachm to a drachm.

BOERHAAVE'S ELIXIR.

R. Aloes
 Myrrh
 Saffron, each, one ounce
 Tartrate of potassa two ounces
 Alcohol fourteen ounces
 Distilled water eight ounces
 Macerate for three days, and filter.
Han. Ph.

This has been highly praised in visceral ob-
 structions. The dose is from half a drachm to
 a drachm.

STOUGHTON'S ELIXIR.

R. Aloes	
Cascarilla, each,	one drachm
Rhubarb	four drachms
Wormwood	
Germander	
Gentian	
Orange peel, each,	six drachms
Alcohol	two pints

Macerate for four days, and filter. *Foy.*

Stimulant, tonic, and stomachic, in doses of twenty or thirty drops.

ELIXIR OF GARUS.

R. Saffron	one ounce
Myrrh	two ounces
Aloes	ten ounces
Cinnamon	
Nutmeg, each,	half an ounce
Orange-flower water	one pound
Alcohol	sixteen pounds

Macerate for two days and distil off eight pounds, to which add

Syrup of maidenhair two pounds
And color with caramel, dissolved in
Orange-flower water eight ounces

This preparation can scarcely be considered as a medicine, but is rather an agreeable liqueur. *Soubeiran.*

OINTMENT OF ALOES.

R. Powdered aloes	two drachms
Lard	one ounce

Triturate well.

Has been recommended as a friction to the abdomen as a vermifuge in children. *Soubeiran.*

ALTHÆA.

MARSH MALLOW.

Several species of Mallow are employed in medicine, but that which is officinal is *A. officinalis*, a herbaceous perennial, with pale purplish flowers, a native of Europe, in moist situations.

Sex. Syst. Monadelph. Polyand. *Nat. Syst.* Malvaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 966. Griffith, Med. Bot. 161.

The parts used are the roots and leaves. These are inodorous, and have a vapid mucilaginous taste. They are much employed in Europe as demulcent and emollient, but their place is supplied in this country by other articles.

DECOCTION OF MARSH MALLOW.

R. Marsh mallow dried	four ounces
Raisins, stoned,	two ounces
Water	seven pints

Boil down to five pints. Strain, and set aside until the dregs have subsided, and decant. *Dub. Ph.*

A good demulcent drink.

SYRUP OF MARSH MALLOW.

R. Marsh mallow root	eight ounces
Sugar	two and a-half pounds
Water	four pints

Boil down the water with the root to one half, and press out the cooled liquor. Set by for dregs to subside, then decant, add the sugar, and boil to proper consistence.

Lond. Ph.

A demulcent, but not equal to the syrup of gum Arabic.

MARSH MALLOW PASTE.

R. Marsh mallow root powdered	
Wheat flour, each,	three parts
White sugar	six parts
Mucilage of gum Arabic	two parts

Mix, and form paste. *Beral.*

A good demulcent in irritation of the throat.

MARSH MALLOW LOZENGES.

R. Powdered mallow root	one part
White sugar	seven parts
Mucilage of tragacanth	sufficient

Form into lozenges of sixteen grains each. *Cottureau.*

MARSH MALLOW OINTMENT.

R. Flaxseed	
Mallow root, each,	one pound
Water	sufficient

to make a thick mucilage; strain, and add
Lard, melted, six pounds
Evaporate, and add
Resin eight ounces
Turpentine
Yellow wax, each, one pound
Melt the whole together. *Beral.*

POWDER OF MARSH MALLOW.

R. Powdered mallow root	
liquorice root, each,	three ounces
nitre	half an ounce
camphor	one drachm

Mix, and divide into thirty powders; one to be taken three times a-day. *Foy.*

ALUMINA.

ALUMINE.

The hydrate of alumine is found naturally in an impure state in the form of different clays, boles, &c., and can be prepared in a pure state by the decomposition of alum.

HYDRATE OF ALUMINE.

R. Alum	any quantity
Distilled water	sufficient

to dissolve the salt, add gradually a solution of carbonate of potassa, digest at a moderate temperature for a short time,

until a precipitate no longer takes place, wash this carefully, and dry. *Sax. Ph.*

RUST'S ASTRINGENT.

R. Armenian bole
Carbonate of magnesia
White sugar, each, two drachms
Oil of mace two drops
Rhubarb one drachm
Mix, and triturate well. *Radius.*
Dose, a teaspoonful three times a-day, in chronic gonorrhœa, vaginal and uterine catarrh and slight menorrhagia.

ELECTUARY FOR THE TEETH.

R. White bole an ounce and a half
Gum lac half an ounce
Cinnamon a drachm and a half
Syrup of pinks sufficient
to form soft paste. Triturate well together and keep in closed boxes. Used as a dentifrice, but also beneficial in scorbutic gums.

Swediaur.

ALUMINÆ ACETAS.

ACETATE OF ALUMINE.

R. Alum a sufficient quantity
Dissolve in water, precipitate by means of aqua ammonia, filter, and dissolve the moist precipitate in acetic acid, and again filter.

This has been recommended diluted with water in chronic diarrhœa, and mixed with syrup of poppies in slight cases of hemoptysis.

Van Mons.

ALUMINÆ SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINE.

R. Alum a sufficient quantity
Dissolve in water, precipitate by aqua ammonia, filter, and dissolve the moist precipitate in dilute sulphuric acid and again filter; evaporate and crystallize.

DETERGENT WASH.

R. Sulphate of alumine two drachms
Water half a pint
Mix. As a wash to foul ulcers.

Pennypacker.

Mr. Gannal has found that a solution of this salt, made with about a pound to the quart of water, will preserve a body fresh for a long time, if injected into the blood-vessels; where it is only wished to preserve the body for a month or six weeks, an enema of one quart or an injection of about a quart into the œsophagus is sufficient.

Dunghison, N. R.

ALUMINÆ ET POTASSÆ SULPHAS.

ALUM.

Several varieties of alum are known in commerce, all containing more or less sulphate of iron. Most of that used in this country is of domestic manufacture.

Alum is employed both internally and externally as an astringent, in doses of ten grains to a scruple or more.

BURNT ALUM.

R. Alum any quantity
Melt in an iron or earthen vessel over a fire, and continue the heat till it ceases to bubble and becomes dry, then rub it into powder. *U. S. Ph.*

Astringent, and a mild escharotic. It is much used to repress the growth of exuberant granulations or proud flesh.

POWDER OF ALUM.

R. Alum one drachm
Gum Arabic half a drachm
Triturate, and divide into four powders, one to be taken every three hours in atonic hemorrhagia. *Radius.*

R. Alum a drachm and a half
Catechu one drachm
Armenian bole one ounce
Triturate well. To arrest hemorrhagia. *Van Mons.*

R. Alum four parts
Kino one part
Triturate well. Dose, ten to twenty grains, in hemorrhages or diarrhœa. *Landerer.*

R. Alum thirty grains
Powdered opium three grains
Mix, and make six powders, one to be taken every four hours. *A. T. Thomson.*

R. Alum one drachm
Powdered opium four grains
" cinnamon one scruple
Mix and triturate, divide into four powders, one to be taken every four hours, in menorrhagia or in diarrhœa. *Radius.*

R. Alum two drachms
Powdered opium three grains
" kino one scruple
Sugar of milk one drachm
Mix, triturate, and divide into six powders. One to be taken every three hours, in fluxes. *Phœbus.*

ESCHAROTIC POWDER OF ALUM.

R. Burnt alum
Yellow oxide of iron
Savine, each, equal parts

Triturate well. As an escharotic to venereal excrecences. *Swediaur.*

ALUM ERRHINE.

R. Alum
Armenian bole, each, one drachm
Kino half a drachm
Red oxide of iron two drachms
Mix, and triturate. As an errhine in epistaxis. *Radiis.*

GARGLES OF ALUM.

R. Alum
Nitrate of potassa, each, three ounces
Cream of tartar four ounces
Acetic acid four pounds
Dissolve, evaporate to dryness, and powder the residuum. Half an ounce, dissolved in eight ounces of water, forms a gargle which has been highly praised in inflammation of the fauces and tonsils. *Wirtem. Ph.*

R. Alum two drachms
Water four fl. ounces
Dissolve. Said to be useful where the breath is offensive. *Cavarra.*

ODONTALGIC SOLUTION OF ALUM.

R. Finely powdered alum two drachms
Spirit of nitric ether seven fl. drachms
Dissolve. Stated to be an almost infallible cure for toothache. *Blake.*

BOLUSES OF ALUM.

R. Alum
Extract of Peruvian bark
Nutmeg, each, half a scruple
Simple syrup sufficient
to make a bolus. Prescribed in uterine and other hemorrhages, and repeated as may be required. *Ellis.*

R. Alum five grains
Extract of rhatany eighteen grains
Conserve of rose hips half a drachm
Astringent syrup sufficient
to make ten boluses. Dose, one every three or four hours. *Foy.*

ALUM PILLS.

R. Alum six grains
Opium
Catechu, each, one grain
Mix, and form into six pills. One to be given every two to four hours. In passive hemorrhages and atonic mucous discharges. *Ellis.*

R. Alum two drachms
Kino
Honey of roses, each, one drachm

Make pills, of six grains each. Dose, one to six a day, in passive hemorrhages. *Foy.*

R. Alum
Extract of Peruvian bark
Muriate of iron and ammonia
Aromatic powder, each, a drachm and a half
Oil of cinnamon twelve drops
Mix, and make pills of two grains. Dose, four to six, morning and evening, in passive hemorrhages and mucous discharges. *Augustin.*

ASTRINGENT PILLS OF ALUM.

R. Alum
Catechu equal parts
Extract of gentian sufficient
to make pills of two grains each. Dose, four every three hours. Useful in diarrhoea, and especially in leucorrhœa. *Radiis.*

PILLS OF ALUM AND BENZOIN.

R. Alum one scruple
Benzoic acid five grains
Gum Arabic
White sugar, each, ten grains
Mix, with sufficient water to form thirty-five pills, to be taken in two days. Have been thought useful in phthisis pulmonalis. *Augustin.*

ELECTUARIES OF ALUM.

R. Alum one drachm
Catechu
Extract of Peruvian bark, each, two drachms
Conserve of roses six drachms
Simple syrup sufficient
to make an electuary. Dose, one drachm every four hours. In chronic diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, and passive hemorrhages. *St. Marie.*

R. Alum one drachm
Extract of logwood half an ounce
Balsam Peru six drops
Water of sage sufficient
Make an electuary. Astringent and antiseptic, recommended in sponginess of the gums. *Phœbus.*

ALUM COLLYRIUM.

R. Alum twelve to twenty grains
Rose water four fl. ounces
Dissolve. As an application in chronic ophthalmia. *Ellis.*

ALUM CURD.

R. Powdered alum half a drachm
White of egg one

Agitate well till a coagulum is formed.
To be applied on a rag to inflamed eyes.
To be removed when it becomes warm.

Ellis.

SOLUTIONS OF ALUM.

R. Burnt alum
Sulphate of zinc, each, half an ounce
Distilled water two pints
Dissolve.

R. Alum one drachm
Sulphate of zinc half a drachm
Borax four grains
Rose water six ounces
Dissolve. Used as an astringent in bruises,
slight hemorrhages, and mucous discharges.
Cadet de Gassicourt.

R. Alum half a drachm
Armenian bole six drachms
Vinegar
Red wine, each, half an ounce
Mix the powdered bole to the solution of
the alum in the vinegar, and add the wine.
Used as a local application in epistaxis.
Swedjaur.

GARGLES OF ALUM.

R. Alum one drachm
Wine one pound
Tincture of bark four drachms
myrrh two drachms
Honey of roses two ounces
Laudanum one scruple
Mix. As a gargle in scurvy of the gums.
Foy.

R. Alum one drachm
Infusion of red roses
Barley water, each, three ounces
Add to the solution
Honey of roses two ounces
Ratier.

R. Powdered oak bark one ounce
Boiling water a pint and a half
Evaporate to one pint, filter, and add
Alum half a drachm
Brandy two fl. ounces
Used as a gargle in inflammation of the
mouth and throat.
Augustin.

INJECTIONS OF ALUM.

R. Alum one drachm
Rose water two ounces
Mix. In chronic gonorrhœa. *Foy.*
R. Alum
Sulphate of iron, each, twelve grains
Honey of roses one ounce
Barley water five fl. ounces
Mix. In chronic gonorrhœa. *Radius.*

R. Stramonium half an ounce
Boiling water two pints
Infuse for half an hour, strain, and add
to infusion
Alum two drachms to an ounce
In cancerous affections of uterus. *Foy.*

ALUM INJECTION.

R. Infusion of flaxseed fifteen fl. ounces
Alum two drachms
Tincture of kino one ounce
Mix. As an injection in cauliflower ex-
crecence of the uterus. *Clarke.*

JULEP OF ALUM.

R. Alum two drachms
Sulphuric acid ten drops.
Essence of citron six drops
Syrup of lemon two ounces
Water three ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful every hour, in
lead colic. *Radius.*

ALUM LINIMENT.

R. Alum half an ounce
Whites of eggs four
Spirit of camphor two ounces
Mix. As an application to bed sores.
Augustin.

LOTIONS OF ALUM.

R. Alum
Sulphate of zinc, each, two drachms
Plantain water two pints
Mix. As a wash to wounds and bleeding
ulcers. *Cadet de Gassicourt.*
R. Alum three drachms
Muriate of ammonia one drachm
Liquid hydrosulphuric acid
Rose water one scruple
half a pint
Mix. As a wash, in obstinate cutaneous
affections. *Alibert.*

ALUM WHEY.

R. Cow's milk one pint
Powdered alum a drachm and a-half
Mix, separate the curd, and add to the
whey
White sugar one ounce
Dissolve. In passive hemorrhages. A
wineglassful occasionally, to be taken
cold. *Foy.*

AROMATIC ALUM WHEY.

R. Powdered alum one drachm
Sugar of milk half a drachm
Powdered cinnamon fifteen grains
Cow's milk a pint and a-half
Boil, and strain after coagulation. To be
taken in cupful doses, cold, in hemor-
rhagia. *Niemann.*

ALUM DRAUGHTS.

R. Alum one to two drachms
 Syrup of gum two ounces
 Distilled water four fl. ounces
 Mix. Dose, a wineglassful every six hours,
 in lead colic and uterine hemorrhages.

Guibourt.

R. Alum two drachms
 Wine four ounces
 Gum tragacanth
 Catechu, each, a drachm
 Water eight ounces
 Mix. One or two spoonfuls every hour
 in lead colic.

Radius.

ANGLO-SAXON OINTMENT.

R. Red lead
 Olive oil
 White wax, each, one pound
 Powdered amber
 Burnt alum
 Camphor, each, two drachms
 Heat the oil until it becomes of a reddish-brown color, add the red lead and continue the heat; when the mass has the consistence of a plaster, add the amber, and finally, when it cools, the alum and camphor. Highly spoken of as a dressing to foul ulcers.

Niemann.

OINTMENT FOR CHILBLAINS.

R. Sweet almonds, blanched, half a pound
 Honey six ounces
 Camphor
 Flour of mustard
 Burnt alum
 Olibanum, each, two ounces
 Yolk of eggs three

Triturate well. This paste is to be thinned in a little water, and rubbed on the inflamed parts night and morning, and then washed off in tepid water, and afterward the parts well dried with a linen cloth.

Swedjaur.

RUST'S OINTMENT.

R. Alum a drachm and a-half
 Camphor
 Opium, each, a scruple to half a drachm
 Balsam Peru one drachm
 Lead ointment half an ounce
 Triturate well together. Found useful as an application to frosted limbs.

Phœbus.

PILE OINTMENT.

R. Powdered alum four scruples
 Simple cerate five ounces and a-half
 Mix, and triturate well. As an application to painful hemorrhoids.

Taddei.

AMMONIA.

AMMONIA.

This, under ordinary circumstances, exists as a gas, which is readily taken up by water or alcohol. Water absorbs nearly 800 times its volume of the gas at 32° F., and this solution possessing the properties of the gas is usually employed.

WATER OF AMMONIA.

R. Pulverized muriate of ammonia
 Quicklime, each, one pound
 Distilled water one pint
 Water nine fl. ounces
 Break the lime in pieces, pour the water upon it in a proper vessel, cover this and permit it to rest until the lime slacks and is cold. Mix this with the muriate of ammonia in a mortar, and introduce the mixture into a glass retort. Place the retort on a sand-bath, and adapt to it a receiver connected by means of a glass tube with a quart bottle containing the distilled water. Apply heat, and continue as long as ammonia comes over. Remove the fluid in the bottle, and keep in small well-closed bottles. The *liq. ammon. fort.* has a sp. gr. of 0.880, and the usual *liq. ammoniæ* that of 0.960; one fl. ounce of the former with three of water will form the latter.

U. S. Ph.

LINIMENT OF AMMONIA.

R. Water of ammonia half a fl. ounce
 Olive oil two fl. ounces
 Mix. Used as a rubefacient, and counter-irritant.

U. S. Ph.

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF AMMONIA.

R. Stronger water of ammonia five fl. ounces
 Spirit of camphor two fl. ounces
 Spirit of rosemary one fl. ounce
 Mix well. More powerful than the simple liniments.

Edin. Ph.

GRANVILLE'S LOTION.

(Milder.)

R. Water of ammonia (.872) four fl. drachms
 Spirit of rosemary three fl. drachms
 Spirit of camphor (one $\frac{3}{4}$ to Oj) one fl. drachm

Mix.

(Stronger.)

R. Solution of ammonia five fl. drachms
 Spirit of rosemary two fl. drachms
 Spirit of camphor one fl. drachm
 Mix. As a counter irritant.

Gray.

GARGLE OF AMMONIA.

R. Water of ammonia (.960) half fl. ounce

To be added to a strained decoction of
 Mallows
 Dry figs, each, six drachms
 Cow's milk sixteen ounces
 Employed as a resolvent in certain cases
 of angina. *Pringle.*

INJECTION OF AMMONIA.

R. Water of ammonia one scruple
 Cow's milk one ounce
 Mix. An an emmenagogue this injection
 is to be used three times a-day. It induces
 a mucous flow, often followed by the ap-
 pearance of the catamenia. It must be
 used with great caution, and made less
 stimulating at first. *Lavagna.*

MIXTURE OF AMMONIA.

R. Water of ammonia
 Carbonate of potassa,
 each, two drachms
 Cinnamon water four ounces
 Mix. A spoonful every two or three hours,
 in cardialgia and acidity of the stomach.
Jourdan.

MIXTURE OF AMMONIA AND ETHER.

R. Water of ammonia
 Sulphuric ether, each, two drachms
 Peppermint water four ounces
 Syrup of cinnamon one ounce
 Mix. A spoonful every hour. Said to be
 very useful in bites of venomous snakes.
Radius.

AMMONIACAL SINAPISM.

R. Flour of mustard one ounce and a-half
 Rye flour half an ounce
 Water of ammonia sufficient
 To form a cataplasm.
 This is more active than the simple mus-
 tard poultice. *Phœbus.*

LOTION OF AMMONIA.

R. Water of ammonia
 Spirit of thyme
 Spirit of camphor equal parts
 Mix. As a lotion to the forehead, or ap-
 plied to the temples, in compresses, in sick-
 headache. *Swediaur.*

FETID SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

R. Ammoniated alcohol two pints
 Assafetida two ounces
 Macerate for twelve hours. Then, by a
 gentle heat, distil off a pint and a-half into
 a cooled receiver. *Lond. Ph.*

Employed as a stimulant and antispasmodic,
 in doses of half a drachm to a drachm.

STEER'S OPODELDOC.

R. Alcohol eight pints

Soap twenty ounces
 Water of ammonia four fl. ounces
 Camphor eight ounces
 Oil of rosemary
 of monarda, each, one fl. ounce
 Dissolve the soap in the alcohol with a
 gentle heat, add the other articles, suffer
 the impurities to subside, and pour into
 vials whilst warm. *Phil. Coll. Pharm.*

LIQUID OPODELDOC.

R. Dry Spanish soap sixty parts
 Camphor fifteen parts
 Alcohol five hundred parts
 Oil of thyme four parts
 of rosemary three parts
 Solution of ammonia thirty parts
 Mix, dissolve, and filter. *Giseke.*

PLASTER OF AMMONIA.

R. Strong water of ammonia one ounce
 Camphor two ounces
 Opium fifteen grains
 Ammoniac
 Saffron
 Gum plaster
 Galbanum plaster, each, half an ounce
 Mix well. For corns. A thick layer of
 this plaster is to be spread on a piece of
 linen or kid-skin, of the exact size of the
 corn, as it will blister the sound skin.
La Foret.

SULPHURETTED AMMONIACAL LINIMENT.

R. Water of ammonia one ounce
 Camphor half a drachm
 Sulphuret of potassium four drachms
 Olive oil six ounces
 Mix. Recommended as an application in
 tenia capitis. *Bories.*

TEREBINTHINATE AMMONIACAL LINI-
MENT.

R. Oil of chamomile
 of henbane
 Essence of turpentine,
 each, two fl. ounces
 Water of ammonia
 Tincture of capsicum, each, one ounce
 Camphor half an ounce
 Mix well. A very stimulating liniment,
 found beneficial in asthenic gout and chro-
 nic rheumatism. *Ammon.*

AMMONIÆ ACETAS.

ACETATE OF AMMONIA.

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Diluted acetic acid one pint

Carbonate of ammonia

a sufficient quantity
Add the carbonate gradually to the acid, stirring constantly until all effervescence ceases. *U. S. Ph.*

A valuable diaphoretic in febrile and inflammatory diseases, when aided by warmth, otherwise acts as a diuretic. Dose, half a fl. ounce to a fl. ounce every three or four hours. It is also a good refrigerant lotion. It is known as the *spirit of mindererus*.

CATAPLASM WITH ACETATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Extract of hemlock one ounce
of henbane half an ounce
Powder of belladonna one drachm
Solution of acetate of ammonia sufficient
to form a cataplasm. Has been found useful in ulcerated cancerous sores. *Radiis.*

COLLYRIUM OF ACETATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Solution of acetate of ammonia
Rose water equal parts
In chronic ophthalmia. *Saunders.*

GARGLE OF ACETATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Solution of acetate of ammonia
Honey of roses, each, one ounce
Elder water eight ounces
Mix. Recommended by Wendt in scarlatina anginose with ulcerations. *Phæbus.*

MIXTURE OF ACETATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Solution of acetate of ammonia two fl. ounces
Cinnamon water one fl. ounce
Antimonial wine one fl. drachm
Distilled water two fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful every two or three hours. *Ellis.*

R. Camphor mixture
Solution of acetate of ammonia, each, half a fl. ounce
Antimonial wine
Laudanum, each, twenty drops
Mix. To be taken at bedtime, or oftener, in which latter case the laudanum to be diminished. *Ellis.*

R. Liquid acetate of ammonia half fl. ounce
Camphor mixture seven fl. drachms
Antimonial wine fifteen drops
Syrup of saffron half a fl. drachm
Mix. To be taken three times a-day. *Burke.*

AMMONIÆ ARSENIAS.

ARSENIATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Arsenic acid one ounce
Strong water of ammonia sufficient
to saturate the acid. To be left to evaporate and crystallize spontaneously. *Cottureau.*

SOLUTION OF ARSENIATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Arseniate of ammonia eight grains
Water eight ounces
Angelica water four drachms
Mix. Has been recommended, in doses of twenty to thirty drops, in obstinate cutaneous affections. *Soubéiran.*

AMMONIÆ CARBONAS.

CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Muriate of ammonia one pound
Dried carbonate of lime one pound and a-half
Pulverize them separately, then mix them thoroughly, and sublime into a cooled receiver. *U. S. Ph.*

AROMATIC CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Carbonate of ammonia one pound
Oil of lavender three ounces
verbena half an ounce
Grind together, and sublime with a gentle heat.

R. Muriate of ammonia one drachm
Caustic potassa three drachms
Grind together, and add
Oil of lemons fifteen drops
Cooley.

R. Carbonate of ammonia half an ounce.
Oil of peppermint
cajuput, each, twelve drops
Mix, and keep in closed bottle. *Phæbus.*

R. Powd. carb. ammon. one ounce
Stronger sol. of ammon. half a fl. ounce
Oil of rosemary
Oil of bergamot, each, ten drops
Mix, and while moist, put in a wide-mouth bottle, which is to be well closed.

All these are used as smelling salts in faintness, &c.

POTION OF CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Carbonate of ammonia ten grains
Cinnamon water one ounce
Tincture of allspice half a drachm
Syrup of saffron half an ounce
Mix. To be taken before going to bed. *Phæbus.*

R. Comp. tinct. of
 ammonia two fl. drachms and a-half
 Camphor water seven fl. ounces
 Tincture of castor one fl. drachm
 Simple syrup three fl. drachms
 Mix. Two spoonfuls in an hysteric attack.
Ainslie.

PILLS OF CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Carbonate of ammonia
 Powdered capsicum
 cloves
 mace, each, one scruple
 Oil of caraway five drops
 Extract of gentian twelve grains
 Simple syrup sufficient
 to form twenty pills. One every two
 hours in gout in the stomach. *Parrish.*

MIXTURE OF CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Carbonate of ammonia
 Powdered white sugar
 gum Arabic, each, a drachm
 and a-half
 Compound spirits of
 lavender two fl. drachms
 Mint water four fl. ounces
 Mix. A tablespoonful every two or three
 hours. If required, forty to fifty drops of
 laudanum may be added to the mixture.
Ellis.

Useful in low states of the system.

DRAUGHT WITH CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Valerian one scruple
 Carbonate of ammonia ten grains
 Cinnamon water two fl. ounces
 Mix. To be taken every four hours, in
 depression of the spirits and nervous head-
 ache. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF CARBONATE OF AMMONIA
AND GINGER.

R. Powdered ginger fifteen grains
 Carbonate of ammonia eight grains
 Spirit of cinnamon two fl. drachms
 Water one and a-half fl. ounces
 Mix. To be taken in gout or cramp in
 the stomach. *Ellis.*

DROPS OF CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Carbonate of ammonia twenty parts
 Oil of lavender one part
 Alcohol four parts
 Distil. Dose, thirty or forty drops in
 nervous headache. *Cottureau.*

OINTMENT OF CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Carbonate of ammonia one part
 Simple cerate eight parts

Mix. Used in frictions to the throat in
 croup. *Foy.*

PLASTER OF CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Carbonate of ammonia
 Opium, each, fifteen grains.
 Camphor half a drachm
 Oil of cajeput twenty drops
 Galbanum plaster half an ounce

Mix. Said to be useful as an application
 to the pit of the stomach to arrest vomit-
 ing in sea-sickness. *Phœbus.*

CAMPHORATED AMMONIACAL LINIMENT.

R. Liquid carbonate of ammonia four parts
 Oil of olives sixteen parts
 Spirit of camphor three parts

Mix. As a revulsive embrocation.
Swedjaur.

AMMONIACAL OINTMENT.

R. Carbonate of ammonia one drachm
 Rose ointment one ounce
 Oil of jasmine four drops

Mix. Recommended as a friction, three
 or four times a-day, in engorgements of
 the mammæ. *Augustin.*

GONDRET'S AMMONIACAL OINTMENT.

R. Suet
 Hog's lard, each, one part
 Strong water of ammonia two parts
 Melt the fats and incorporate the ammo-
 nia. *Soubeiran.*

R. Hog's lard seven drachms
 Oil of almonds a drachm and a-half
 Strong water of ammonia five
 drachms

Melt the lard, mix it with the oil, pour
 into a wide-mouthed bottle with a glass
 stopper, add the ammonia, agitate well.
 Keep in a cool place.

Rubbed on the skin it causes rubefaction, and,
 if covered with a compress, speedily vesicates.
 A useful rubefacient and counter-irritant.
Gondret.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF AMMONIA.

R. Mastic two drachms
 Alcohol nine fl. drachms
 Oil of lavender fourteen drops
 Oil of amber four drops
 Strong water of ammonia one pint
 Dissolve the mastic in the alcohol, and fil-
 ter; add the other ingredients, and agitate
 them well.

Well known under the name of *eau de luce* as
 a remedy in bites of venomous reptiles. It is a
 good antispasmodic, in doses of from ten to forty
 drops; and also forms a stimulating embroca-
 tion. *Lond. Ph.*

AMMONIATED ALCOHOL.

R. Alcohol twenty fl. ounces
 Quicklime one pound
 Muriate of ammonia one pound
 Water nine fl. ounces
 Prepare as directed for water of ammonia.
U. S. Ph.

AROMATIC AMMONIATED ALCOHOL.

R. Ammoniated alcohol one pint
 Oil of rosemary
 lemons, each, two fl. drachms
 cloves
 cinnamon, each, half a
 fl. drachm

Mix the oils, add the ammoniated alcohol, and pour in as much water as will prevent empyreuma in distilling; distil a pint with a gentle heat.
U. S. Ph., 1830.

MIXTURE OF AMMONIATED ALCOHOL.

R. Ammoniated alcohol half an ounce
 Oil of amber one drop
 mace two drops
 aniseed
 cloves
 cinnamon, each, three drops

Mix. Dose, ten to thirty drops in sweetened gum water, in anorexia and flatus.

Ammon.

ANISATED AMMONIATED ALCOHOL.

R. Alcohol twenty-four parts
 Oil of aniseed one part
 Dissolve, and gradually add, constantly stirring
 Ammoniated alcohol six parts
 Keep in well-closed bottles.
Jourdan.

LOTION IN HICCOUGH.

R. Anisated ammoniated alcohol one drachm
 Spirits of lavender two ounces

Recommended by Siebold to be rubbed on the thorax and abdomen of infants to check hic-cough.
Radius.

MIXTURE OF ANISATED AMMONIATED ALCOHOL.

R. Extract of liquorice one drachm
 Barley water three ounces and a-half
 Anisated ammoniated alcohol half a
 drachm

Simple syrup half an ounce

Mix. A teaspoonful occasionally in chronic catarrh.
Hufeland.

R. Anisated ammoniated alcohol one drachm

Syrup of mallows one ounce

Extract of henbane one scruple

Mix well. A desertspoonful, three times

a day, in chronic bronchitis, or in the second stages of hooping-cough. *Radius.*

VICAT'S ANODYNE MIXTURE.

R. Ammoniated alcohol half an ounce
 Diluted alcohol one ounce
 Opium two scruples
 Camphor one scruple
 Digest for three days, often stirring, and filter. Used on cotton to fill the cavity of carious teeth, and as a lotion to the temples in headache.
Spielman.

AMMONIÆ CITRAS.

CITRATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Fresh lemon juice one fl. ounce
 Carbonate of ammonia sufficient
 to saturate
 White sugar one drachm
 Distilled water four fl. ounces
 Mix.

A pleasant saline diaphoretic in febrile disorders, resembling the solution of the acetate of ammonia in its effects. Dose, a tablespoonful, as may be required.
Ellis.

AMMONIA HYDRIODAS.

HYDRIODATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Iodine one hundred parts
 Iron filings thirty parts
 Water five hundred parts
 Mix, and heat till the liquid becomes almost colorless; filter, and add carbonate of ammonia, as long as any precipitate takes place; filter, evaporate to dryness, redissolve in four or five times its weight of water; filter, evaporate, and crystallize.
Beasley.

OINTMENT OF HYDRIODATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Hydriodate of ammonia one scruple
 Lard one ounce
 Mix.
Beasley.

R. Hydriodate of ammonia one drachm
 Lard one ounce
 Mix.
Gibert.

As an application to scrofulous tumors and cutaneous affections.

AMMONIÆ HYDROSULPHAS.

HYDROSULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Water of ammonia four fl. ounces
 Pass hydrosulphuric acid (obtained from the sulphuret of iron and sulphuric acid

diluted with four times its weight of water) through the water of ammonia in a suitable apparatus, to perfect saturation. To be kept in a well-stopped bottle.

U. S. Ph.

A powerful sedative, lessening the action of the circulatory system to a great degree, and causing nausea, vomiting, vertigo, &c.

Used in diabetes to check the morbid appetite, by Cruickshank, Rollo, and others. Dose, five or six drops, in a tumbler full of water, three or four times a-day, gradually increasing the dose until some vertigo is induced.

SULPHURETTED HYDROSULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Quicklime
Sulphur, each, three parts
Triturate together, adding water sufficient to form a paste, and incorporate
Sulphate of ammonia seven parts
dissolved in water, let stand, decant, wash the residuum, rubbing it with a small portion of water, unite the solutions, and filter.

Van Mons.

Known as Boyle's fuming liquor, and recommended in venereal complaints, in phthisis, rheumatism, and gout, in doses of three to four drops in water, augmenting the dose until vertigo ensues.

WILKINSON'S LINIMENT.

R. Boyle's fuming liquor ten grains
Chalk one scruple
Flowers of sulphur
Lard
Tar, each, half an ounce
Mix well. Advised in chronic diseases of the skin. To be rubbed on a certain extent of the surface at a time.

Phœbus.

SULPHURETTED SYRUP.

R. Boyle's fuming liquor three drachms
Sulphuret of antimony
and soda one drachm
Simple syrup an ounce and a-half
Mix. Has been prescribed in croup, in the dose of a teaspoonful every hour.

Swediaur.

AMMONIÆ MURIAS.

SAL AMMONIAC.

POWDER OF SAL AMMONIAC.

R. Sal ammoniac two drachms
Camphor six grains
Arnica half a drachm
White sugar six drachms
Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful, three or four times a day. Said to be efficacious as an emmenagogue, and also in smaller doses in chronic catarrh.

Radius.

BOLUS OF SAL AMMONIAC.

R. Sal ammoniac
Extract of liquorice, each, one scruple
Extract of taraxacum sufficient
to form a bolus. One to be taken every three or four hours, in schirrus of the prostate, bladder, or rectum.

Radius.

LOTIONS OF SAL AMMONIAC.

R. Sal ammoniac two scruples
Vinegar one ounce
Water one pint
Mix. *Augustin.*
R. Sal Ammoniac one ounce
Vinegar
Alcohol, each, four ounces
Mix. In strains, bruises, and external inflammation.

Foy.

FOMENTATION OF SAL AMMONIAC.

R. Bistort
Pomegranate, each, two ounces
Red wine one pound
Heat, digest for an hour, strain, and add
Sal ammoniac two drachms
Useful as a fomentation, in strains and bruises.

Foy.

R. Sal ammoniac one ounce
Spirit of rosemary one pound
Mix. Said to be useful in engorgement of the mammæ. The breast to be covered with cloths dipped in the fluid.

Foy.

LINIMENT WITH SAL AMMONIAC.

R. Sal ammoniac one ounce
Camphor half an ounce
White soap six drachms
Alcohol two pounds
Digest, and filter. Useful as an application to contusions.

Niemann.

COLLUTORIUM OF SAL AMMONIAC.

R. Pyrethrum two drachms
Lavender water
Vinegar, each, two ounces
Opium two grains
Sal ammoniac one drachm
Macerate for a few days, and filter.

Cadet de Gassicourt.

DRAUGHT OF SAL AMMONIAC.

R. Sal ammoniac five grains
Camphor three grains
Gum Arabic one drachm
Parsley water four ounces
Mix. To be taken every two hours in paralytic retention of urine.

Radius.

CATAPLASM WITH SAL AMMONIAC.

R. Sal ammoniac
Henbane, each, half an ounce

Linseed meal an ounce and a-half
Boiling water sufficient
to make a cataplasm. Advised in an engorgement of milk in the breasts.

Radiis

WASH OF SAL AMMONIAC.

R. Bran an ounce and a-half
Mallow leaves six drachms
Water sufficient
to make sixteen ounces of solution. Boil, strain, and add to decoction
Sal ammoniac two drachms
Tincture of benzoin half an ounce
Radiis.

EMULSION OF SAL AMMONIAC.

R. Sweet almonds one ounce
Orange-flower water two ounces
Rose water eight ounces
Sal ammoniac one drachm
Tincture of benzoin two drachms
Rub down the almonds previously blanched, with the rose water, and add the other articles. *Phæbus.*

AMMONIÆ NITRAS.

NITRATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Diluted nitric acid at will
Carbonate of ammonia sufficient
to saturate.
Evaporate by a gentle heat, till a pellicle forms; set aside to crystallize. *Pereira.*

Soluble in two parts of cold water. In doses of one to two scruples, it reduces the frequency of the pulse and heat of skin, and also acts as a diuretic.

MIXTURE OF NITRATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Carbonate of ammonia one scruple
Nitric acid sufficient
to saturate; add
Syrup of mallows one ounce
Distilled water two ounces
Dose, a desertspoonful, every two hours. *Radiis.*

AMMONIÆ PHOSPHAS.

PHOSPHATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Phosphoric acid at will
Saturate with
Carbonate of ammonia
and set by to crystallize. *Niemann.*

Diuretic and discutient. Recommended by Dr. Buckler, of Baltimore, in gout and rheumatism, as a solvent of uric acid calculus, and in diseases dependent on a lithic acid diathesis. Dose, twenty to thirty drops of the saturated solution, three times a-day.

R. Powdered calcined bone ten pounds
Sulphuric acid six pounds
Mix in a stoneware vessel, adding one gallon of water, digest for three or four days, frequently stirring, add a gallon of boiling water, strain, adding more boiling water, till it passes almost tasteless. Concentrate to one gallon, saturate with carbonate of ammonia, filter, concentrate by gentle heat, not above 100° F., and let crystallize. After removing each crop of crystals, add more ammonia, and concentrate. *C. Ellis.*

SOLUTION OF PHOSPHATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Phosphate of ammonia half an ounce
Water six fl. ounces
Dissolve. Dose, a tablespoonful three times a-day. *C. Ellis.*

AMMONIÆ SUCCINAS.

SUCCINATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Succinic acid one part
Water four parts
Put in a capsule, and add sufficient water of ammonia, till perfectly saturated, with a slight excess of alkali, filter, evaporate, and crystallize. *Guibourt.*

IMPURE SUCCINATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Spirits of hartshorn at will
Saturate with a solution of succinic acid, filter, evaporate, and crystallize. *Bavan Ph.*

SPIRIT OF SUCCINATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Spirit of hartshorn two fl. ounces
Sal ammoniac four ounces
Carbonate of potassa twelve ounces
Powdered amber six ounces
Oil of lemons two fl. drachms
Mix the sal ammoniac, oil, and amber, add the carbonate of potassa to three pints of alcohol, mixed with a pint of water, and distil on a sand-bath. Dose, thirty to fifty drops, as an antispasmodic. *Niemann.*

MIXTURE OF SUCCINATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Liquid succinate of ammonia
Elixir of liquorice, each, two parts
Wine of opium
Antimonial wine, each, one part
Mix. Useful in hooping-cough, in doses of ten to forty drops, every two hours. *Augustin.*

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA AND SUCCINIC ACID.

R. Succinic acid one part
Hot water eight parts
Saturate the solution with carbonate of

ammonia, and filter. Antispasmodic, sudorific. *Van Mons.*

AMMON. SUCCINIC ACID, AND ETHER.

R. Ammon. succinic acid

Sulphuric ether equal parts

Mix. Much praised in gout and rheumatism. Dose, twenty to forty drops in sugar and water, two or three times a-day.

St. Marie.

MIXTURE OF SUCCINATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Liquid succinate of

ammonia five fl. drachms

Tincture of castor

Anisated ammon.

alcohol, each, three fl. drachms

Tincture of mace two fl. drachms

nutmeg one fl. drachm

Mix. Fifteen to twenty-five drops, three or four times a-day, in hysteria. *Augustin.*

LINIMENT OF SUCCINATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Liquid succinate of

ammonia one fl. ounce

Camphorated oil two fl. ounces

Mix. As a liniment to the neck in angina.

St. Marie.

R. Camphor

two scruples

Oil of turpentine

two drachms

Dissolve, and add

Soft-soap one ounce

Ointment of bayberries two drachms

Succinate of ammonia fifteen grains

Mix. As a friction in chronic rheumatism, especially sciatica. *Cadet.*

AMMONIÆ SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Diluted sulphuric acid at will

Carbonate of ammonia sufficient

to saturate; filter, and crystallize.

Soubeiran.

Laxative and stimulant. Dose, from a scruple to half a drachm.

AMMONIACUM.

GUM AMMONIAC.

This gum-resin is found in the shops, either in whitish or yellowish tears, or in yellowish or brownish masses. It has an unpleasant odor, and a nauseous and somewhat bitter taste. Is the product of *Ferula tingitana*, Linn.; and of *Dorema ammoniacum*, Don.

Pereira, Mat. Med. ii. 489. Griffith, Med. Bot. 325, 331.

Its effects on the system are somewhat like those of assafetida, and appear to be most

marked on the bronchial mucous membrane. It also is considered to be emmenagogue. The dose is from six to twelve grains. It is employed externally as a resolvent.

AMMONIAC PILLS.

R. Ammoniac one drachm

Syrup of gum sufficient

to make thirty-six pills.

Soubeiran.

R. Ammoniac

Myrrh, each, two drachms

Extract of horehound one drachm

liquorice three drachms

Mix. Make two grain pills. Dose, four

to ten every three hours.

Augustin.

R. Ammoniac

one ounce

Sagapenum

two ounces

Elixir proprietatis

sufficient

to make four grain pills. As a remedy in

obstructed menstruation.

Bories.

R. Ammoniac

two drachms

Soap

one drachm

Oil of juniper

twenty drops

Mix, and form pills of two grains.

Augustin.

KLEIN'S PILLS.

R. Ammoniac

Extract of centaury, each, half an ounce

Soap

one ounce

Oil of amber

ten drops

Triturate, and make pills of two grains.

Spielmann.

PILLS OF AMMONIAC AND RHUBARB.

R. Ammoniac

Soap

Rhubarb, each, two drachms

Triturate, and make three grain pills.

Dose, ten, three to four times a-day.

Tissot.

COMPOUND AMMONIAC PILL.

R. Ammoniac one drachm

Blue pill fifteen grains

Powdered squill six grains

Simple syrup sufficient

Mix, and make sixteen pills. One, three

times a-day, in asthmatic cough with hepatic derangement.

Ainslie.

DE HAEN'S PILLS.

R. Ammoniac

Pill. aloes and myrrh, each, one drachm

Soap

Extract of conium, each, a drachm

and a-half

Triturate, and form into three grain pills.

Dose, four a day, in chlorosis and amenorrhœa.

St. Marie.

AMMONIAC MIXTURE.

R. Ammoniac

two drachms

Water half a pint
 Rub the ammoniac with the water gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed.
U. S. Ph.

The dose is from one to two tablespoonsfuls.

COMPOUND AMMONIAC MIXTURE.

R. Ammoniac one drachm
 Distilled water four fl. ounces
 Make a mixture, and add
 Oxymel of squills two fl. ounces
 Paregoric elixir half a fl. ounce
 Mix. A teaspoonful every two hours, as a stimulating expectorant. *Ellis.*

R. Ammoniac mixture five fl. ounces
 Oxymel of squill half fl. ounce
 Antimonial wine twenty-six minims
 Distilled vinegar three fl. drachms
 Mix. A tablespoonful occasionally in cough, or humoral asthma. *Ainslie.*

R. Ammoniac
 Assafetida
 Soap
 Powdered valerian
 Flowers of arnica, each, two drachms
 Tartar emetic eighteen grains
 Mix, and make two grain pills. In doses of twenty or thirty, three times a-day. In amaurosis, arising from abdominal affections. *Richter.*

AMMONIAC AND NITRIC ACID MIXTURE.

R. Ammoniac two and a-half scruples
 Nitric acid two fl. drachms
 Water eight fl. ounces
 Add the acid to the water, then gradually rub the gum with the acid compound, in a composition mortar.

A teaspoonful, two or three times a day. It is highly beneficial in chronic catarrh, especially in that of elderly persons. *Ellis.*

MIXTURES OF AMMONIAC.

R. Ammoniac mixture three fl. ounces
 Tincture of castor half a fl. drachm
 Syrup of tolu half a fl. ounce
 Laudanum twenty to thirty drops
 Cinnamon water one fl. ounce

Mix. A desertspoonful every three or four hours in troublesome cough. *Meigs.*

R. Gum ammoniac
 Arabic, each, half an ounce
 Infusion of hyssop six ounces
 Syrup of capillaire two ounces
 Rub the gums with the infusion until a solution is formed.

In tablespoonful doses occasionally in catarrhs. *Radius.*

R. Ammoniac mixture four ounces

Wine of ammoniac
 Paregoric elixir, each, half an ounce
 Syrup of tolu one ounce
 Mix. In teaspoonful doses occasionally as an expectorant.

AMMONIAC PLASTER.

R. Ammoniac five ounces
 Vinegar half a pint
 Dissolve the ammonia in the vinegar and strain, evaporate in an iron vessel on a sand-bath to a proper consistence.
U. S. Ph.

Useful as an application to indolent and scrofulous tumors to promote suppuration.

PLASTER OF AMMONIAC WITH MERCURY.

R. Ammoniac one pound
 Purified mercury three ounces
 Olive oil one fl. ounce
 Sulphur eight grains

To the heated oil, add the sulphur gradually, stirring constantly, then rub the mercury with the compound, until the globules disappear; lastly, add the ammoniac previously melted, and with a gentle heat rub them well together. *Edin. Ph.*

More active than the simple ammoniac plaster. Used as a discutient to tumid glands and other indolent swellings, especially syphilitic. Sometimes salivates.

GUM PLASTER.

R. Litharge plaster four ounces
 Ammoniac
 Galbanum
 Beeswax, each, half an ounce

Melt the gum resins together and strain, melt also the plaster and wax; add the two mixtures together and thoroughly incorporate. *Edin. Ph.*

A good digestive and suppurative for indolent tumors.

AMMONIAC PLASTER WITH HEMLOCK.

R. Strained ammoniac three ounces
 Extract of hemlock two drachms
 Melt, and add
 Solution subacetate of lead one drachm
 Stir till cold. *Ph. Chem.*

AMYGDALA.

ALMONDS.

AMYGDALA AMARA.

BITTER ALMONDS.

AMYGDALA DULCIS.

SWEET ALMONDS.

The almond-tree, *Amygdalus communis*, is about the size and much resembles the peach-tree in

appearance. It is a native of Persia and Syria, and is extensively cultivated in the southern parts of Europe. There are several varieties, the most important of which are the sweet and the bitter: the former having a sweet, bland kernel; and the latter, one that has the bitter taste of the peach kernel.

Sex. Syst. Icosand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Amygdalaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 677. Griffith, Med. Bot. 284.

Sweet almonds act as a demulcent; but the bitter have some of the properties of hydrocyanic acid.

BUTTER OF ALMONDS.

R. Blanched almonds ten drachms
White sugar twelve drachms
Orange-flower water two drachms
Triturate till reduced to a homogeneous paste. *Guibourt.*

A spoonful, stirred in a tumbler of water, forms an extemporaneous syrup of orgeat, which latter preparation is difficult to preserve.

ALMOND PASTE.

R. Blanched almonds eight ounces
Oil of almonds
Lemon juice, each, a sufficient quantity
Diluted alcohol five ounces
Form a paste. *Taddei.*

R. Blanched almonds
Rice flower, each, eight ounces
Bean flower sixteen ounces
Myrrh two ounces
Camphor one ounce and a-half
White soap twenty ounces
Form a paste. *Spielmann.*
Used as a cosmetic.

ALMOND POWDER.

R. Blanched almonds two pounds
Rice flower
Orris root, each, four ounces
Gum benzoin
Carbonate of potassa
Spermaceti, each, one ounce
Oil of rhodium
lavender
cloves, each, thirty drops
Form a powder. Used as a cosmetic.

ALMOND EMULSIONS.

R. Blanched almonds one ounce
Pound in a marble mortar, and gradually add
Water sixteen ounces
Strain. *Beral.*

R. Blanched almonds two ounces
White sugar half an ounce
Pound in a marble mortar, and add
Boiling water twelve fl. ounces
Strain, and add
Orange-flower water two drachms

ALMOND CONFECTION.

R. Blanched almonds one ounce
Powdered gum Arabic one drachm
sugar half an ounce
Pound well in a marble mortar till thoroughly mixed. *U. S. Ph.*

COMPOUND ALMOND LOTION.

R. Sweet almonds one ounce
Bitter " four drachms
Form an emulsion with
Cherry brandy ten fl. ounces
Add
Corrosive sublimate six grains
Tincture of benzoin six drachms
Lemon juice four drachms
Mix. As a lotion for pustular eruptions on the face. The mixture should be shaken before it is used. *Siemerling.*

SYRUP OF ORGEAT.

R. Sweet almonds one pound
Bitter " five ounces
White sugar six pounds
Orange-flower water eight ounces
Water three pints.
Blanch the almonds, beat them into a paste with some of the water and the sugar, mix this paste with the rest of the water, press, and strain; dissolve the remainder of the sugar in the emulsion by means of a water-bath, add the orange flower-water, and strain. *Paris Cod.*

ARTIFICIAL MILK.

R. Blanched almonds No. 2
Make an emulsion with
Boiling water four ounces
Cow's milk six ounces
White sugar one drachm
Strain. As a substitute for breast milk for infants. *Rosenstein.*

ANODYNE MILK.

R. Blanched almonds four ounces
Melon seeds
Squash seed, each, one ounce
Lettuce seeds
Poppy seeds, each, one drachm
Triturate well, adding gradually
Barley water sufficient
Strain and express, to be taken in glassful doses, to which are to be added two drachms of sugar. *Pierquin.*

MILK OF ROSES.

R. Almonds one ounce
Rose water five ounces
Alcohol one ounce
Soap half a drachm
Attar of roses two drops

Blanch the almonds, dry them well with a cloth, beat them to a paste, add the soap, triturate well, then add the rose water and alcohol, rub well together, and strain through fine linen. This keeps well.

Bateman.

R. Blanched almonds eight ounces
 Rose water three pints
 Windsor soap
 White wax
 Oil of almonds, each, half an ounce
 Rectified spirit twelve ounces
 Oil of bergamot half an ounce
 lavender one drachm
 Attar of roses half a drachm

Beat the almonds with the rose water, so as to form an emulsion; melt the soap, wax, and almond oil together by a gentle heat, and rub the mixture with the emulsion, strain; dissolve the essential oils in the spirit, and mix with the strained emulsion.

Redwood.

GOULARD'S LOTION.

R. Emulsion of bitter
 almonds two hundred parts
 Corrosive sublimate
 Sal ammoniac, each, one part

Foy.

ALMOND CREAM.

R. Marrow pomatum
 Almond oil, each, two ounces
 Melt by a gentle heat, and add
 Oil of jasmine two drachms
 stirring till cold. As an application to the hair.

Bateman.

OIL OF ALMONDS.

The kernels of almonds are to be rubbed and shaken in a bag to remove the reddish dust that adheres to them, then ground in a mill or pounded in a stone mortar. The marc is to be subjected to pressure in a linen bag and the oil filtered.

COLD CREAM.

R. Rose water
 Oil of almonds, each, two fl. ounces
 Spermaceti half an ounce
 White wax one drachm
 Melt together the oil, spermaceti, and wax, by means of a water-bath, add the rose water, and stir constantly until the mixture is cold.

U. S. Ph.

ALMOND EMULSION.

R. Almond confection one ounce
 Water half a pint
 Rub the confection with the water gradually added; when thoroughly mixed, strain.

U. S. Ph.

A good demulcent, in irritation or inflammation of mucous membranes, and may be freely used.

AROMATIC ALMOND EMULSION.

R. Blanched almonds
 Simple syrup
 Orange-flower water, each, one ounce
 Water fourteen ounces
 Rub down the almonds with a little of the water, incorporate the paste with the remainder of the fluid, and strain.

Beral.

GREEN LINCTUS.

R. Pistachio nuts No. 14
 Syrup of violets one ounce
 Oil of almonds half an ounce
 Gum tragacanth sixteen grains
 Tincture of saffron twenty drops
 Orange-flower water two drachms
 Water four ounces
 Make an emulsion.

Soubeiran.

Employed as a demulcent cough mixture.

EMOLLIENT CLYSTER.

R. Oil of almonds
 Brown sugar, each, one ounce
 Barley water half a pint
 Mix.
 Barley water a sufficient quantity
 Strain. To be used as an anodyne demulcent, in doses of a small tumblerful, adding to each two drachms of white sugar.

Pierquin.

BITTER ALMOND WATER.

R. Almond cake one part
 Boiling water six parts
 Mix well, and let stand for twelve hours, then distil one part with a moderate heat.

Guibourt.

Used as a flavoring ingredient, but with caution, as it contains hydrocyanic acid.

DIURETIC WATER.

R. Bitter almonds four ounces
 Dried elder flowers six ounces
 Peach kernels four ounces
 Cherry kernels two ounces
 Wine eight pints
 Digest for two days and distil off one half.

Palat. Ph.

Said to act as a diuretic in doses of half an ounce, but requires to be used with much caution.

OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS.

R. Bitter almonds twenty pounds
 Water a sufficient quantity
 Pound the almonds, express the oil, let the cake macerate in water for twenty-four hours, distil as long as the product is

odorous, separate the oil, redistil the water, and again separate the oil. *Cottureau.*

Very poisonous, especially when fresh; principally employed as a flavoring ingredient, but should always be used with great caution.

LOCKSTADT'S PILLS.

R. Sulphate of quinine three grains
Aromatic powder ten grains
Oil of bitter almonds one drop
Extract of gentian sufficient

Make ten pills. The whole to be taken at a dose, before an expected paroxysm of intermittent fever. *Phœbus.*

WHITE LINCTUS.

R. Blanched almonds No. 12
White sugar six drachms
Gum tragacanth twelve grains
Orange-flower water one drachm
Water four ounces

Make an emulsion *Guibourt.*

Used as a demulcent, in catarrhs and bowel complaints.

R. Blanched almonds four drachms
White sugar six drachms
Oil of almonds three drachms
Orange-flower water two drachms
Gum tragacanth sixteen grains
Water four ounces

Make an emulsion *Giordano.*

MIXTURES OF OIL OF ALMONDS.

R. Oil of almonds
Simple syrup
Water equal parts
Ratier.

R. Oil of almonds one ounce
Gum Arabic
White sugar, each, half an ounce
Water eight ounces

Make an emulsion *Foy.*

R. Oil of almonds
Gum Arabic
Orange-flower water, each, half an ounce
Syrup of mallows one ounce
Water three ounces

Make an emulsion. *Paris Ph.*

R. Oil of almonds one ounce
Yolk of egg No. 1
Syrup of mallows one ounce
Orange-flower water two drachms
Water two ounces

Make an emulsion. *Guibourt.*

R. Oil of almonds
Syrup of orgeat, each, seven drachms
Gum Arabic two drachms
Bitter almond water half an ounce

Make an emulsion. Dose, a teaspoonful. *Radius.*

R. Oil of sweet almonds
Syrup of tolu, each, one fl. ounce
Distilled water six fl. ounces
Solution subcarbonate potassa sufficient

Make emulsion. A tablespoonful two or three times a-day in catarrh. *Ainslie.*

COSMETIC LINIMENT.

R. Oil of almonds one ounce
Balsam of Mecca one drachm
Sub. carb. of potassa half a drachm
Rose water four fl. ounces

Rub the balsam with the oil, add the potassa, triturate for ten minutes, and gradually introduce the rose water.

MACASSAR OIL.

R. Oil of almonds at will
Alkanet root sufficient
to color

Oil of cinnamon sufficient
to scent *Steph. and Church.*

FIXATURE.

R. Oil of almonds one ounce
White wax one drachm
Tincture of mastic three drachms
Oil of bergamot one drachm
Melt the oil and wax together by a moderate heat, then add the tincture of mastic and oil of bergamot, and strain.
To fix and retain the hair in form. *Redwood.*

AMYLUM.

STARCH.

MUCILAGE OF STARCH.

R. Starch three drachms
Water one pint
Triturate the starch with the water gradually added, then boil for a few minutes. *Edin. Ph.*

Mainly employed as a demulcent in injection in irritation of the rectum, &c., and forms a good vehicle for laudanum and other active remedies when given in enemata.

COMPOUND POWDER OF STARCH.

R. Liquorice root one ounce
Starch
Gum Arabic
tragacanth
Quince seeds
Poppy seeds, each, two ounces
Blanched almonds four ounces
Sugar candy twelve ounces
Triturate well. *Van Mons.*

Has been advised in spitting of blood, catarrh, and diarrhœa, in doses of half a drachm to a drachm.

STARCH LOZENGES.

R. Starch
Orris root, each, half an ounce
Extract of liquorice one ounce
Saffron half an ounce
White sugar one pound
Mix, and form into lozenges. *Pideret.*

R. Starch one ounce
Gum Arabic two ounces
White sugar one pound
Benzoic acid half a drachm
Rose water sufficient
to form a paste. To be divided into lozenges. *Swediaur.*

These lozenges are somewhat stimulating, and are best suited to chronic catarrhs.

STARCH JELLY.

R. Starch six ounces
Water six pounds
Boil till reduced to three pounds, and add
Wine four ounces
Lemon juice one ounce
Simple syrup two ounces
Mix well, and permit to cool. *Swediaur.*

A nourishing diet for convalescents.

MIXTURE OF STARCH AND SUET.

R. Cow's milk six pounds
Mutton suet two ounces
Boil by a gentle heat; constantly stirring, and add
Starch a spoonful
Boil a short time, and add
White sugar a sufficiency
Recommended in wineglassfuls in dysentery. *Pringle.*

AMYLI IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF STARCH.

R. Iodine twenty-four grains
Triturate with a little water, and add gradually

Powdered starch one ounce
Continue the trituration till the mixture assumes a deep and uniform color.

Buchanan.

Dose, from half a drachm, to be gradually increased to four drachms. Given in cases requiring the use of iodine.

ANEMONE.

ANEMONE.

A genus of perennial herbs with radical leaves. They are all acrid and stimulating. The spe-

cies most generally employed, are the *A. pratensis* and *A. pulsatilla*, both natives of Europe, but it is probable that the *A. patens* of this country has the same properties.

The *A. pratensis* was at one time in much repute in amaurosis and chronic diseases of the skin.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. polygyn. *Nat. Syst.* Ranunculaceæ.

Lindley, Med. Flor. 2. Griffith, Med. Bot. 80.

EXTRACT OF ANEMONE.

R. Fresh anemone a sufficient quantity
Pound in a mortar with a little water, express the juice, and evaporate in a water-bath. *Beral.*

The dose is from one grain to four, gradually increasing. It has been advised in doses of half a grain to a grain, in combination with sugar of milk, in hooping-cough.

ANEMONE PILLS.

R. Powder of anemone one drachm
Extract of anemone sufficient
Make sixty pills. Dose, one to five, three times a-day, gradually increasing.

Said to have proved useful in amaurosis.

COLLYRIUM OF ANEMONE.

R. Anemone three drachms
Water sufficient
to make six ounces of infusion, add,
Corrosive sublimate one grain
To be dropped in the eye, in opacity of the cornea and incipient cataract. *Radius.*

WATER OF ANEMONE.

R. Fresh anemone four parts
Water sufficient
to prevent empyreuma. Distil six parts. *Van Mons.*

This is the best preparation, as it contains the active principle. It is somewhat caustic, and has been recommended to remove freckles on the skin.

ANGELICA.

ANGELICA.

The only species of this genus, that is officinal in our Pharmacopœia, is *A. atro-purpurea*. This possesses much the same properties as the Garden Angelica, and is popularly used in flatulent colic and cardialgia. In Europe, the *A. officinalis* is generally used; and, as both species appear to possess the same properties, they may be indifferently employed.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Apiaceæ.

Torrey and Gray, Flor. 1, 64. Griffith, Med. Bot. 322.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF ANGELICA.

R. Aniseed
Angelica seeds, each, half a pound
Proof spirit one gallon

Water sufficient to prevent empyreuma. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil a gallon.

A stimulant, used as a stomachic and carminative. Dose, half a drachm to four drachms. *Dublin Ph.*

TINCTURE OF ANGELICA.

R. Angelica root one part
Alcohol eight parts
Water sixteen parts
Distil six parts. *Van Mons.*

Employed as a carminative and alexipharmic, in doses of one or two fl. drachms.

WATER OF ANGELICA.

R. Angelica root one part
Water six parts
Distil three parts *Cottureau.*

ERRHINE MIXTURE.

R. Water of angelica
orange flowers
roses equal parts
Mix. *Pierquin.*

This has been recommended to destroy the fetid smell in ozæna.

CONSERVE OF ANGELICA.

R. Fresh root of Angelica one part
Water eight parts
Macerate for a few days, boil, clarify the decoction, and add
Sugar one part and a-half
cook the root in the syrup, and preserve in this state, or dry. *Giordano.*

ESSENCE OF ANGELICA.

R. Angelica root one part
Diluted alcohol eight parts
Water sixteen parts
Distil off six parts. Stomachic and carminative. *Van Mons.*

ANGUSTURA.

ANGUSTURA BARK.

This is recognized by the U. S. Pharmacopœia as the product *Galipea officinalis*, but is also obtained from one or more other species, all natives of South America. It is compact, in flat or rolled, but seldom quilled pieces, of a light gray color externally, and of a yellowish-fawn within. It is very fragile, with a resinous fracture. The odor is faint but disagreeable; the taste is bitter and somewhat aromatic, leaving a sensation of pungency. Its powder is pale yellow.

Sex. Syst. Heptand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Rutaceæ. Hancock, Trans. Med. Soc. 1849. Griffith, Med. Bot. 192.

It is a stimulating tonic, in large doses, acting on the stomach and bowels. It is more used in chronic diarrhœa, and a debilitated condition of the stomach and bowels, than as a febrifuge.

INFUSION OF ANGUSTURA.

R. Bruised angustura bark half an ounce
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for two hours in covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Pharm.*

The dose is two fl. ounces, every two to four hours.

TINCTURE OF ANGUSTURA.

R. Powdered angustura bark two ounces
Proof spirit two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, then filter. *Dub. Pharm.*

This contains the active principles of the bark, and may be given in the dose of one or two fl. drachms.

ELECTUARY OF ANGUSTURA.

R. Powdered angustura half an ounce
canella half a drachm
Honey a sufficient quantity
Make an electuary. *Foy.*

This has been employed with benefit in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, in doses of about a drachm.

MIXTURE OF ANGUSTURA.

R. Infusion of angustura six fl. ounces
Cinnamon water half fl. ounce
Laudanum twenty drops
Mix. Three spoonfuls a-day. *Radius.*

ANISUM.

ANISE.

This, the fruit of *Pimpinella anisum*, a perennial plant, cultivated largely in some parts of Europe, and often met with in gardens in this country. The seeds are of a grayish-green color, of an ovate, compressed form, with five pale, narrow ridges. They are aromatic, and have a pleasant, sweetish taste.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Apiaceæ. Linn. Sp. Pl. 379. Griffith, Med. Bot. 319.

Anise is an aromatic stimulant, and is used in various forms, in colic and dyspepsia, and to prevent the griping of some purgatives. The oil is officinal, but is much superseded by that of *Illicium anisatum*, which is almost identical.

SPIRIT OF ANISEED.

R. Anise, bruised, ten ounces
Proof spirit one gallon
Water two pints
Mix, and distil a gallon by a gentle fire. *Lond. Pharm.*

ANISE LOZENGES.

R. White sugar
Anise water, each, two ounces
Evaporate to the consistence of honey, and add a mixture of
White sugar four ounces
Oil of anise half a drachm

Pour on a cold marble slab. *Cottureau.*

Used as a carminative and anti-dyspeptic.

MIXTURE OF ANISEED.

R. Powdered anise
fennel
Extract of liquorice, each, one ounce
Syrup of mallows twelve ounces
Mix. *Hanover Pharm.*

Said to be an excellent carminative, especially for children, in doses of about a teaspoonful.

TINCTURE OF ANISEED.

R. Spirit of anise sixteen ounces
Elixir proprietatis one ounce
Aromatic confection half an ounce
Pink flowers one drachm
Filter, after sufficient maceration.

Wirtemberg Pharm.

Stomachic, carminative, and pectoral. Dose, one to two drachms.

OIL OF ANISE MIXTURE.

R. Oil of anise twelve minims
Sugar one drachm
Tincture of ginger two fl. drachms
Peppermint water six fl. ounces

Mix. Dose, two or three spoonfuls, as a carminative. *Ainslie.*

ANTHEMIS.

CHAMOMILE.

Several species of *Anthemis* are employed in medicine, but the most important and the only one recognized in the U. S. Pharm., is *A. nobilis*. This is an herbaceous perennial, native of Europe, where it is also extensively cultivated, and is also to be found in gardens in this country. The part used is the flowers; these, as found in the shops, are large, roundish, of a yellowish white color, a peculiar somewhat balsamic odor, and a warm, bitter, aromatic taste.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. super. *Nat. Syst.* Asteracæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1260. Griffith, Med. Bot. 401.

Chamomile is an aromatic bitter tonic, in small doses, but emetic in large ones; the usual mode of administration is in infusion.

INFUSION OF CHAMOMILE.

R. Chamomile half an ounce
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Pharm.*

When cold, it is tonic in doses of one or two fl. ounces, several times a day. As an aid to the operation of emetics, it should be given in a tepid state, and largely.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF CHAMOMILE.

R. Chamomile half an ounce
Fennel seeds two drachms
Water one pint

Boil for a short time, and strain.

Dublin Pharm.

EXTRACT OF CHAMOMILE.

R. Chamomile one pound
Water one gallon
Boil down to four pints, filter whilst hot, and evaporate on a water-bath to proper consistence. *Edin. Pharm.*

A mild, bitter tonic, in doses of ten to twenty grains.

MIXTURE OF CHAMOMILE.

R. Infusion of chamomile four ounces
Syrup of orange flowers one ounce
Ethereal tincture of valerian one drachm
Mix. *Foy.*

This has proved useful in hysteria, and other nervous disorders, especially where the stomach is disordered. Dose, a dessertspoonful.

R. Extract of chamomile
Gum Arabic, each, two drachms
Chamomile water five ounces
Tamarind pulp
Syrup of chamomile, each, one ounce

Mix. *Phabus.*

Said to be useful in diarrhœa, in tablespoonful doses.

SYRUP OF CHAMOMILE.

R. Water of chamomile two pounds
Syrup of mallows half a pound
Extract of liquorice one ounce
Cadet de Gassicourt.

Has been recommended in chronic cough and affections of the lungs, in one or two ounces, to be taken during the day.

R. Coarsely powdered chamomile one ounce
Cold water twelve fl. ounces
Coarsely powdered sugar twenty ounces

Make an infusion by displacement, of the chamomile and water. Remove the residue, and place the sugar in its place; on this pour the infusion, till entirely dissolved. Dose, a tablespoonful.

E. Parrish.

COMPOUND CHAMOMILE PILLS.

R. Assafetida one scruple and a-half
Extract of chamomile one drachm
Powdered rhubarb one scruple
Make mass, and divide into thirty pills.
Three, twice a-day in flatulent dyspepsia. *Ainslie.*

ANTIMONIUM.

ANTIMONY.

A metal of a silvery blue color, very brilliant,

of a lamellar texture, brittle and easily pulverized. Metallic Antimony or Regulus of Antimony, is not officinal in our Pharmacopœia, but is the basis of a great number of very important preparations.

ANTIMONII CHLORIDUM.

CHLORIDE OF ANTIMONY.

R. Sulphuret of antimony one part
Muriatic acid five parts
Dissolve by aid of a gentle heat, let stand, decant, evaporate, and then distil almost to dryness. *Soubéiran.*

Used as a caustic, to destroy fungous flesh and to cauterize poisoned wounds.

NITRO-MURIATIC OXIDE OF ANTIMONY.

R. Prepared sulphuret of antimony twenty parts
Muriatic acid one hundred parts
Nitric acid one part
Digest the sulphuret with the acids, mixed in a glass, avoiding the fumes, with a gradually increasing heat. Boil for an hour, and pour the liquor, when cooled and filtered, into a gallon of water. Wash the precipitate with plenty of water, till the latter no longer reddens litmus paper, then dry the oxide on bibulous paper. *Dub. Ph.*

R. Liquid chloride of antimony at will
Distilled water sufficient
Agitate together, wash the precipitate that forms with cold water, and dry by a gentle heat. *Van Mons.*

This preparation, which is known as *Powder of Algaroth*, is of very uncertain action, and is not used, except in making tartar emetic.

OINTMENT OF CHLORIDE OF ANTIMONY.

R. Liquid chloride of antimony
Corrosive sublimate, each, one drachm
Powdered savin two drachms
Lard six drachms
Mix. To destroy venereal excrescences. *Radius.*

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM.

SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

The sulphuret or crude antimony is now seldom used as a medical agent, but is the basis of almost all the preparations of that metal. Some forms of exhibition are, however, still in favor, on the continent of Europe.

PILLS OF SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

R. Sulphuret of antimony one ounce
Guaiacum two drachms
Extract of fumitory a sufficient quantity

Mix, and make pills of two grains each.

Radius.

Much employed in Germany, as an alterative in diseases of the skin.

R. Sulphuret of antimony half a drachm
Extract of opium five to eight grains
 guaiac two drachms

Make fifty pills. *Foy.*

Advised in gouty affections, nine pills being given three times a-day.

LOZENGES OF SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

R. White sugar one hundred and ninety-two parts
Sulphuret of antimony eight parts
Mucilage of gum Arabic one part
Mix, and make lozenges of twelve grains, each containing half a grain of the sulphuret. *Beral.*

Much employed in Europe, as an alterative in diseases of the skin, in rheumatism, gout, &c.

OINTMENT OF SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

R. White wax four ounces
Olive oil twelve ounces

Melt together, and add
Powdered charcoal two ounces
Precipitated sulphur
Sulphuret of antimony, each, one ounce
Stir well until cold. *Radius.*

Used as an application in tinea capitis.

PRECIPITATED SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

R. Sulphuret of antimony six ounces
Solution of potash four pints
Distilled water
Diluted sulphuric acid, each, a sufficient quantity

Mix the sulphuret with the solution of potash and twelve pints of the water, boil by a gentle heat for three hours, frequently stirring, and adding more water, to keep up the original quantity. Strain, while hot; and gradually add the sulphuric acid as long as a precipitate is produced, wash well with hot water, dry, and powder.

U. S. Ph.

KERMES MINERAL.

R. Crystallized carbonate of soda 128 parts
Water 1280 parts
Sulphuret of antimony 6 parts
Boil the antimony for an hour in the solution of soda, filter the hot liquor into warm earthen pans, cool very slowly, wash the precipitate with cold water, dry at a moderate temperature, and keep in well-closed bottles. *Paris Cod.*

KERMESINE POWDER.

- R. Kermes mineral two grains
 Sugar of milk
 Gum Arabic, each, one drachm
 Divide into six powders. *Radius.*

Given as a diaphoretic and expectorant, in the dose of one every four hours.

COMPOUND KERMESINE POWDER.

- R. Kermes mineral half a drachm
 Ipecacuanha one grain
 Prepared chalk
 Gum Arabic, each, twelve grains
 Mix, and divide into three powders; one to be taken three times a-day, in spoonful of tea. *St. Marie.*

This formula has been much praised in whooping-cough; the proportions are intended for a child of about twelve years of age.

LOZENGES OF KERMES MINERAL.

- R. Kermes mineral
 Powdered squills, each, sixty grains
 Extract of opium one drachm
 Ipecacuanha two drachms
 White sugar three ounces
 Mucilage of tragacanth a sufficient quantity

Mix, and make four hundred lozenges. *Foy.*

These are expectorant and calming in catarrh. One is to be taken every two hours.

- R. Kermes mineral one drachm
 Powdered gum Arabic eight ounces
 Extract of opium twelve grains
 liquorice two ounces
 Sugar thirty-two ounces
 Oil of aniseed six drops
 Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient

Mix, and form ten grain lozenges. Known as Tronchin's lozenges. Used in catarrh. *Van Mons.*

- R. Benzoic acid two drachms
 Sugar thirty-two ounces
 Powdered orris root four drachms
 gum Arabic two ounces
 starch four ounces
 Water four fl. ounces

Mix, and make fifteen grain lozenges. *Vandamme.*

EMULSION WITH KERMES MINERAL.

- R. Kermes mineral ten grains
 Oxymel of squills one ounce
 Emulsion gum Arabic four ounces
 Mix. A spoonful occasionally. *Radius.*

MIXTURE WITH KERMES MINERAL.

- R. Kermes mineral two grains
 Gum Arabic one drachm

Syrup four fl. ounces
 of grapes one fl. ounce

Mix. A spoonful occasionally in catarrh, when expectoration is difficult. *Pierquin.*

GOLDEN SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

- R. Mother water of kermes mineral
 add gradually
 Acetic acid
 till a precipitate is no longer formed, wash this well in cold water, and dry by a gentle heat. *Paris Cod.*

POWDER OF GOLDEN SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

- R. Golden sulph. of antimony
 Camphor, each, a grain and a-half to two grains
 Nitrate of potassa a half to one drachm
 Gum Arabic
 White sugar, each, one drachm
 Triturate well, and divide into six powders. *Radius.*

The dose is one, every two hours, in peripneumonia, after a reduction of the primary symptoms.

- R. Golden sulph. of antimony eight grains
 Opium two grains
 Powdered Peruvian bark
 Chamomile, each, four scruples

Mix, and divide into eight powders; to be taken during the apyrexia. *Radius.*

MIXTURE OF SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

- R. Golden sulph. of antimony six grains
 Extract of lettuce one scruple
 Syrup of senega two ounces
 Mix. A teaspoonful every two hours. *Phœbus.*

SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY AND LIME.

- R. Golden sulph. of antimony one part
 Quicklime three parts
 Triturate together, and add
 Boiling water twenty-four parts
 Dry with a gentle heat, constantly stirring, and keep in a well-closed bottle. *Batav. Ph.*

Emetic and resolvent. Much praised in gout, rheumatism, scrofula, &c. Dose, one to six grains.

PILLS OF SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY AND LIME.

- R. Sulphuret of antimony and lime half a drachm
 Mucilage of tragacanth one drachm
 Mix, and make sixty pills; five, thrice a-day. *Augustin.*

PLASTER OF SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY
AND LIME.

R. Yellow wax one drachm and a-half
Melt, and mix.
Pitch one ounce
and incorporate in the cooling mixture
Sulphuret of antimony and
lime five scruples
As a plaster in sciatica, chronic head-
ache, &c. It sometimes occasions pustules.
Radiis.

ANTIMONII SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF ANTIMONY.

R. Antimony two parts
Sulphuric acid three parts
Heat in an earthen vessel, stirring from
time to time, leave the mixture on the fire
till it has assumed a grayish-white color,
wash carefully, to remove the excess of
acid, and dry the powder. *Van Mons.*

ANTIMONII ET POTASSÆ
TARTRAS.

TARTAR EMETIC.

POWDER OF TARTAR EMETIC.

R. Tartar emetic one grain
Sugar thirty grains
Mix, and divide into ten powders, one
every three or four hours, as a diaphoretic
in fevers, after bleeding. *A. T. Thomson.*

COMPOUND POWDER OF TARTAR EMETIC.

R. Tartar emetic half a drachm
Sulphate of potassa one ounce
Powdered liquorice one ounce and a-
half

Mix well. Two scruples contain one grain
of tartar emetic. *Beasley.*

R. Tartar emetic one grain
Kermes mineral two grains
Powdered orris root one scruple
Gum Arabic
Sugar, each, one drachm

Mix, and divide into twenty-four powders,
one every hour, as expectorant. *Cadet.*

POWDER OF TARTAR EMETIC AND
QUININE.

R. Tartar emetic three grains
Sulphate of quinine ten grains
Mix, and divide into six powders, one,
every two hours, in apyrexia of obstinate
intermittents. Both vomits and purges.
Gola.

POWDER OF TARTAR EMETIC AND PHOS-
PHATE OF LIME.

R. Tartar emetic one grain
Phosphate of lime thirty-two grains
Mix. To be divided into four powders;
one to be taken in the evening, in chronic
dysury, produced by checked perspiration.
Swedjaur.

POWDER OF TARTAR EMETIC AND IPECA-
CUANHA.

R. Tartar emetic two grains
Ipecacuanha two scruples
Starch half a drachm
Mix, and divide into three powders; one
every quarter of an hour, till vomiting is
induced. *Radiis.*

BOLUS OF TARTAR EMETIC.

R. Tartar emetic six grains
Powdered Peruvian bark six drachms
Extract of juniper sufficient
Mix, and make sixty boluses. To be taken
in twenty-four hours in quartan intermit-
tent. *Laennec.*

PILLS OF TARTAR EMETIC AND CAMPHOR.

R. Tartar emetic two grains
Powdered opium six grains
Camphor thirty-six grains
Alcohol three drops
Conserve of roses sufficient
Powder the camphor with the alcohol, add
the other powders, mix and incorporate
with the conserve, and divide into eleven
pills. One every fourth hour as a diapho-
retic. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF TARTAR EMETIC AND OPIUM.

R. Tartar emetic
Opium, each, one grain and a-half
Powdered tragacanth
Conserve of roses, each, sufficient
Mix, and make twenty-five pills. Two,
night and morning, in chronic pulmonary
catarrh. *Parrish.*

R. Tartar emetic twelve grains
Opium ten grains
Crumb of bread
Gum Arabic, each, sufficient
Mix, and make pills of half a grain. Dose,
one increased to three in chronic rheuma-
tism. *Broussais.*

PILLS OF TARTAR EMETIC AND
GUAIAIACUM.

R. Tartar emetic one grain
Powdered guaiacum half a drachm
Pill of aloes and myrrh half a drachm
Molasses sufficient
Mix, and make sixteen pills. *Beasley.*

SOLUTION OF TARTAR EMETIC.

R. Tartar emetic four grains
 Sugar one drachm
 Distilled water four fl. ounces
 Dissolve. A tablespoonful every ten or fifteen minutes till it operates. *Ellis.*

SOLUTION OF TARTAR EMETIC AND SQUILL.

R. Tartar emetic two grains
 Oxymel of squill half an ounce
 Water two fl. ounces and a-half
 Mix. One-half to be taken, and if it does not vomit in fifteen minutes, the remainder. *Augustin.*

EMULSION OF TARTAR EMETIC.

R. Tartar emetic five grains
 Camphor half a drachm
 Blanched almonds
 Syrup, each, one ounce
 Water ten fl. ounces

Make an emulsion with the almonds and water, mix the camphor rubbed with a few drops of alcohol, add the tartar emetic; when dissolved, add the syrup; emetic and expectorant, according to the dose.

Van Mons.

CLYSTER OF TARTAR EMETIC.

R. Tartar emetic one to two scruples
 Tepid solution of gum Arabic one pint
 To overcome obstinate constipation. To be used with much caution. *Chapman.*

R. Tartar emetic three to eight grains
 Infusion of arnica twelve fl. ounces
 Dissolve. In apoplexy and cerebral affections. *Foy.*

LOTION OF TARTAR EMETIC.

R. Tartar emetic one scruple
 Water one pint
 Dissolve. In cutaneous affections. *Pierquin.*

LOTION OF TARTAR EMETIC AND CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

R. Tartar emetic one drachm
 Corrosive sublimate five grains
 Compound spirit of lavender one fl. drachm
 Water one fl. ounce

Mix. Wet the finger with the solution, and rub on part for five or ten minutes; it will cause a pustular eruption in a few hours. *Hannay.*

LOTION OF TARTAR EMETIC AND CAMPHOR.

R. Tartar emetic one drachm
 Boiling water one pint
 Tincture of camphor half fl. ounce

Mix. As a counter-irritant on the chest, in pulmonary complaints. *Augustin.*

OINTMENT OF TARTAR EMETIC.

R. Tartar emetic one drachm
 Lard one ounce

Mix. When applied to the skin occasions a pustular eruption. *Hannay.*

R. Tartar emetic two drachms
 Sugar one drachm
 Cinnabar five grains
 Spermaceti ointment nine drachms

Mix. *Jenner.*

COMPOUND TARTAR EMETIC OINTMENT.

R. Tartar emetic half a drachm
 Sal ammoniac one drachm
 Camphor twenty-five grains
 Musk ten grains
 Lard one ounce

Mix. As a counter-irritant, in chronic diseases of the liver. *Fabre.*

PLASTER WITH TARTAR EMETIC.

R. Tartar emetic one part
 Burgundy pitch seven parts

Mix, and spread. *Beral.*

Or, it may be made by sprinkling tartar emetic on a pitch, or adhesive plaster.

Ellis.

It takes some time for it to produce its effect, and the eruption that ensues is very irritating and painful.

R. Resin plaster one ounce
 Resin four drachms
 Venice turpentine three drachms

Melt together by a gentle heat, and when nearly cold, add

Powdered tartar emetic one drachm
 To be applied to the nape of the neck in scarlatina in children, also in rheumatism.

Niemann.

AMMONIACAL LINIMENT WITH TARTAR EMETIC.

R. Ammoniacal liniment one fl. ounce
 Tartar emetic one drachm

Mix. To indolent tumors, &c. *Ellis.*

ANTIMONIAL WINE.

R. Tartar emetic one scruple
 Wine ten fl. ounces
 Dissolve. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, as emetic for children, from thirty drops to a fl. drachm, every fifteen minutes, till it operates.

COLLYRIUM WITH ANTIMONIAL WINE.

R. Antimonial wine half fl. ounce
 Rose water four fl. ounces
 Balsam of Fioraventi two drops

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF SILVER.

R. Iodide of silver	ten grains
Lard	one ounce
Mix.	<i>Serre.</i>

Used in the same cases as the ointment of the cyanide.

ARGENTI OXIDUM.

OXIDE OF SILVER.

R. Crystallized nitrate of silver	one ounce
Caustic potash	seven ounces
Water	eighteen ounces

Dissolve the nitrate in two or three ounces of the water, and the potash in the remainder, mix the solutions, stir and collect the precipitate, wash it carefully, and dry. *Duhamel.*

Used as a substitute for the nitrate, in doses of about half a grain twice a-day, in diseases of the stomach, of undue secretion, &c.

OINTMENT OF OXIDE OF SILVER.

R. Oxide of silver	twenty grains
Lard	one ounce
Rub well together.	<i>Serre.</i>

Used as an application to irritable ulcers, &c.

ARGENTI NITRAS.

NITRATE OF SILVER.

R. Silver, in small pieces,	one ounce
Nitric acid	five fl. drachms
Distilled water	two fl. ounces

Mix the acid with the water, and dissolve the silver in the mixture, on a sand-bath, then gradually increase the heat, so as to dry the salt. Melt this in a crucible, and continue the heat till ebullition ceases, then immediately cast into moulds. *U. S. Ph.*

Used as a tonic and antispasmodic, in doses of a fourth of a grain, gradually increased.

SOLUTION OF NITRATE OF SILVER.

R. Nitrate of silver	one drachm
Distilled water	one fl. ounce
Dissolve, and strain.	Keep in the dark.
	<i>London Ph.</i>

PILLS OF NITRATE OF SILVER.

R. Crystallized nitrate of silver	one grain
Crumb of bread	one drachm
Make sixteen pills.	<i>Guibourt.</i>

Each pill contains a sixteenth of a grain of the nitrate.

R. Nitrate of silver	ten grains
Opium	four grains
Extract of gentian	
liquorice, each,	a drachm and a-half

Make pills of a grain each, these each contain a twentieth of the nitrate. *Brera.*

R. Nitrate of silver	two grains
Crumb of bread	sufficient

Mix well, and divide into four pills. One to be taken every six hours.

Advised in chronic epilepsy and other spasmodic disorders. To prevent the blue tinge of the skin, so often produced by a continued use of the salt of silver, eight drops of diluted nitric acid in a fl. ounce of water, should be taken after each pill. *A. T. Thompson.*

MACKENSIE'S SOLUTION.

R. Nitrate of silver	one scruple
Distilled water	one ounce
Dissolve.	<i>Mackensie.</i>

Used to wash the throat and fauces, in affections of those parts.

NITRATE OF SILVER COLLYRIUM.

R. Nitrate of silver	ten grains
Laudanum	half a drachm
Distilled water	one ounce

Mix. *Foy.*

Employed as a wash in purulent ophthalmia.

ANTI-EPILEPTIC MIXTURE.

R. Nitrate of silver	twelve grains
Laudanum	twenty drops
Mucilage of Gum Arabic	one ounce

Mix. *Radius.*

Given in epilepsy, in doses of twenty drops, twice a-day.

HAIR DYE.

R. Silver	two drachms
Steel filings	half an ounce
Nitric acid	an ounce
Rain water	eight ounces

Dissolve, and strain. To be applied by means of a close brush. *Bateman.*

INDELIBLE INK.

R. Carbonate of soda	half an ounce
Distilled water	four ounces

Mix, and make mordant.

R. Nitrate of silver	five scruples
Gum Arabic	two drachms
Sap green	one scruple
Distilled water	one fl. ounce

Mix, and make ink.

INDELIBLE INK WITHOUT MORDANT.

R. Nitrate of silver	one ounce
Crystallized carbonate of soda	one ounce and a-half
Tartaric acid	eight scruples

Strong solution of ammonia

two fl. ounces

Archil half fl. ounce

White sugar four drachms

Powdered gum Arabic twelve drachms

Distilled water sufficient
Dissolve the nitrate and carbonate in separate portions of the water, mix the solutions, collect and wash the precipitate on a filter, rub it whilst still moist in a porcelain mortar with the tartaric acid, till effervescence has ceased, add the ammonia to dissolve the tartrate of silver, then mix the archil, sugar, and gum, adding as much as will make six fl. ounces.

Redwood.

OINTMENT OF NITRATE OF SILVER.

R. Nitrate of silver two grains
Lard two drachms
Mix well. As an application in acute ophthalmia.

Velpeau.

R. Nitrate of silver four parts
Lard thirty parts
or, eight parts of the salt to same proportion of lard, or, twelve parts to thirty.
Used as application to white-swelling.

Jobert.

R. Nitrate of silver one part
Lard seven and a-half parts
Mix, to smear bougies, in cure of gonorrhœa.

Macdonald.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF NITRATE OF SILVER.

R. Nitrate of silver ten to twenty grains
Zinc ointment half an ounce
Balsam of Peru one drachm
Triturate thoroughly together. To heal venereal ulcers, and to promote cicatrization.

Fricke.

R. Nitrate of silver three grains
Solution of subacetate of lead, five drops
Lard one drachm
Mix well. In chronic ophthalmia.

Guthrie.

ARMORACIA.

HORSERADISH.

This is a species of *Cochlearia*, the *C. armoracia*. A native of many parts of Europe, and much cultivated both there and in this country, for the sake of its roots, so well known as a condiment. The root is the part used in medicine. It has a pungent odor, and a warm, acrid taste.

Sex. Syst. Tetrad. silic. *Nat. Syst.* Brassicæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 904. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 131.

As a remedial agent, it is an active stimulant, and when applied to the skin, acts as a rubefacient.

INFUSION OF HORSERADISH.

R. Fresh horseradish, sliced,

Mustard seed, bruised, each, one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.

U. S. Ph.

It is sometimes used in paralytic, scorbutic, and dropsical affections, attended with debility. The dose is two fl. ounces, three or four times a-day.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF HORSERADISH.

R. Sliced horseradish
Dried orange peel, each, twenty ounces
Bruised nutmeg five drachms
Proof spirit one gallon
Water two pints
Mix, and distil a gallon by a gentle heat.

London Ph.

Employed as a diuretic, in dropsy with debility. Dose, one to four fl. drachms.

MIXTURE OF HORSERADISH.

R. Infusion of horseradish four ounces
Syrup of cinchona one ounce
Extract of fumitory one drachm
Mix.

Foy.

In spoonful doses, as an antiscorbutic.

COMPOUND HORSERADISH CATAPLASM.

R. Bruised horseradish six drachms
Mustard seed one ounce
Flaxseed meal two ounces and a-half
Vinegar sufficient

Mix, and make cataplasm, to be applied to the feet as revulsive in diseases of head.

Ainslie.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF HORSERADISH.

R. Horseradish one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse for an hour in a close vessel; on cooling, add
Simple syrup one ounce and a-half.

A wineglassful, several times a-day, in dropsy, especially when arising from a granular affection of the kidneys.

ARNICA.

WOLFSBANE.

Several species of this genus are medicinal, but one only is officinal, *A. montana*, a native of Europe; but it is likely that the *A. nudicaule* of this country is possessed of the same powers.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. super. *Nat. Syst.* Asteracæ.
Linn. Sp. Pl. 1245. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 407.

Arnica is a stimulant, acting with much energy on the cerebro-spinal system, and is also an active irritant on the stomach and bowels. In Germany, where it is much employed, it is given to fulfil a variety of indications.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ARNICA.

R. Powdered arnica root
serpentaria

sugar, each, two drachms
Oil of peppermint ten drops

Mix, and divide into sixteen powders.

Augustin.

Dose, a powder, every two hours, in the diarrhoea complicating typhoid fevers.

EXTRACT OF ARNICA.

R. Flowers of Arnica one part
Water eight parts
Alcohol one part

Mix, and macerate for three days at a gentle heat, express, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to a proper consistence. *Wurtzburg Ph.*

Dose, ten grains to a scruple, in chronic rheumatism and paralysis.

INFUSION OF ARNICA.

R. Flowers of arnica one ounce
Boiling water one pint

Infuse for half an hour, and strain.

Cottureau.

Used in the same cases as the last.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF ARNICA.

R. Flowers of arnica one drachm
chamomile half an ounce
Peppermint two drachms
Boiling water nine ounces

Mix, macerate, and strain. *Copenh. Ph.*

Dose, one ounce.

FOMENTATION OF ARNICA.

R. Flowers of arnica half an ounce
Boiling vinegar sufficient

To obtain six ounces, add

Carbonate of ammonia two drachms
Radius.

Used as a warm fomentation in œdema of the scrotum.

DECOCTION OF ARNICA.

R. Flowers of arnica one ounce
Water three pints

Boil till reduced to two pints, strain, and

add
Syrup of ginger two ounces
Swediaur.

Dose, one to two ounces, every two hours, in dysphonia, paralysis, rheumatism, &c.

FOMENTATION OF ARNICA AND RUE.

R. Flowers of arnica two ounces
Rue one ounce
Boiling water sufficient

To obtain twelve ounces when strained, after one hour of maceration. *Radius.*

Used as a fomentation in contusions.

TINCTURE OF ARNICA.

R. Flowers of arnica one part

Alcohol

sixteen parts

Digest, express, and filter.

Beral.

Dose, thirty drops, several times a-day.

ARSENICUM.

ARSENIC.

Metallic arsenic is not employed in medicine, but several of its combinations are of much importance.

ARSENICI IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF ARSENIC.

R. Arsenious acid sixteen parts
Iodine one hundred parts

Heat in a glass alembic, and preserve the sublimation. *Magendie.*

R. Arsenious acid three parts
Iodine ten parts

Digest in

Water one hundred and nine parts until no odor of iodine is perceptible; decant, and evaporate to dryness, and sublime in a close vessel. *Plisson.*

Dose, one-tenth of a grain, gradually increased to a quarter, three times a-day. Given in cancer, and obstinate cutaneous affections.

SESQUIODIDE OF ARSENIC.

R. Finely powdered metallic arsenic

Iodine one part
five parts

Triturate together, and introduce into a small flask or retort; place this on a sand-bath, and apply gentle heat till liquefaction is produced. The vessel should be nearly full, to prevent the formation of much iodine vapor, and to enable the operator to bring the fixed mass in contact with every part of it, so as to include any iodine that may have been sublimed. If no iodine odor is perceptible, and the contents assume a reddish yellow color, and crystallize on the sides of the vessel, the operation is complete. *W. Procter.*

IODIDE OF ARSENIC PILLS.

R. Iodide of arsenic one grain
Extract of conium twenty grains

Mix, and make ten pills. *Thompson.*

Used in lepra, and obstinate eruptions.

IODIDE OF ARSENIC OINTMENT.

R. Iodide of arsenic three grains
Lard one ounce

Triturate well.

Biett.

Employed in cases of lepra, and other cutaneous affections, but requires much caution.

LIQUOR ARSENICI ET HYD-
RARGYRI IODIDI.SOLUTION OF IODIDE OF ARSENIC AND
MERCURY.

DONOVAN'S SOLUTION.

R. Levigated metallic arsenic six grains,
·08

Mercury fourteen grains ·82

Iodine forty-nine grains

Alcohol one fl. drachm

Rub together till dry, and has assumed a pale red color. Add eight fl. ounces distilled water, triturate for a short time, pour into a flask, and add half a drachm of hydriodic acid, made with two grains of iodine, and boil for a few moments. When cold, add sufficient distilled water to make up eight fl. ounces; filter. *Donovan.*

R. Sesquiodide of arsenic thirty-six grains

Biniodide of mercury thirty-four grains

Distilled water half a pint

Triturate the two iodides with half an ounce of the water, until they combine and dissolve, then add the rest of the water, and filter. *W. Procter.*

Each fl. drachm contains one-eighth of a grain of arsenic and one-fourth of a grain of protoxide of mercury. This preparation is said to be useful in obstinate cutaneous diseases, as lepra, lupus, &c. The dose is from fifteen minims to half a fl. drachm two or three times a-day. *Dunghlison, N. R.*

DRAUGHT OF SOLUTION OF IODIDE OF
MERCURY AND ARSENIC.R. Solution iodide mercury and arsenic
two drachmsDistilled water three fl. ounces and a
half

Syrup of ginger half fl. ounce

Mix, and divide into four draughts. One to be taken night and morning; not to be given in a metallic spoon. *Donovan.*

ARSENICI SULPHURETUM.

ORPIMENT.

R. Orpiment one ounce

Quicklime one pound

Starch ten ounces

Water sufficient

to form a soft paste. *Foy.*

This is spread on the part where it is desired to remove the hair, and washed off when it begins to dry. It is the *rusma* of the Turks.

POWDER OF ORPIMENT.

R. Orpiment one ounce

Quicklime twelve ounces

Jasmine powder ten ounces

Powder of palm soap four ounces

Mix well. *Morfit.*

This, when applied, is mixed with a little water.

Both these, although efficient for the purposes designed, are dangerous, and should never be used, except with extreme caution.

LOTION OF ORPIMENT.

R. Orpiment two drachms

Verdigris

Aloes

Myrrh, each, half a drachm

Rose water three ounces

White wine six ounces

Mix. *Van Mons.*

Used as an application to fungous ulcers.

GARGLE OF ORPIMENT.

R. Lanfranc's lotion half an ounce

Barley water six ounces

Honey of roses one ounce

Mix. *Giordano.*

As a gargle, in venereal sore throat.

ARTEMISIA.

A genus of bitter herbs, several of which are used as medicinal agents to fulfil various indications; such as tonics, (*V. absinthium*,) some as moxas, (*A. moxa*,) and some as anthelmintics.

Sex. Syst. Syn. pol. super. Nat. Syst. Asteraceæ.

1. A. ABROTANUM.

SOUTHERNWOOD.

A native of the south of Europe and the Levant, and generally cultivated in gardens. Its odor is aromatic and peculiar, and its taste bitter. It is used as a tonic, antispasmodic, and vermifuge.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1185. Griffith, Med. Bot. 406.

INFUSION OF SOUTHERNWOOD.

R. Southernwood six drachms

Boiling water one pint

Digest for two hours, and strain. Given in hysteria and in dismenorrhœa. *Taddei.*

CLYSTER OF SOUTHERNWOOD.

R. Southernwood half an ounce

Boiling water one pint

Digest for half an hour, and, to six or eight fl. ounces of strained infusion, add

Olive oil one ounce

Said to be effectual in cases of worms, and especially ascarides. *Radius.*

2. A. SANTONICA.

SEMEN CONTRA.

Under this name are included several species, as the *A. santonica*, *contra*, *judaica*, &c. They are principally from Barbary and the Levant. The parts used are the flowers, buds, peduncles, &c. Semen contra is much employed in Europe as an anthelmintic, but is seldom used in this country. The dose in powder is from ten to thirty grains.

POWDER OF SEMEN CONTRA.

R. Semen contra
Extract of tansy, each, six grains
Oxide of iron four grains
Oil of valerian one drop.
Mix. *Augustin.*

ELECTUARY OF SEMEN CONTRA.

R. Semen contra ten grains
Sulphate of iron four grains
Jalap
Honey, each, one scruple
Mix. *Rosenstein.*

ANTHELMINTIC MIXTURE OF SEMEN CONTRA.

R. Infusion of semen contra four ounces
Syrup of senna one ounce
Mix. *Foy.*

ARUM.

INDIAN TURNIP.

Several species of Arum are used in medicine, but the only one officinal in the U. S. Pharm. is *A. triphyllum*; a native plant, with a large, perennial cormus; this is white, fleshy, and extremely acrid in a fresh state, but becomes edible and bland when dried, and kept for any time; and the fecula obtained from it resembles arrowroot, in appearance and uses.

Sex. Syst. Mon. polyand. *Nat. Syst.* Aracææ.
Bigelow, Am. Med. Bot. 1, 52.

The powder of the dried root may be given in doses of ten grains, in an emulsion of gum Arabic, sugar, and water, several times a-day. It has been found useful in chronic catarrh, chronic bronchitis, rheumatism, &c.

ASARUM.

There are two plants recognized by this name, one by the London College, and the other by the J. S. Pharm.

Sex. Syst. Dodecand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Aristolochiaceæ.

1. ASARUM EUROPÆUM.

ASARABACCA.

A native of Europe, of which the leaves and root are used. The first have a feeble aromatic odor, when rubbed, and a somewhat spicy taste;

the latter has a strong, penetrating odor, and an acrid, bitter, and nauseous taste; this is sometimes used abroad, as a stimulant emetic, and anthelmintic; the leaves, as the basis of various errhine powders.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 633. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 527.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ASARABACCA.

R. Dried leaves of asarabacca one ounce
Lavender flowers one drachm
Rub together to a fine powder.

Dublin Ph.

Has been found useful as an errhine, in some cases of headache, toothache, &c. Five or six grains are to be snuffed up the nostrils at night.

2. ASARUM CANADENSE.

WILD GINGER.

Bigelow, Med. Bot. 1, 150. *Barton, Veg. Mat. Med.*, p. 85.

This species is common to most parts of the U. S. The leaves are said by Dr. Barton and Bigelow, not to be emetic, but other authorities state that a teaspoonful of this powder never fails to act on the stomach. Like those of the asarabacca, they are eminently errhine. The root is an aromatic stimulant, with active diaphoretic properties, and may be used as a substitute for serpentaria.

INFUSION OF WILD GINGER.

R. Root of wild ginger half an ounce
Boiling water one pint
Digest for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain. In all cases where Virginia snake-root is indicated. Dose, one to two fl. ounces.

ASCLEPIAS.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Asclepiadaceæ.

Many species of this large genus are employed in medicine, and it is probable that the whole of them are endowed with active properties.

1. A. TUBEROSA.

PLEURISY ROOT.

A native of most parts of the United States. The root is large, and irregularly tuberous; the taste of it is bitter, nauseous, and somewhat acrid. It is an active diaphoretic, and, in large doses, purgative. It has attained much popular reputation in the treatment of diseases of the respiratory organs, and more especially of pleurisy. The dose of the powder is from a scruple to a drachm, several times a-day, but is better in infusion or decoction.

INFUSION OF PLEURISY ROOT.

R. Bruised Pleurisy Root one ounce
Boiling water two pints

Digest for two hours. Dose, three or four fl. ounces, warm, to be given every two or three hours, until it operates.

2. A. INCARNATA.

SWAMP SILK WEED.

A native of many parts of the U. S., usually growing in wet places. The root is the officinal portion. It is emetic and cathartic in full doses of half a drachm to a drachm, and expectorant and alterative in small ones.

3. A. SYRIACA.

SILK WEED.

Very common in the U. S. The root appears to have much the same properties as the last, and also some anodyne powers.

ASPARAGUS.

ASPARAGUS.

Several species of *Asparagus* have been used in medicine, but the only one that is officinal, is the *A. officinalis*. This is a native of Europe, and is generally cultivated there and in this country.

Sex. Syst. Hexand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Liliaceæ.
Linn. Sp. Pl. 448. Stokes, Bot. Mat. Med. ii. 252.

The parts used are the roots and young shoots, (turiones.) These are diuretic, aperient, and deobstruent, and have been thought to exercise a sedative influence on the heart. Dr. Wood states (*Am. U. S. Dispens.* 1231) that the berries are more efficient than the shoots.

EXTRACT OF ASPARAGUS SHOOTS.

R. Clarified juice of asparagus sufficient
Evaporate by a mild heat to proper consistency. *Soubeiran.*

EXTRACT OF ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

R. Roots of asparagus sufficient
Bruise them, add sufficient water to cover them, express, strain, and evaporate by a mild heat. *Soubeiran.*

These extracts are given in doses of a scruple to a drachm, as diuretics.

SYRUP OF ASPARAGUS SHOOTS.

R. Juice of asparagus shoots one pint
White sugar two pounds
Dissolve by means of a water bath, and strain. *Cottureau.*

Advised in pulmonary catarrh, too great action of the heart, in one to four ounces during the day.

DECOCTION OF ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

R. Asparagus roots one ounce
Water two pints

Boil, and strain.

To be taken by cupfuls in dropsies.

Radius.

DIURETIC MIXTURE.

R. Asparagus roots one ounce
Water one pint

Boil for an hour, strain, and add

Acetate of potassa twenty grains
Honey of squills half an ounce

Foy.

Used as the last, and in the same diseases.

ASSAFÆTIDA.

ASSAFETIDA.

A gum resin or inspissated juice from an umbelliferous plant, a native of Persia, usually thought to be *Ferula assafetida*, but now shown by Dr. Falconer to be a *Narthez*, which, though similar to *Ferula*, is distinct from it. (Royle, Mat. Med. 407.)

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Apiaceæ.
Royle, Mat. Med. 407. Griffith, Med. Bot. 326.

Assafetida as found in the shops is in masses of a whitish, reddish, or violet hue, composed of adhering tears. Odor, fetid and alliaceous; taste, bitter and somewhat acrid; forms an emulsion with water.

Is stimulant and antispasmodic, and also emmenagogue and anthelmintic. It is used in spasmodic and convulsive diseases, as hysteria, chorea, hooping-cough, flatulent colic, &c.

ASSAFETIDA PILLS.

R. Assafetida one ounce and a half
Soap half an ounce
Beat with water into a mass, and divide into two hundred and forty pills; each of which contains three grains of the gum resin. *U. S. Ph.*

R. Assafetida one drachm and a-half
Powdered orris root
Mucilage of gum Arabic, each,

sufficient

Beat together, and divide into thirty pills. One to be given occasionally in the hooping-cough of children. *Kapp.*

R. Assafetida a drachm and a-half
Powdered ginger half a drachm
Syrup sufficient
Mix, and make thirty pills. Three to be taken every three hours. Have been advised in palsy. *A. T. Thomson.*

PILLS OF ASSAFETIDA AND LACTUCARIUM.

R. Assafetida three drachms
Lactucarium two scruples and a-half
Mix, and divide into eighty pills. Two or three every hour in hooping-cough of adults. *Radius.*

PILLS OF ASSAFETIDA AND IRON.

R. Assafetida
Sulphate of iron
Extract of chamomile, each,
half an ounce
Mix well, and divide into one hundred
and eighty pills. Two or more, three or
four times a-day, in hypochondria and hy-
stertia. *Syfret.*

RR. Black oxide of iron half a drachm
Assafetida a drachm and a-half
Oil of tansy ten drops
Extract of wormwood sufficient
Mix, and divide into ninety pills. Six to
be taken three times a-day. Said to be
useful against lumbrici and ascarides.
Phæbus.

PILLS OF ASSAFETIDA AND MUSK.

R. Assafetida two drachms
Musk
Camphor, each, one drachm
Ambergris half a drachm
Beat well together, and divide into one
hundred pills. Two to be taken three
times a-day. Said to have proved useful
in angina pectoris, hysteria, &c.
Sainte Marie.

PILLS OF ASSAFETIDA AND OPIUM.

R. Assafetida half an ounce
Powdered opium
“ ipecacuanha, each,
four grains
Oil of peppermint eight drops
Alcohol sufficient
Beat well together, and divide into one
hundred and twenty pills. Ten to be
taken three times a-day in chronic ischuria,
consecutive on gonorrhœa.
Radius.

ASSAFETIDA MIXTURE.

R. Assafetida two drachms
Water half a pint
Rub together, adding the water by de-
grees, till well mixed. *U. S. Ph.*
R. Assafetida one drachm
Sugar six drachms
Rose water five ounces
Make an emulsion, and add
Hoffmann's anodyne thirty drops
Taken in spoonful doses, in spasmodic
asthma, and hysteria. *Bories.*

ASSAFETIDA MIXTURE.

R. Assafetida half a drachm
Solution of acetate of ammonia,
half fl. ounce
Pennyroyal water three fl. ounces

Mix. One or two spoonfuls in whooping-
cough. *Miller.*

R. Assafetida mixture
five and a-half fl. ounces
Compound spt. of lavender half fl. ounce
Aromatic spt. of ammonia
two fl. drachms
Mix. Three spoonfuls a day in hysteria.
Ainslie.

ASSAFETIDA MIXTURE.

R. Assafetida two ounces
Opium two grains
Infusion of chamomile four ounces
Mix. As an injection in convulsive at-
tacks. *Augustin.*

R. Assafetida half a drachm
Yolk of egg one
Rub together, and gradually add
Water eight ounces
Strain. To form two injections. Said to
be useful in the whooping-cough of chil-
dren. *Soubeiran.*

MIXTURE OF ASSAFETIDA AND OXYMEL
OF SQUILLS.

R. Assafetida one scruple
Powdered digitalis six grains
Oxymel of squills two ounces
Linden-flower water four ounces
Rub well together. Said to be found useful
in the dry cough consequent on deranged
menstruation. *Pierquin.*

MIXTURE OF ASSAFETIDA AND TOLU.

R. Assafetida one drachm
Water four fl. ounces
Make an emulsion and add
Tincture of balsam of tolu half a fl.
ounce
“ opium forty to fifty drops
Mix well. A teaspoonful every two
hours, in whooping-cough, and a dessert-
spoonful or more to an adult. *Ellis.*

TINCTURE OF ASSAFETIDA.

R. Assafetida four ounces
Alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.
U. S. Ph.

Has all the properties of the gum resin, but
is more stimulating. Dose, a fl. drachm.

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF ASSAFETIDA.

R. Assafetida
Carbonate of potassa, each, two ounces
Diluted alcohol one pint
Macerate for three days, by a mild heat
and filter. Anti-hysteria, &c. Useful in

nervous disorders. Dose, about twenty drops. *Wirtumberg Dis.*

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF ASSAFETIDA.

R. Ammoniated alcohol sixteen ounces
Assafetida one ounce

Macerate for twenty-four hours, in a closed vessel, and then distil sixteen ounces.

Van Mons.

Stimulant and anti-hysterical. Dose, five to sixty drops.

TINCTURE OF ASSAFETIDA AND SOOT.

R. Assafetida one drachm
Wood soot two drachms
Alcohol three ounces

Digest for six days, and filter. *Guibourt.*

Highly praised in hysteria, flatulence, and convulsions caused by dentition. Dose, ten to thirty drops in an appropriate vehicle.

ASSAFETIDA PLASTER.

R. Assafetida
Lead plaster, each, one pound
Galbanum
Yellow wax, each, half a pound
Alcohol three pints

Dissolve the assafetida and galbanum in the alcohol, by means of a water-bath; strain while hot, and evaporate to consistence of honey, add lead plaster and wax melted together; stir well, and evaporate to due consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

A good application to the stomach, in hysteria with flatulence, and to the chest in whooping-cough.

DEWEES' CARMINATIVE.

R. Carbonate of magnesia half a drachm
Tincture of assafetida sixty drops
" opium twenty drops
Sugar one drachm
Distilled water one fl. ounce
Mix well. *Deweese.*

Very useful in the flatulent colic, diarrhoea, &c. of infants. Dose, twenty-five drops to a child of two to four weeks old, increasing the dose for those of a more advanced age.

PILLS OF ASSAFETIDA AND ALOES.

R. Assafetida
Powdered aloes
Soap, each, half an ounce
Beat with sufficient water to form a mass; divide into one hundred and eighty pills. *U. S. Ph.*

A good purgative in cases of costiveness with flatulence and debility of digestive organs. Dose, two to five.

TINCTURE OF ASSAFETIDA AND CASTOR.

R. Tincture of assafetida
castor, each, one fl. ounce

Aromatic spirit of ammonia one fl. drachm

Mix. In hysteria, &c. Dose, about a teaspoonful. *Ellis.*

COMPOUND ASSAFETIDA MIXTURE.

R. Assafetida one drachm
Peppermint water three fl. ounces
Make a solution, and add

Ammoniated tincture of valerian two fl. drachms

Tincture of castor three fl. drachms
Sulphuric ether one fl. drachm

Mix. Useful in hysteria, in doses of a tablespoonful, largely diluted, every second hour. *Ellis.*

ASSAFETIDA ENEMA.

R. Assafetida one drachm
Hot water two ounces
Triturate together. In flatulent colic, and against ascarides. *Foy.*

ATROPIA.

ATROPINE.

Take recently dried root of belladonna, exhaust it by alcohol, 40° Cartier; add to the tincture a quantity of slaked lime equal to one-twentieth of the weight of the root. After twenty-four hours' contact, filter; acidify slightly with sulphuric acid, and again filter. Two-thirds of the alcohol is then removed by distillation. Evaporate the residue to one-twelfth of the weight of the root employed. Carbonate of potassa is then added until the liquid begins to be rendered opaque by a grayish-brown precipitate, carefully avoiding an excess. The liquid is again filtered, carbonate of potassa added, till it ceases to precipitate, and after twenty-four hours the precipitate is collected on a filter and dried. It is then dissolved in concentrated alcohol, treated with animal charcoal and filtered, evaporated, and crystallized. *Soubeiran.*

SOLUTION OF ATROPIA.

R. Atropia (one, two, or three grains, as the strength may wish to be increased) one grain
Nitric or acetic acid sufficient
Water one fl. ounce
Dissolve.

As an application to the eyes for dilating the pupil.

AURANTIUM.

ORANGE.

This fruit is the product of the *Citrus Aurantium*, a native of Asia, but now cultivated in all warm climates; two varieties occur, the one with bitter, the other with sweet fruit; these are considered distinct by Risso.

Sex. Syst. Polydelph. icosand. *Nat. Syst.* Aurantiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. Griffith, Med. Bot. 165.

Almost every part is employed in medicine, but the rind of the fruit of the bitter kind only is officinal in the U. S. Pharm.

AURANTII CORTEX.

ORANGE PEEL.

POWDER OF ORANGE PEEL AND RHUBARB.

R. Powdered orange peel
rhubarb

Bitartrate of potassa, each, one ounce
Mix well. Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls
a-day. In dyspepsia, with a costive condition of the bowels. *Radius.*

CONFECTION OF ORANGE PEEL.

R. Fresh orange peel, grated, one pound
White sugar three pounds
Beat together, till thoroughly mixed.
U. S. Ph.

As a vehicle or adjunct to powders.

ELECTUARY OF ORANGE PEEL.

R. Orange peel half an ounce
Willow bark two drachms
Syrup of orange peel sufficient
Make an electuary. To be taken in divided doses, during the apyrexia.
Phœbus.

TINCTURE OF ORANGE PEEL.

R. Dried orange peel three ounces
and a-half
Proof spirit, (Imp. meas.,) two pints
Digest for fourteen days, and filter.
Lond. Ph.

Used principally as an addition to infusions, decoctions, &c.

SPIRIT OF ORANGE PEEL.

R. Orange peel three ounces
Alcohol sixteen ounces
Water four ounces
Digest for four days, and distil sixteen parts.
Cottureau.

Used for the same purposes as the last.

ELIXIR OF ORANGE PEEL.

R. Orange peel one ounce
Cascarilla half an ounce
Water of citron peel
wormwood
Alcohol, each, half a pint
Digest for four days, and filter. *Moscato.*

Dose, from four to six fl. drachms, as a carminative and stomachic.

INFUSION OF ORANGE PEEL.

R. Orange peel No. 3
Boiling water three pints
Infuse for half an hour.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF ORANGE PEEL.

R. Dried orange peel half an ounce
Fresh lemon peel two drachms
Bruised cloves one drachm
Boiling distilled water one pint
Macerate for a quarter of an hour, and strain. *Lond. Ph.*

These two preparations are used as stomachics, in doses of one or two fl. ounces.

SYRUP OF ORANGE PEEL.

R. Bruised orange peel two ounces
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for twelve hours, strain, and add
Sugar two pounds and a-half
Make syrup. *U. S. Ph.*

Used principally as an agreeable drink mixed with water.

R. Recently dried sweet orange peel two ounces
Powder, and put in a displacement apparatus, and pour on it a mixture of two parts alcohol, and one of water, until six fl. ounces are obtained. Pour this on thirty-two ounces (av.) of coarsely powdered sugar, and spread on paper, until the alcohol has evaporated. Then form it into a syrup, with sixteen ounces of water, merely carrying the heat to the boiling point, strain, and bottle whilst hot.
W. Procter.

AURANTII FOLIA.

ORANGE LEAVES.

ELECTUARY OF ORANGE LEAVES.

R. Orange leaves
Valerian, each, half a drachm
Syrup of orange peel sufficient
Make an electuary. *Radius.*
A teaspoonful occasionally as an antispasmodic.

JELLY OF ORANGE LEAVES.

R. Orange leaves an ounce and a-half
Boiling water two pints
Digest for twenty-four hours, strain, and add
Powdered salep two drachms
Boil to a jelly, and add
Wine
Syrup of orange flowers, each, one ounce
In teaspoonful doses, in marasmus.
Radius.

AURANTII FLORES.

ORANGE FLOWERS.

CONFECTION OF ORANGE FLOWERS.

R. Orange flowers one part
 Syrup three parts
 Evaporate to proper consistence. *Taddei.*

PASTILLES OF ORANGE FLOWERS.

R. Sugar
 Orange-flower water, each, two ounces
 Dissolve, and evaporate to consistence of honey; add a mixture of
 Sugar four ounces
 Oil of orange flowers half a drachm
 Make pastilles. *Cottureau.*

ORANGE-FLOWER WATER.

R. Orange flowers ten parts
 Water thirty parts
 Distil off twenty parts. *Guibourt.*

SYRUP OF ORANGE FLOWERS.

R. Orange-flower water one part
 Sugar two parts
 Dissolve in a close vessel, and evaporate to proper consistence. *Soubeiran.*

OIL OF ORANGE FLOWERS.

R. Orange flowers one part
 Water three parts
 Distil, and separate the oil that floats on the product. *Taddei.*

AURUM.

GOLD.

Gold is used as a remedial agent in its pure state, but only in an infinitely divided form, in which it is stated that it acts on the system, and to be equally efficacious as its salts, but its action is much milder. It has been prescribed in various forms of syphilitic diseases, in doses of a quarter of a grain to a grain, three or four times a-day.

POWDER OF GOLD.

R. Gold leaf one part
 Sulphate of potassa eight to ten parts
 Triturate thoroughly, wash out the sulphate of potassa, and sift through fine gauze. *Par. Cod.*

To be applied in friction on the gums and tongue.

R. Dilute solution nit. mur. of gold at will
 Solution sulphate of iron sufficient
 to precipitate; collect this, and dry. *Tromsdorff.*

R. Pulverized gold six grains
 Starch sixty-six grains

Mix, and divide into twelve powders. One to be given four times a-day. *Riecke.*

R. Pulverized gold
 Lycopodium, each, two grains.
 Mix. To be rubbed, during the day, on the tongue. *Riecke.*

POWDER OF GOLD AND IRON.

R. Pulverized gold two scruples
 Clean iron filings two scruples
 Powdered gum Arabic half a drachm
 Mix. To be given at once in water, acidulated with a few drops of diluted sulphuric acid, as an antidote to corrosive sublimate. *Buckler.*

SYRUP OF GOLD.

R. Pulverized gold twenty-four grains
 Syrup one ounce
 Mix. As an application to chancres on the fauces. *Bories.*

OINTMENT OF GOLD.

R. Pulverized gold one drachm
 Lard half an ounce
 Triturate well. As a dressing to venereal ulcers, and also to a surface having the cuticle removed; when the surface becomes dry, substitute the ointment of chloride of gold. *Legrand.*

AURI CHLORIDUM.

CHLORIDE OF GOLD.

R. Leaf gold one part
 Nitro-muriatic acid three parts
 Dissolve by aid of a sand-bath, and evaporate till vapors of chlorine are given off, and set aside to crystallize. Dose, one-twentieth to one-sixteenth of a grain. *Par. Cod.*

R. Pure gold one part
 Nitro-muriatic acid, (made with three parts muriatic acid, one part nitric acid, and one of water,) two parts
 Put the gold in a porcelain capsule, and add the acid; cover with a plate of glass, and place on a salt-water bath, continue heat till nitrous fumes are no longer evolved. Raise the glass by means of a fold of paper, and continue heat, till, on introducing a glass rod, the adhering chloride of gold becomes solid on cooling. Remove from fire, and let crystallize. *Leval.*

POWDER OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD.

R. Chloride of gold one part
 Powdered orris root two parts

Mix. In frictions on the gums, in the dose of a fifteenth to a tenth of a grain.

Foy.

BOLUS OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD.

R. Chloride of gold half a grain
Extract of aconite twelve grains
Mix, and make six boluses. One to be taken three times a-day.

Brera.

PILLS OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD.

R. Chloride of gold ten grains
Powdered liquorice three drachms
Syrup sufficient
Mix, and make one hundred and fifty pills. One, thrice a-day.

Ellis.

TINCTURE OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD.

R. Leaf gold one drachm
Nitro-muriatic acid one ounce
Dissolve, and add
Oil of rosemary two ounces
Alcohol eight ounces
Mix. Dose, ten drops.

Spielmann.

CAUSTIC OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD.

R. Chloride of gold one ounce
Nitro-muriatic acid one fl. ounce
Mix. Used as a caustic to the surface of cancerous ulcers, applied by means of a dossil of lint.

Recamier.

COLLYRIUM OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD.

R. Chloride of gold two grains
Distilled water six fl. ounces
Dissolve. As a collyrium in ophthalmia.

Jahn.

OINTMENT OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD.

R. Chloride of gold eight grains
Lard half an ounce
Mix. To relieve rheumatic pains.

Legrand.

AURI ET SODII CHLORIDUM.

CHLORIDE OF GOLD AND SODIUM.

R. Chloride of gold eighty-five parts
Chloride of sodium sixteen parts
Dissolve in a small quantity of water, evaporate to a pellicle, and let crystallize.

Par. Cod.

R. Leaf gold four parts
Nitro-muriatic acid sufficient
to dissolve, evaporate to dryness, add
Chloride of sodium one part
Water thirty-two parts
Evaporate to one-half, and set aside to crystallize.

Figuier.

POWDER OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD AND SODIUM.

R. Chloride of gold and sodium one part

Lycopodium
Mix.

two parts
Cadet.

R. Chloride of gold and sodium one part
Sugar of milk sixteen parts
Mix.

Radius.

R. Chloride of gold and sodium
Powdered orris root

three parts

nine parts

Mix. Three grains contain about three-fourths of a grain of the chloride, and are used for thirty frictions, for the weakest doses, and three for the strongest.

Legrand.

PILLS OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD AND SODIUM.

R. Chloride of gold and sodium
Potato starch
Gum Arabic
Distilled water, each,
Mix, and make one hundred and twenty pills. Each contains one-twelfth of a grain of chloride.

ten grains

four grains

one drachm

Soubeiran.

R. Chloride of gold and sodium
Extract of bitter sweet
aconite

four grains

one drachm

ten grains

Powdered marsh mallow

Distilled water, each,

sufficient

Mix, and make eighty pills. Dose, three thrice a-day, in dropsy, incontinence of urine, amaurosis, &c.

Groetzner.

R. Chloride of gold and sodium one grain
Extract of mezereon one drachm
Mix, and make sixty pills.

Magendie.

LOZENGES OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD AND SODIUM.

R. Chloride of gold and sodium five grains
Powdered sugar one ounce
Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient
Rub the chloride in a glass mortar with the sugar, add the mucilage, and make sixty lozenges.

Soubeiran.

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD AND SODIUM.

R. Chloride of gold and sodium two grains
Distilled water one ounce
Dissolve. Ten drops, every two hours, in dropsy and incontinence of urine.

Radius.

SYRUP OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD AND SODIUM.

R. Chloride of gold and sodium one grain
Syrup six ounces
Dissolve. Dose, from one ounce to two.

Bories.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD
AND SODIUM.

R. Peruvian bark
Gentian, each, three ounces
Mezereon one ounce and a-half
Foxglove two drachms and a-half
Water one pint and a-half
Boil down to one pint, and pour the boiling decoction on

Bitter orange peel one ounce
Cloves half an ounce
After a sufficient infusion, strain, and add
Chloride of gold and sodium four grains
A spoonful, night and morning. *Bories.*

OINTMENT OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD AND
SODIUM.

R. Chloride of gold and sodium one scruple
Lard one ounce
Mix well. *Foy.*

R. Chloride of gold and sodium three to
four grains
Lard half an ounce
Mix thoroughly. *Groetzner.*

AURI CYANIDUM.

CYANIDE OF GOLD.

R. Leaf gold one part
Nitro-muriatic acid six parts
Dissolve, and evaporate to dryness. Dis-
solve in

Distilled water eight parts
Reduce on a water-bath to one-fourth, and
add very gradually

Cyanide of potassium half a part
Distilled water twenty-four parts
Agitate, let rest, and separate the cyanide.
Soubeiran.

R. Fresh precipitated oxide of gold
(washed, but not dried) at will
Diluted hydrocyanic acid sufficient
Boil till solution assumes a beautiful yel-
low tint, evaporate to dryness on a water-
bath. *Desfosses.*

Dose, from eighteenth to tenth of a grain.

POWDER OF CYANIDE OF GOLD.

R. Cyanide of gold one grain
Lycopodium fifteen grains
Mix, and divide into sixteen powders. One
every day, as friction on the gums and
tongue. *Radiis.*

PILLS OF CYANIDE OF GOLD.

R. Cyanide of gold one grain
Powdered liquorice thirty-one grains
Mucilage sufficient
Mix, and make sixteen pills. *Radiis.*

R. Cyanide of gold one grain
Extract of mezereon three grains
Powdered marsh mallow sufficient
Mix, and make five grain pills.

LOZENGES OF CYANIDE OF GOLD.

R. Cyanide of gold one grain
Chocolate sufficient
to make sixteen lozenges. *Soubeiran.*

SOLUTION OF CYANIDE OF GOLD.

R. Cyanide of gold three grains
Diluted alcohol eight fl. ounces
A teaspoonful, twice a-day, gradually in-
creasing the dose. *Christien.*

AURI IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF GOLD.

R. Solution chloride of gold at will
Iodide of potassium sufficient
to precipitate, wash the precipitate with
alcohol, and dry it. *Par. Cod.*

R. Solution chloride of gold at will
hydriodate of am-
monia sufficient
to precipitate. Wash with alcohol, and
dry. *Mielllet.*

Used like the other preparations, and in the
same doses.

AURI OXIDUM.

OXIDE OF GOLD.

R. Pure gold one part
Mercury six parts
Make an amalgam; triturate with double
the weight of sulphur and calceine.

Wurt. Ph.

R. Leaf gold half an ounce
Nitre ten ounces
Common salt five ounces
Alum eight ounces
Triturate to extinction, dissolve in lime-
water, precipitate by solution of potassa;
wash the precipitate, and calcine.

Spielmann.

R. Chloride of gold one part
Distilled water forty parts
Dissolve, and add

Fresh calcined magnesia four parts
Boil; wash the precipitate with distilled
water, then with nitric acid diluted with
twenty parts of water, and again with
water. Dry in the shade. *Par. Cod.*

Dose, from a tenth to three-fourths of a grain.

POWDER OF OXIDE OF GOLD.

R. Oxide of gold two drachms

Sulphuret of antimony half an ounce
 Oil of cinnamon eight drops
 Triturate together. *Spiekmann.*
 R. Oxide of gold four scruples
 Prepared hartshorn one ounce
 Triturate together. Used in malignant
 fevers and small-pox. *Spiekmann.*

PILLS OF OXIDE OF GOLD.

R. Oxide of gold five grains
 Extract of mezereon two drachms
 Mix, and make sixty pills. *Magendie.*

AURUM AMMONIATUM.

AMMONIATED GOLD.

R. Gold leaf two drachms
 Nitro-muriatic acid one ounce
 Dissolve, and add
 Water of ammonia sufficient
 to precipitate. Wash and dry, with great
 caution. *Niemann.*

This is what is termed fulminating gold, and
 explodes at 400°. It has been used in fevers,
 &c., as a diaphoretic, but has produced unpleas-
 ant consequences.

PILLS OF AMMONIATED GOLD.

R. Ammoniated gold
 Calomel
 Extract of squill, each, half a drachm
 Powdered rhubarb two drachms
 Conserve of juniper sufficient.
 Mix, and make pills of two grains. *Plenck.*

AURUM STANNO PARATUM.

PURPLE OF CASSIUS.

R. Chloride of gold one part
 Distilled water two hundred parts
 Add to this solution, very gradually,
 Pure tin one part
 Nitro-muriatic acid three parts
 Dissolve without heat, and add
 Distilled water one hundred parts
 as long as any precipitate falls. Wash this
 and dry by a gentle heat. *Par. Cod.*

This is used like the other preparations of gold.

AVENA SATIVA.

OAT.

The common oat, although generally cultivated
 from a very early age, is not known in a wild
 state.

Sax. Syst. Triand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Gramin-
 aceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 61. Griffith, Med. Bot. 662.

Though, for the most part, used as food for

horses, it contains much nutritive matter, and
 forms an important article of diet in some parts
 of Europe. It is also employed in medicine as
 a bland, nutritious, and somewhat laxative nutri-
 ment in inflammatory diseases. When merely
 freed from their husk and coarsely broken, they
 are called groats.

GROAT GRUEL.

R. Groats three ounces
 Wash well in cold water, and then put into
 Fresh water four pints
 Boil slowly to one half, strain through a
 fine sieve. *A. T. Thomson.*

R. Groats five drachms
 Liquorice root three drachms
 Boil the groats in sufficient water, to have
 one quart of decoction, add the liquorice,
 and after a sufficient infusion, strain.
Cottureau.

OATMEAL GRUEL.

R. Oatmeal two ounces
 River water one pint and a-half
 Rub the meal in a basin, with the back of
 a spoon, in some of the water, pouring off
 the fluid after the grosser particles have
 subsided, but whilst the milkiness remains,
 repeat this with fresh water. Stir well,
 and unite the washings, and boil until a
 soft, thick mucilage is formed.
A. T. Thomson.

Both these preparations may be flavored ac-
 cording to circumstances.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF OATMEAL.

R. Groats six ounces
 Red sanders, chipped, one ounce
 Chicory root one ounce and a-half
 Water twelve pints
 Boil down one-third, and add to the strained
 decoction
 Nitre half an ounce
 Sugar two ounces
 Dissolve. Advised in gout, nephritis, &c.,
 to be taken hot or tepid, morning and even-
 ing for some weeks, in doses of six or eight
 fl. ounces. *Wurt. Ph.*

FLUMMERY OF OATMEAL.

R. Oatmeal or groats a quart
 Rub for a considerable time with two
 quarts of hot water, and let the mixture
 stand till it becomes sour, then add another
 quart of hot water, and strain through a
 hair sieve. Let stand till a white sediment
 is deposited, decant the fluid, and wash the
 sediment with cold water. This is now to
 be boiled with fresh water, till it forms a
 mucilage, stirring the whole time. It is a
 very light and somewhat nutritious food,
 during early convalescence.

A. T. Thomson.

Mix, and divide into forty-eight powders.
Dose, two a-day in syrup, in cutaneous affections. *Swedjaur.*

PILLS OF CHLORIDE OF BARIUM.

R. Chloride of barium
Extract of liquorice, each,
half a drachm

Powdered liquorice root

Water, each, sufficient

Mix, and divide into one hundred and twenty pills. *Phœbus.*

Dose, four to eight, three or four times a-day.

R. Chloride of barium one drachm
Resin of guaiacum half an ounce
Conserve of fumitory sufficient

Mix, and make one hundred eighty-eight pills. One to be taken morning and evening, increased to two, against tapeworm. *Pierquin.*

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF BARIUM.

R. Chloride of barium one ounce
Distilled water three fl. ounces
Dissolve, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Has been used in small doses in cancer and scrofula. Dose, five drops, two or three times a-day, cautiously increasing.

COLLYRIUM OF CHLORIDE OF BARIUM.

R. Chloride of barium ten grains
Distilled water one ounce
Dissolve, filter, and add

Mucilage of quince seeds two drachms
Wine of opium half a drachm

Radius.

The eyelids are to be washed several times a-day with this, in scrofulous ophthalmia.

MIXTURE OF CHLORIDE OF BARIUM.

R. Chloride of barium
iron, each, half a drachm
Distilled water one ounce
Dissolve *Augustin.*

Dose, twenty to sixty drops.

R. Chloride of barium
Extract of cicuta, each, half a drachm
Distilled water half an ounce
Antimonial wine one drachm and a-half
Phœbus.

Dose, fifteen to twenty drops every three hours, in chronic orchitis.

R. Chloride of barium one drachm
Balm water seven fl. drachms
Antimonial wine one fl. drachm

Dose, twenty to thirty drops four times a-day. *Hufeland.*

R. Chloride of barium four grains
Distilled water two fl. ounces

Extract of hemlock four grains
Common emulsion one pound
Syrup one ounce

Mix. To be taken during the day, in scrofula, and scrofulous phthisis. *Brera.*

BARII IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF BARIUM.

R. Iodine one hundred parts
Iron filings thirty parts
Water sufficient

Prepare an iodide of iron, add baryta dissolved in twenty parts of water, as long as a precipitate is formed, heat a moment, filter, evaporate, and crystallize.

Magendie.

Been used with success in scrofula. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain, three times a-day, cautiously increasing.

POWDER OF IODIDE OF BARIUM.

R. Iodide of barium one grain
Powdered cinnamon
Sugar, each, four scruples

Mix well, and divide into eight powders. One to be given two or three times a-day in scrofula. *Radius.*

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF BARIUM.

R. Iodide of barium four grains
Lard one ounce

Mix. As a friction in scrofulous swellings. *Bielt.*

BARII SULPHURETUM.

SULPHURET OF BARIUM.

R. Sulphate of barytes eleven parts
Charcoal one part
Oil of turpentine sufficient
Triturate the barytes with the coal, moisten the mixture with the turpentine, and heat the whole in a crucible to redness; let cool, and preserve. *Van Mons.*

BARYTA.

BARYTES.

R. Nitrate of barytes sufficient
Mix in a platina crucible to a red heat, when the mass has become solid and porous, raise to a white heat, remove from fire, and cool. *Van Mons.*

SOLUTION OF BARYTES.

R. Barytes one part
Distilled water twenty parts
Dissolve. *Van Mons.*

R. Powdered belladonna root two grains
 ipecacuanha one grain
 Washed sulphur thirty-two grains
 Sugar of milk two drachms

Rub well together, divide into twenty powders. One every three hours in whooping-cough. *Phœbus.*

R. Powdered belladonna one grain
 nitrate of potassa twenty-one grains
 sugar nine grains

Make a powder, to be taken at bedtime.

In chronic rheumatism, extensive ulcerations, mania, epilepsy. *A. T. Thomson.*

R. Powdered root of belladonna ipecacuanha, each, six grains

liquorice root
 sugar, each, half a drachm
 Precipitated sulphur two scruples
 Oil of anise

amber, each, three minims
 Mix, and make five to twenty powders. *A. T. Thomson.*

R. Powdered leaves of belladonna one to three grains

Musk
 Camphor, each, five grains
 Sugar thirty grains

Triturate well together, and divide into eight powders. *A. T. Thomson.*

POWDER OF BELLADONNA AND RHUBARB.

R. Powdered belladonna leaves ten grains
 rhubarb two scruples

Mix, and divide into ten powders. One, two, or three times a-day, in obstructions of the liver and spleen. *Radius.*

OPIATED BELLADONNA LEAVES.

R. Belladonna leaves
 Water, each, two ounces
 Extract of opium one drachm
 Dissolve the opium in the water, wash the leaves with the solution, and dry them by a gentle heat. *Guibourt.*

Said to be very useful in phthisis, the patient to smoke a pinch every morning in a common pipe.

FUMIGATION OF BELLADONNA.

R. Powdered belladonna one drachm
 Boiling infusion of sage one quart
 The steam to be inhaled. Said to be useful in whooping-cough and phthisis. *Soubeiran.*

EXTRACT OF BELLADONNA.

R. Belladonna leaves one pound
 Bruise in a stone mortar, with the addition of a little water; express the juice, heat to

boiling point, strain, and evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one grain night and morning, to be gradually increased.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF BELLADONNA.

R. Belladonna leaves one pound
 Diluted alcohol four pints

Moisten the leaves with half a pint of alcohol, let stand for twenty-four hours, put in a displacement apparatus, add gradually the remainder of alcohol. When this has penetrated the belladonna, add water occasionally so as to keep the powder covered. Stop the process when the liquid that passes forms a precipitate in what has already passed. Distil off alcohol, and evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, half a grain to a grain, to be gradually increased.

COMPOUND BELLADONNA PILLS.

R. Extract of belladonna
 Blue pill
 Powdered ipecacuanha, each, twelve grains

Mix, and make twelve pills. One to be taken morning and evening, in cancerous affections. *Ainslie.*

SOLUTION OF EXTRACT OF BELLADONNA.

R. Extract of belladonna three grains
 Cinnamon water one fl. ounce

Make a solution. Dose, for a child under one year, two or three drops twice or thrice a day, and an additional drop for each additional year. *Ellis.*

Said to have proved efficacious as a preventive of scarlatina.

SYRUP OF BELLADONNA.

R. Extract of belladonna forty-eight grains
 Distilled water two ounces

Dissolve and filter, then add Syrup three pounds
 Boil, and strain. *Cottereau.*

Said to be useful in whooping-cough, in doses of one to three drachms.

GILLET'S SYRUP OF BELLADONNA.

R. Dried belladonna leaves one ounce
 Digitalis
 Common nightshade, each, one drachm
 Water ten fl. ounces
 Digest for two days, and filter, then add Syrup two pounds
Cadet.

Advised in whooping-cough, in the dose of a teaspoonful every hour or two.

TINCTURE OF BELLADONNA.

R. Belladonna leaves four ounces
 Diluted alcohol two pints

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

The dose is from fifteen to thirty drops.

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF BELLADONNA.

R. Belladonna leaves dried one part
Sulphuric ether eight parts
Macerate for eight days, and filter.

Guibourt.

BELLADONNA MIXTURE.

R. Extract of bella-
donna eight to twelve grains
Wine of ipecacuanha one fl. drachm
Syrup of seneka half fl. ounce
 tolu three and a half fl. ounces

Mix. Advised in catarrh, in the dose of a teaspoonful, three or four times a-day, using also gum water acidulated with lemon-juice. *Ellis.*

R. Extract of belladonna fifteen grains
Fennel water five fl. ounces
Alcohol one fl. drachm

Dissolve. Dose, a drop for every year of the age of a child, not to exceed fifteen; as a preventive of scarlatina. *Maisier.*

LINIMENT OF BELLADONNA.

R. Extract of belladonna two scruples
Sulphuric ether one drachm
Cherry laurel water two ounces
As a friction to the abdomen in colica pictonum. *Phœbus.*

CLYSTER OF BELLADONNA.

R. Belladonna
leaves twelve to twenty grains
Jalap one scruple
Boiling water half a pint
Infuse, and strain. *Pitschaft.*

This has been recommended in strangulated hernia, to overcome spasm.

PLASTER OF BELLADONNA.

R. Resin plaster three ounces
Extract of bella-
donna one ounce and a-half
Melt plaster by means of water-bath, and add the extract; mix well. *U. S. Ph.*

An efficacious application in neuralgic and rheumatic pains.

OINTMENT OF BELLADONNA.

R. Extract of belladonna two drachms
Distilled water two fl. ounces
Lard two ounces
Rub well together. Used by Chaussier as an application to the neck of the uterus in cases of rigidity. *Ratier.*

R. Fresh belladonna leaves one part
Lard two parts

Simmer together, express, and strain. Used in frictions of one or two drachms, to indolent tumours. *Soubéiran.*

BENZOINUM.

BENZOIN.

Is the concrete juice of the *Styrax Benzoin*, a tree of some size, native of several of the East Indian islands.

Sex. Syst. Decand monog. *Nat. Syst.* Styracaceæ.

Dryander, Ph. Tl. lxxvii. 308. Griffith, Med. Bot. 439.

There are several varieties of benzoin, but the best is in whitish tears, united by a reddish-brown connecting medium. It has an aromatic, agreeable odor, and a somewhat acrid taste. It is stimulant and expectorant, and is much used in chronic catarrhs.

BENZOATED LARD.

R. Benzoin in coarse powder one ounce
Lard twenty-five ounces

Heat them together in a water-bath for two or three hours, strain without pressure, and stir while cooling.

Employed for ointments to be long kept, to prevent them from becoming rancid.

Deschamps.

FUMIGATING POWDER.

R. Powdered olibanum two pounds
benzoin
storax, each, half a pound
dried roses
lavender

flowers, each, six ounces

Mix. A small quantity to be thrown on hot coals, to raise a smoke; to be inhaled in hooping-cough, &c. *Dohrn.*

FUMIGATING PASTILLES.

R. Benzoin ten parts
Charcoal twenty-four parts
Nitrate of potassa one part
Sassafras two parts
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient

To make pastilles, which are to be conical. *Beral.*

R. Benzoin sixteen parts
Sandal wood four parts
Ladanum one part
Balsam of tolu four parts
Charcoal forty-eight parts
Nitrate of potassa two parts
Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient
Make conical pastilles. *Foy.*

POWDER OF BENZOIN.

R. Powdered benzoin
sugar candy equal parts

Mix. Said to be useful with camphor water in asthma and chronic catarrh. *Pierquin.*

OIL OF BENZOIN.

℞. Benzoin at will
Water a small quantity
Distil on a sand-bath, and separate the oil that passes over.
Advised as a friction in neuralgic and rheumatic pains. *Swediaur.*

COSMETIC WASH OF BENZOIN.

℞. Tincture of benzoin three drachms
Liquid subcarbonate of potassa two drachms
Rose water eight ounces
Mix. As a lotion in acne. *Augustin.*

COSMETIC EMULSION OF BENZOIN.

℞. Almond paste two drachms
Rose water eight ounces
Make an emulsion, and add
Tincture of benzoin three drachms
Schubarth.

MILK OF ROSES.

℞. Tincture of benzoin one drachm
Rose water one pint
Mix. *Taddei.*
℞. Tincture of benzoin one drachm
balsam of Peru twenty drops
Rose water one pint
Mix. *Giannini.*

Both these are used as cosmetic washes.

LOTION FOR BURNS.

℞. Benzoin six drachms
Storax four drachms
Balsam tolu two drachms
Aloes one drachm
Alcohol eight fl. ounces

Make a tincture, to be used as a lotion for burns and scalds, before vesication has taken place.

TINCTURE OF BENZOIN.

℞. Benzoin one part
Alcohol eight parts
Digest for some days, and filter.

Guibourt.

Used as a stomachic carminative, &c., in doses of ten to twenty drops.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BENZOIN.

℞. Benzoin three ounces
Purified storax two ounces
Balsam tolu one ounce
Powdered aloes half an ounce
Alcohol two pints

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

U. S. Ph.

A stimulating expectorant, and also used as an application to indolent ulcers.

TURLINGTON'S BALSAM.

℞. Benzoin twelve ounces
Liquid storax fourteen ounces
Balsam of Peru two ounces
Myrrh
Aloes, each, one ounce
Balsam of tolu
Extract of liquorice, each, four ounces
Angelica root half an ounce
Alcohol eight pints

Digest for ten days, and strain.

Phil. Coll. Pharm.

BERBERIS.

BARBERRY.

One species of this genus, *B. vulgaris*, has been employed in medicine in Europe. It is a native of Europe, but is naturalized in some parts of the U. S.

Sex. Syst. Hexand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Berberidaceæ.

Torrey and Gray, Fl. i. 49. Griffith, Med. Bot. 112.

The parts used are principally the berries, which are acidulous, and form a substitute for tamarinds, in the preparation of cooling drinks. The bark of the root is bitter and astringent, and is useful in the treatment of aphthous sore mouth, and was at one time much esteemed in the treatment of jaundice.

LEMONADE OF BARBERRIES.

℞. Juice of berries one part
Sweetened water fifteen parts
Mix. As a refreshing drink in fevers.

Beral.

BISMUTHUM.

BISMUTH.

BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS.

SUBNITRATE OF BISMUTH.

℞. Purified bismuth one ounce
Nitric acid one fl. ounce and a-half
Diluted water sufficient

Mix one fl. ounce of water with the acid, and dissolve the bismuth in the mixture; when action has terminated, pour clear solution into three pints of the water, and permit precipitate to subside; pour off supernatant fluid, wash the precipitate well, and dry it by a gentle heat. *U. S. Ph.*

Used as a tonic and antispasmodic, especially in certain painful affections of the stomach. Dose, five grains, twice or thrice a-day, gradually increasing the quantity.

COMPOUND BISMUTH POWDER.

℞. Subnitrate of bismuth twelve grains
Powdered ipecacuanha two grains
Carbonate of magnesia two drachms

Mix, and form twelve powders. One, two or three times a-day, in gastrodynia.

Clarus.

R. Subnitrate of bismuth eight grains
Opium one grain
Sugar two drachms

Mix, and form four powders. *Ammon.*

Much praised by the author, in cholera; one powder to be taken every two hours.

PILLS OF SUBNITRATE OF BISMUTH.

R. Subnitrate of bismuth one drachm
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient

Mix, and make thirty pills. One to be given every two hours in dyspepsia. *Ellis.*

SUBNITRATE OF BISMUTH OINTMENT.

R. Subnitrate of bismuth one part
Lard three parts

Rub well together. Said to be useful in psora, and other cutaneous eruptions.

Kerksig.

BISTORTA.

BISTORT.

This is the root of the *Polygonum Bistorta*, a native of Europe, and also found in the northern parts of this country, growing in wet situations. *Sex. Syst.* Octand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Polygonaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 516. Lindley, Fl. Med. 361.

The part employed, is the root; this is bitter and austere, especially in a fresh state. It is a powerful astringent, but is seldom used in this country. The dose of the powder is twenty or thirty grains, three or four times a-day.

INFUSION OF BISTORT.

R. Bistort one ounce
Boiling water two pints
Infuse for two hours, and strain. Recommended in passive hemorrhages. *Radius.*

ASTRINGENT CLYSTER.

R. Bistort one ounce
Poppy heads two drachms
Water one pint
Infuse, and strain. As an injection, in diarrhoea and chronic dysentery.

Guibourt.

BOLETUS LARICIS.

WHITE AGARIC.

A parasitic fungus growing on the trunk of the larch, in many parts of Europe. It is destitute of smell, but the taste, at first vapid and farinaceous, becomes bitter, acrid, and nauseous. Formerly much used as a purgative, in doses of half a drachm to a drachm. It has lately been thought to be very efficacious in arresting the colliquative sweats in phthisis.

POWDER OF AGARIC.

R. Powdered agaric twelve grains
White sugar two drachms

Mix well, and divide into six powders. One to be given at night, against colliquative sweats. *Radius.*

POWDER OF AGARIC AND OPIUM.

R. Powdered agaric eighteen grains
Opium three grains
Gum Arabic two drachms

Mix, and divide into nine powders. One to be given at night, against colliquative sweats. *Radius.*

PILLS OF AGARIC AND OPIUM.

R. Powdered agaric fifteen grains
Extract of opium two grains and a-half

Mix, and form six pills. One or two at bedtime, in same cases as above noticed.

Rayer.

BROMINUM.

BROMINE.

This elementary substance has much analogy to iodine in its chemical characters, and in its action on the system. It is a dark red, volatile liquid, having a very caustic taste and a disagreeable odor. It has been employed in bronchocele, scrofula, chronic cutaneous diseases, and hypertrophy of the heart.

SOLUTION OF BROMINE.

R. Bromine one part
Distilled water forty parts
Mix. Dose, six drops several times a-day, gradually increasing the dose. *Pourché.*

ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF BROMINE.

R. Bromine ten drops
Alcohol one ounce
Mix. As an external application. The strength to be increased five drops to the ounce, daily. *Fouquet.*

LOTION OF BROMINE.

R. Bromine twenty to thirty drops
Water one pint
Mix. For scrofulous ulcers. *Glover.*
R. Bromine four fl. drachms
Water five fl. ounces
Mix. *Pourché.*

BRUCIA.

BRUCINE.

R. Powdered false *Angustura* bark, at will. Treat it three times with water acidulated with muriatic acid, mix the liquids, evaporate, add milk of lime, wash the precipitate, dry, and treat it with alcohol; eva-

Evaporate this, combine the residue with sulphuric acid, dissolve the salt in water, treat with animal charcoal, crystallize, redissolve in water, and precipitate by means of ammonia. *Cottareau.*

A highly poisonous alkaloid, obtained from the bark of the *strychnos nux vomica*, or false Angustura bark. It is white, very bitter, and readily soluble in alcohol, but with difficulty in water. Acts on the system like strychnia, but with less energy, and has been given in same class of diseases.

PILLS OF BRUCIA.

℞. Brucia twelve grains
Conserve of roses half a drachm
Mix, and divide into twenty-four pills. One to be given morning and evening, gradually increasing the dose. *Foy.*

SOLUTION OF BRUCIA.

℞. Brucia six grains
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Sugar two drachms
Mix. A tablespoonful, morning and evening. *Magendie.*

TINCTURE OF BRUCIA.

℞. Brucia eighteen grains
Alcohol (0·847) one ounce
Dissolve. Six to twenty-four drops in some emulcent drink. *Soubéiran.*

BRUCIÆ ACETAS. MURIAS ET SULPHAS.

ACETATE, MURIATE, AND SULPHATE OF BRUCINE.

These are all made by the same process, using for each the appropriate acids.

℞. Brucine at will
Acetic acid sufficient

Put the brucine in a porcelain capsule on a water-bath; pour a small quantity of water on it, and then add the acid very gradually, constantly stirring till perfect saturation takes place; filter, evaporate to one-half, and then crystallize. *Cottareau.*

BRYONIA.

BRYONY.

The roots of two species of bryony are used

in medicine, the *B. alba*, and *B. dioica*, the first in England, the latter in other parts of Europe, but are identical in their sensible properties and action on the system.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. syngen. *Nat. Syst.* Cucurbitaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 621. Griffith, Med. Bot. 311.

The part used is the root; this is acrid and purgative, causing copious, watery stools; in doses of ten grains to two scruples. It has also some reputation as a cataplasm.

CATAPLASM OF BRYONY.

℞. Juice of bryony root
Crumb of bread, each, sufficient
to form a cataplasm. Used as an application to engorged glands of the neck. *Barthez.*

COMPOUND CATAPLASM OF BRYONY.

℞. Rased bryony root three ounces
Contused elder bark one ounce
Gum ammoniac half an ounce
Muriate of ammonia two drachms
Oil of cicuta two ounces
Vinegar sufficient
Mix, and heat. An application to scrofulous tumors. *Plenck.*

WINE OF BRYONY.

℞. Bryony root one ounce
White wine one pint
Boil gently, and filter. To be taken in wineglassfuls, in dropsies. *Hufeland.*

BUXUS.

Box.

The box is a shrub or small tree, native of the south of Europe, but now generally cultivated in this country.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. triand. *Nat. Syst.* Euphorbiaceæ.

The parts used are the wood and leaves. The first is sudorific and possesses somewhat the properties of guaiacum; the latter are purgative, but neither are now used. The following preparation, however, has obtained some celebrity in the cure of gonorrhœa, and in epilepsy.

OIL OF BOX.

℞. Rased box-wood sufficient
Distil, separate the oil, and rectify it.
Dose, four to five drops, three times a-day. *Wirtemberg Ph.*

C.

CACAO.

COCOA. CHOCOLATE NUTS.

These are the seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*, a small tree, indigenous to South America, and are also produced from some other sources.

Sex. Syst. Polydelph. pentand. *Nat. Syst.* Bytneraceæ.

- Linn. Sp. Pl. 1100. Lindley, Flor. Med. 138.

The nuts are of an almond shape, and consist of a white, sweetish, somewhat oleaginous substance, covered by a leathery like shell. They are principally used as an article of food, but also are employed in medicine.

COMPOUND COCOA POWDERS.

PALAMOND.

R. Roasted cocoa eight ounces
Rice flour
Potato starch, each, two pounds
Red saunders, powdered, one ounce
Mix. A drachm to an ounce, boiled in water, as a restorative diet. *Soubeiran.*

RACAHOUT.

R. Roasted cocoa two ounces
Potato starch five ounces
Powdered salep one ounce
Sugar eight ounces
Vanilla sufficient
Mix. Two or three spoonfuls boiled with eight fl. ounces of water, form a nutritious diet for the convalescent. *Foy.*

WIKANA.

R. Roasted cocoa two ounces
Sugar five ounces and a-half
Powdered cinnamon two drachms
vanilla thirty-six grains
Ambergris three grains
Musk one grain and a-half
Mix. Half a drachm, boiled with milk or water, more stimulating than the last. *Guibourt.*

COMPOUND COCOA PASTE CHOCOLATE.

VANILLA CHOCOLATE.

R. Cocoa paste six pounds
Sugar ten pounds
Vanilla eleven drachms
Triturate thoroughly together, and form cakes. *Cottureau.*

AROMATIC CHOCOLATE.

R. Cocoa
Sugar, each, sixteen ounces
Powdered cinnamon half an ounce

Cloves two drachms
Cardamom
Vanilla, each, one drachm
Triturate together, and form cakes. *Weiglebt.*

SALEP CHOCOLATE.

R. Cocoa paste
Sugar, each, ten pounds
Powdered salep ten ounces
Triturate well, and form cakes of half an ounce each. *Cadet.*

WHITE CHOCOLATE.

R. Sugar six pounds
Rice flour one pound twelve ounces
Potato starch eight ounces
Gum Arabic four ounces
Tincture of vanilla half fl. ounce
Butter of cocoa eight ounces
Boiling water sufficient
Triturate well, into a stiff paste. *Cottureau.*

These afford a good article of diet, for convalescents, and debilitated persons, when boiled with water or milk. The last is the least stimulating.

CHOCOLATE CREAM.

R. Boiling milk sixteen parts
Sugar
Yolk of egg, each, two parts
Ground cocoa one part
Mix, and boil gently. *Beral.*

BUTTER OF COCOA.

R. Cocoa, roasted at will
Reduce to a paste in a warm iron mortar, triturate on a stone slab, add a fifth part boiling water, place it in a bag, and express between two heated metal plates; melt the product, and, on cooling, separate the water. *Guibourt.*

BUTTER OF COCOA MIXTURE.

R. Butter of cocoa three ounces
Oil of almonds one ounce and six drachms
Syrup of red poppies one ounce
Orange-flower water four drachms
Mix. As a soothing demulcent in catarrh. In spoonful doses. *Cadet.*

BUTTER OF COCOA OINTMENT.

R. Butter of cocoa
Oil of almonds equal parts
Melt over a water-bath. *Guibourt.*

CADMIUM.

CADMIUM.

A soft, crystallizable, ductile, volatilizable metal, not used in medicine in its metallic state, but affording the following remedial salt.

CADMII SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF CADMIUM.

R. Oxide of cadmium one ounce
Sulphuric acid sufficient

Dissolve, evaporate, and crystallize.

Cottureau.

Used in solution and ointment, as an application in chronic ophthalmia.

SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF CADMIUM.

R. Sulphate of cadmium two grains
Laudanum twenty drops
Rose water four fl. ounces

Mix. As a wash in chronic ophthalmia

Guibourt.

OINTMENT OF SULPHATE OF CADMIUM.

R. Sulphate of cadmium one or two grains

Lard one drachm

Mix. As an application in spots on the cornea.

Radius.

CALAMUS.

CALAMUS.

This is the root of *Acorus Calamus*, an indigenous plant found in most parts of the U. S. in wet situations. It also grows in Europe and Asia.

Sex. Syst. Hexand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Oronticeæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 462. Griffith, Med. Bot. 620.

The part employed is the root; this has a fragrant odor, and a warm, bitterish, aromatic taste. It is a stimulant tonic, and aromatic. The dose, a substance, is from a scruple to a drachm.

ELECTUARY OF CALAMUS.

R. Powdered calamus two drachms and a-half
valerian one drachm and a-half

Syrup of orange peel two ounces

Mix. A teaspoonful every two hours.

Shubarth.

INFUSION OF CALAMUS.

R. Calamus one ounce
Boiling water one pint

Infuse for a quarter of an hour, and strain. Dose, a wineglassful or more.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF CALAMUS.

R. Calamus ten drachms
Boiling water one pint

Infuse and strain, then add

Peppermint water two ounces

Muriatic ether one drachm and a-half

Syrup one ounce

Mix. Dose, a spoonful, in disordered digestion.

Augustin.

TINCTURE OF CALAMUS.

R. Calamus bruised one part

Alcohol (0.847) eight parts

Macerate for eight days, and filter.

Guibourt.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CALAMUS.

R. Contused calamus

ginger

coriander

Black pepper, each, one ounce

Alcohol two pints and a-half

Macerate for four days, and filter. Dose, forty to fifty drops as a stomachic and carminative.

Niemann.

R. Contused calamus

gentian, each, three ounces

geum two ounces and a-half

angelica one ounce and a-half

ginger half an ounce

fennel two ounces

alcohol twelve pints

Macerate for six days, and filter. A teaspoonful in wine.

Tromsdorff.

CALCIUM.

CALCIUM.

CALCII CHLORIDUM.

CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM.

R. Chalk five ounces

Muriatic acid

Water, each, ten fl. ounces

Mix the acid and water, and gradually add the chalk. When all action ceases, filter, and evaporate to dryness. Fuse, and pour out on a stone slab; when cool, break in fragments, and preserve in well-stopped bottles.

Lond. Ph.

CATAPLASM OF CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM.

R. Chloride of calcium

soda, each, half an ounce

Water half a pint

Linseed meal sufficient

Make a cataplasm. In scrofulous and white swellings.

Swediaur.

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM.

R. Chloride of calcium eight ounces

Water (imp. meas.) twelve fl. ounces

Dissolve, and filter.

Edin. Ph.

Dose, thirty drops two or three times a-day, gradually increased; to be given in milk, or some demulcent. Used in scrofula, goitre, tabes mesenterica, &c.

MIXTURE OF CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM.

R. Chloride of calcium one drachm
 Extract of henbane ten grains
 Syrup of liquorice one ounce
 Water six ounces

Mix. A spoonful four times a-day in scrofula. *Phœbus.*

R. Chloride of calcium one drachm
 Almond mixture seven fl. ounces
 Syrup of gum Arabic one fl. ounce

Mix. A teaspoonful every three hours. *Gräfe.*

PILLS OF CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM.

R. Chloride of calcium one drachm
 Extract of opium nine grains
 Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient

Mix, and make fifty-four pills. One every two or three hours, in gonorrhea, gradually increasing the dose, until eight, ten, or twelve are taken every hour. *Gräfe.*

CALX CHLORINATA.

CHLORINATED LIME.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

R. Hydrate of lime a pound
 Chlorine sufficient
 Pass the chloride over the lime, spread in a proper vessel, until it is saturated.

Lond. Ph.

It is a dessicant and disinfectant, and is also used to ill-conditioned ulcers, burns, chilblains, to some cutaneous affections, &c.

PRESERVATIVE LIQUID.

R. Water sixteen parts
 Chlorinated lime four parts
 Alum two parts
 Nitre one part

Mix. Said to be very efficient for the preservation of anatomical preparations.

Reboulet.

LOZENGES OF CHLORINATED LIME.

R. Chlorinated lime two drachms
 Sugar eight ounces
 Starch one ounce
 Tragacanth one drachm
 Cochineal three grains

Rub well together, and make lozenges of three grains each. One to be taken three or four times a-day, in cases of bad breath. *Deschamps.*

COLLUTORY OF CHLORINATED LIME.

R. Chlorinated lime fifteen to thirty grains

Mucilage of gum Arabic one fl. ounce
 Syrup of orange peel half fl. ounce

Mix. To be applied by means of a piece of sponge or camel's hair brush, to ulcers in the mouth. *Angelot.*

R. Chlorinated lime three drachms
 Distilled water
 Alcohol, each, two fl. ounces
 Oil of roses four drops

Dissolve, and filter. A teaspoonsful in a glass of water, to correct fetid breath.

Chevallier.

CHLORINATED LIME DENTIFRICE.

R. Chloride of lime four grains
 Powdered red coral two drachms

A toothbrush, slightly wetted, to be dipped in this powder, and rubbed on the teeth.

Magendie.

COMPOUND INJECTION OF CHLORINATED LIME.

R. Chloride of lime two drachms
 Decoction of rhatany thirteen fl. ounces
 Dissolve, and filter. As an injection in ozena, three or four times a-day.

Detmold.

OINTMENT OF CHLORINATED LIME.

R. Chlorinated lime one drachm
 Lard one ounce
 Rub together. In scrofulous swellings.

Cima.

R. Chlorinated lime half a drachm.
 Lard one ounce

Rub together. In goitre. *Werneck.*

R. Chlorinated lime
 Borate of soda, each, one drachm
 Lard one ounce

Rub together thoroughly. In chilblains. *Trusen.*

R. Chlorinated lime one drachm
 Powdered digitalis two drachms
 Vinegar two fl. scruples
 Lard one ounce

Rub together. In indolent glandular tumors. *Phœbus.*

LINIMENT OF CHLORINATED LIME.

R. Chlorinated lime half a drachm
 Rub in a glass mortar, adding gradually,
 Rose water one fl. ounce

and when quite clear

Oil of almonds one fl. ounce
 As an application in tinea capitis.

Trusen.

CALCII IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF CALCIUM.

R. Iodide of iron at will
Precipitate with an excess of slaked lime,
evaporate to dryness, dissolve in distilled
water, filter, evaporate, and crystallize.
Magendie.

PILLS OF IODIDE OF CALCIUM.

R. Iodide of calcium ten grains
Extract of savine twelve grains
Mix, and divide into four pills. One every
four hours. In amenorrhœa, with scrofula.
Brera.

R. Iodide of calcium ten grains
Extract of aconite six grains
Mix, and divide into six pills. One every
four hours. In chronic bronchitis and
tubercular phthisis. *Brera.*

CALCII SULPHURETUM.

SULPHURET OF CALCIUM.

R. Quicklime seven parts
Sulphur four parts
Pulverize, and heat for two hours in a
covered crucible. *Guibourt*

R. Quicklime two parts
Sulphur one part
Water five parts
Mix, and boil gently, evaporate to dryness,
stirring. *Cottureau.*

Stimulant, diaphoretic. Dose, five to ten
grains.

COMPOUND PILLS OF SULPHURET OF CALCIUM.

R. Sulphuret of calcium one drachm
Powdered cinnamon
Extract of monkshood, each, fifteen
grains
mallows sufficient
Mix, and make sixty pills. Dose, four,
three or four times a-day, in gout and
chronic rheumatism. *Phœbus.*

LINIMENT OF SULPHURET OF CALCIUM.

R. Sulphuret of calcium one ounce
Oil of juniper two drachms
Dippel's animal oil ten drops
Mix well. As an embrocation in gout.
Augustin.

CALCIUM OXIDI. CALX.

LIME.

R. Chalk one pound
Break into small pieces, and calcine in a
strong fire for an hour. *Lond. Ph.*

LIME WATER.

R. Lime four ounces
Distilled water one gallon
Slake the lime with a little of the water,
add the remainder, stir well, and let stand
for three hours. Keep in well-stopped
bottles. *U. S. P.*

COMPOUND LIME WATER.

R. Rasped guaiacum wood half an ounce
Contused liquorice root one ounce
sassafras bark half an ounce
coriander seeds three
drachms

lime water six pints
Macerate for two days in a closed vessel,
and filter. *Dub. Ph.*

LINIMENT OF LIME WATER AND OIL.

R. Linseed oil three fl. ounces
Lime water six fl. ounces
Make a liniment. As an application to
burns and scalds. *Ellis.*

LINIMENT OF LIME WATER AND ALCOHOL.

R. Alcohol two fl. ounces
Lime water half a pint
Mix. In same cases as the last. *Ellis.*

LINIMENT OF LIME WATER AND OPIUM.

R. Lime water
Linseed oil
Laudanum equal parts
Mix. In the same cases, and as an em-
brocation to allay pain. *Augustin.*

LINIMENT FOR SORE BREASTS.

R. Lime water
Almond oil, each, three drachms
Extract of opium one grain
Mix. The breasts are to be covered with
lint dipped in this mixture. *Niemann.*

LINIMENT OF LIME AND SULPHUR.

R. Lime
Sulphur, each, two ounces
Olive oil sufficient
Mix. As a friction in scabies. *Giannini.*

LIME WATER AND CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

R. Carbonate of potassa two drachms
Lime water two pints
Dissolve. As an antilithic; a wineglass-
ful every two hours, in same quantity of
new milk. *Ellis.*

LIME WATER AND MILK.

R. Lime water
New milk equal parts
Mix. As an antacid, and to remove sick-

ness of the stomach. Dose, one to two tablespoonfuls. *Ellis.*

ANTACID MIXTURE.

R. Lime water four ounces
Solution of potassa
Syrup of orange peel, each, one ounce
Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful in a cup of water. Found useful in dyspepsia and heartburn. *Cooley.*

LIME OINTMENT.

R. Lime one ounce
Linseed oil three ounces
Mucilage of quince seeds two ounces
Mix well. In burns and scalds. *Radius.*
R. Slaked lime one drachm
Carbonate of soda two drachms
Extract of opium ten grains
Lard two ounces

Rub well together. In obstinate cutaneous affections. *Bielt.*

R. Slaked lime
Laudanum, each, half a drachm
Cucumber ointment four drachms
Rub well together. As an application to hemorrhoidal tumors. *Gurbourt.*

R. Lime
Sulphur, each, two ounces
Muriate of soda one ounce
Lard one pound
Olive oil two pounds
Mix well. As a friction in itch. *Ferrara. Ph.*

CALCIS CARBONAS.

CARBONATE OF LIME.

PRECIPITATED CARBONATE OF LIME.

R. Water of chloride of calcium five parts
Carbonate of soda three parts
Dissolved in four times its weight of distilled water. Mix. Wash the precipitate three times, and dry. *Dub. Ph.*

PREPARED CHALK.

R. Chalk at will
Add a little water, and rub to fine powder. Throw into a vessel of water, and stir, pour off liquid, while yet turbid, into another vessel, and permit chalk to subside; pour off water, and dry the precipitate. *U. S. Ph.*

PREPARED OYSTER SHELL.

R. Oyster shell at will
Free it from extraneous matter, wash with boiling water, reduce to powder, and proceed as with chalk. *U. S. Ph.*

As an antacid in bowel affections. In doses

of from ten to forty, or more grains, often repeated.

AROMATIC POWDER OF CHALK.

R. Prepared oyster shell two drachms
Magnesia one drachm
Powdered cinnamon one scruple

Mix.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK.

R. Prepared chalk half a pound
Cinnamon four ounces
Tormentil
Gum Arabic, each, three ounces
Long pepper half an ounce

Beat separately into fine powder, and mix. *Lond. Ph.*

Stimulant, astringent, and antacid; useful in diarrhœa, with acidity, but without inflammation. Dose, ten to twenty grains.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK WITH OPIUM.

R. Compound powder of chalk six ounces and a-half
Powdered opium four scruples
Mix well. *Lond. Ph.*

In diarrhœa of adults, in doses of ten or twenty grains, after each evacuation.

DENTIFRICE POWDER WITH CARBONATE OF LIME.

R. Powdered cuttlefish bone
Peruvian bark
myrrh equal parts
Mix. *Pierquin.*

R. Powdered cuttlefish bone six ounces
red coral two ounces
dragon's blood
red saunders
orris root, each, one ounce and a-half
cinnamon
alum, each, half an ounce
Mix. *Par. Ph.*

LOZENGES OF CHALK.

R. Prepared chalk four ounces
Gum Arabic, powdered, one ounce
Nutmeg " one drachm
Sugar " six ounces
Rub together till mixed; mix with sufficient water to form mass; divide into lozenges of ten grains each. *U. S. Ph.*

As a mild antacid astringent, in diarrhœa.

DENTIFRICE ELECTUARY.

R. Powdered red coral four ounces
cuttlefish bone
cinnamon, each, one ounce
cochineal half an ounce
alum half a drachm

Mix. oil of cloves six drops
honey ten ounces
Taddei.

CHALK MIXTURE.

R. Prepared chalk half an ounce
Sugar
Powdered gum Arabic, each, two drachms

Cinnamon water
Water, each, four fl. ounces

Rub them together until thoroughly mixed
U. S. Ph.

A tablespoonful, as may be required.

R. Prepared chalk one drachm and a-half

White sugar
Gum Arabic, each, sufficient
Oil of cinnamon two drops
Tincture of opium forty to fifty drops
Distilled water four fl. ounces

Mix. A tablespoonful, every two hours, in diarrhoea and dysentery.
Ellis.

COMPOUND CHALK MIXTURE.

R. Chalk mixture five fl. ounces
Aromatic confection one drachm
Solution carbonate ammonia

one fl. drachm
Laudanum twenty minims

Mix. A tablespoonful, occasionally, in diarrhoea.
Ainslie.

CALCIS PHOSPHAS.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

R. Burnt bones, in powder one part
Diluted muriatic acid

Water, each, two parts

Digest together for twelve hours, and filter. Add water of caustic ammonia, sufficient to precipitate phosphate of lime.

Wash this, and dry.
Dub. Ph.

BURNT HARTSHORN.

R. Burn pieces of hartshorn in an open vessel till quite white, and prepare them as directed for chalk.
Lond. Ph.

Has been thought efficacious in mollities ossium and rachitis, but probably inert. Dose, twenty grains, or more.

DENTIFRICE POWDER OF PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

R. Phosphate of lime eighteen parts
White bole
Gum lac, each, twelve parts
Cinnamon one part
Myrrh two parts
Powder well, and mix.
Van Mons.

DENTIFRICE ELECTUARY OF PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

R. Powdered phosphate of lime two ounces and a-half
gum lac one ounce
cinnamon one drachm and a-half
cloves one scruple
Syrup of lemon sufficient
Make a soft electuary.
Van Mons.

CALENDULA.

MARYGOLD.

This is the official name of *Calendula officinalis*, a plant indigenous to Europe, and often cultivated in gardens in this country as a pot herb.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. necess. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ.
Linn. Sp. Pl. 1304. Lindley, Flor. Med. 466.

The parts used are the herb, flowers, and seed. Their smell is peculiar, and somewhat aromatic; the taste is feebly bitter, and a little acrid. It was formerly much used, but had fallen into disuse, when, of late years, it has again been brought forward as a remedy in cancerous affections.

EXTRACT OF MARYGOLD.

R. Marygold one part
Tepid water four parts
Macerate for twenty-four hours, boil for a quarter of an hour, express, boil residue with four parts of water, express, mix two decoctions, and evaporate to proper consistence.
Guibourt.

PILLS OF THE EXTRACT OF MARYGOLD.

R. Extract of marygold
cicuta
Sub carbonate of iron, each, two drachms
Powdered marygold one drachm and a-half
Mix well, and divide into pills of two grains each. Five or six are to be taken three times a-day in schirrhus and cancerous affections.
Rust.

LOTION OF EXTRACT OF MARYGOLD.

R. Extract of marygold
cicuta, each, three drachms
Cherry laurel water two ounces
Tincture of opium half an ounce
Mix. As a lotion to cancerous ulcerations.
Radius.

INFUSION OF MARYGOLD.

R. Marygold flowers three drachms
Boiling water sufficient
to obtain five ounces; infuse, and add to the strained liquid

Syrup of orange peel half an ounce
Dose, two spoonfuls, three times a-day.

Radiis.

OINTMENT OF MARYGOLD.

R. Marygold flowers three drachms
Water five fl. ounces
Boil to three ounces, strain, and add
Extract of marygold one drachm
Tar two ounces
Pyroligneous acid half an ounce
Gum Arabic sufficient
Mix. As an application to cancerous
ulcers.

Radiis.

CALOTROPIS.

MUDAR.

The *Calotropis gigantea* is a native of the East Indies, and is now naturalized in several of the West India Islands.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Asclepiadaceæ.

Brown, Tr. Wern. Soc. 1. 29. Griffith, Med. Bot. 456.

The part used is the bark of the root; this is of a whitish color, inodorous, but with a bitter, nauseous taste. It is purgative, alterative, and diaphoretic, and has been highly spoken of in the treatment of elephantiasis and lepra. Dose, three grains to thirty; in the latter dose it is emetic and purgative.

INFUSION OF MUDAR.

R. Mudar three drachms
Boiling water eight ounces
Infuse, and strain. As an alterative, one to two fl. drachms; emetic, two fl. ounces.

Cassanova.

PILLS OF MUDAR.

R. Powdered mudar one drachm
Honey sufficient
Beat into mass, and divide into pills of four grains. Two or three to be taken a-day as alterative in lepra, &c. *Cassanova.*

OIL OF MUDAR.

R. Powdered mudar one drachm
Olive oil seven ounces
Infuse for half an hour over a water-bath, and strain. As an application to leprous sores.

Cassanova.

CAMPHORA.

CAMPHOR.

A peculiar white, crystallizable, semi-transparent, volatile product of several plants, but that used in medicine is obtained from the *Camphora officinarum*, an evergreen tree, of considerable size, indigenous to China, and other Asiatic countries.

Sex. Syst. Enneand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Lauraceæ.

Nees, Laurin. 88. Griffith, Med. Bot. 553.

It has narcotic, diaphoretic, sedative properties, and is employed in a variety of diseases, and used externally, as an anodyne. The dose is from three to ten grains. Camphor can be powdered by trituration, with a few drops of alcohol.

CAMPHOR POWDER.

R. Camphor nine grains
Sugar one drachm
Mix, and divide into nine powders.

Augustin.

COMPOUND CAMPHOR POWDER

R. Powdered camphor
Myrrh, each, two drachms
Peruvian bark
Chamomile, each, half an ounce
Charcoal one ounce

Mix. Dose two scruples, or more, in gangrene. *Rust.*

R. Powdered camphor
Benzoic acid, each, six grains
Sugar one drachm

Mix, and divide into four powders. As an antispasmodic and sedative.

Saunders.

R. Powdered gum Arabic one ounce
orange peel
sugar, each, two drachms
camphor ten grains
opium five grains

Mix. A teaspoonful every hour.

Ammon.

Said to have been useful in cholera.

CAMPHOR PILLS.

R. Powdered camphor
Sugar
Starch
Crumb of bread, each, one scruple
Mix, and make twenty pills. *Augustin.*

COMPOUND CAMPHOR PILLS.

R. Powdered camphor twenty-four grains
musk eight grains
opium two grains
syrup sufficient

Beat into a mass, and divide into six pills. In hospital gangrene. *Dupuytren.*

PILLS OF CAMPHOR AND LACTUCARIUM.

R. Camphor
Lactucarium, each, fifty grains
Mix, and make twenty pills. Four to six daily, as anaphrodisiac. *Ricord.*

PILLS OF CAMPHOR AND MUSK.

R. Camphor one scruple
Musk ten grains

Gum ammoniac two scruples
Opium four grains
Mix, and divide into four grain pills.
Dose, four or five in a day, in nervous disorders. *Richard.*

CAMPHOR WATER.

R. Camphor two drachms
Alcohol forty minims
Carbonate of magnesia one drachm
Distilled water two pints
Rub the camphor with the alcohol, then with the magnesia, and afterwards, with the water gradually added, filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one or two tablespoonfuls, to be repeated as occasion may require.

CAMPHOR WATER AND LAUDANUM.

R. Camphor water four fl. ounces
Compound spirit of lavender two drachms
Tincture of opium forty to fifty drops
Mix. A tablespoonful, every two hours, in diarrhoea and dysentery. *Ellis.*

CAMPHOR WATER AND NITRIC ACID.

R. Camphor water four fl. ounces
Nitric acid four drops
Tincture of opium forty to fifty drops
Mix. In the same dose, and in the same complaints, as the last. *Ellis.*

R. Camphor water ten fl. drachms
Laudanum forty drops
Spirit of sulphuric ether one fl. drachm

Syrup of poppies one fl. drachm
Mix. To prevent a paroxysm of intermittent fever. To be given just before its accession. *Gregory.*

CAMPHOR WATER AND HOFFMANN'S ANODYNE.

R. Camphor water four fl. ounces
Hoffmann's anodyne two fl. drachms
Mix. A desertspoonful, every hour or two, in some demulcent drink. In nervous affections and sleeplessness in fevers. *Ellis.*

INFUSION OF CAMPHOR.

R. Camphor one ounce
Boiling water eight fl. ounces
Pour water on camphor, and let stand till cold, keep in well-stopped bottle. Dose, a tablespoonful, every hour or two, in nervous per vigilium and nervous irritability. *Ellis.*

CAMPHOR MIXTURE.

R. Powdered camphor one drachm
gum Arabic

white sugar, each,
one drachm and a-half

Tincture of opium forty drops
Mint water four fl. ounces

Mix. A tablespoonful every two hours, in low conditions of the system. *Ellis.*

R. Powdered camphor one scruple
gum Arabic one drachm
sugar sufficient

Cinnamon water one ounce

Mix. To relieve the pain in dysmenorrhoea. One-half to be given as soon as pain is felt, if not relieved in an hour or two, the remainder to be taken. *Dewees.*

R. Powdered camphor half a drachm
gum Arabic two drachms
sugar three drachms
vinegar half an ounce
water six ounces

Mix. As a stimulant. *Phœbus.*

EMULSION OF CAMPHOR.

R. Camphor one drachm
Olive oil, each, one drachm
Powdered gum Arabic half an ounce
Water four fl. ounces

Triturate the camphor and oil together, until uniformly mixed; add the gum, and then the water gradually, triturating till the emulsion is formed. *W. Procter.*

CAMPHOR AND MILK.

R. Camphor one drachm
Boiling milk four fl. ounces
Dissolve. To be used as the last. *Ellis.*

CAMPHOR WITH MYRRH.

R. Powdered camphor one drachm
myrrh half a drachm
sugar two drachms
water six fl. ounces

Mix. A tablespoonful every two hours. *Ellis.*

TINCTURE OF CAMPHOR.

R. Camphor four ounces
Alcohol two pints
Dissolve. *U. S. Ph.*

Chiefly used as an anodyne embrocation.

TINCTURE OF CAMPHOR AND SAFFRON.

R. Camphor one ounce
Saffron one scruple
Alcohol one pint

Macerate for a day, and filter. *Guibourt.*
As a lotion, or fomentation.

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF CAMPHOR.

R. Camphor one ounce
Sulphuric ether eight fl. ounces
Dissolve. *Swedjaur.*

Dose, twenty to thirty drops, in wine, as a stimulant and antispasmodic.

MIXTURE OF TINCTURE OF CAMPHOR.

R. Tincture of camphor
Goulard's extract equal parts
Mix. As a lotion, several times a-day, to parts disposed to ulcerate by constant decubitus. *Tott.*

MIXTURE OF CAMPHOR AND CHLOROFORM.

R. Camphor one drachm
Chloroform half fl. drachm
Mix, and add
Yolk of egg one
Triturate, and add gradually
Water six fl. ounces
As a stimulant. Dose, two fl. drachms to fl. half ounce. *Keating.*

MIXTURE OF CAMPHOR AND ETHER.

R. Camphor water one ounce
Sulphuric ether one scruple
Syrup one ounce
Hot water two pints
Mix. In spoonful doses in gout in the stomach. *Pierquin.*

R. Camphor one scruple
Sulphuric ether two drachms
Dissolve, and add
Laudanum twenty drops
Cinnamon water six ounces
Mix. A spoonful every three or four hours as a stimulant. *Augustin.*

CAMPHOR LINIMENT.

R. Camphor half an ounce
Olive oil two fl. ounces
Dissolve the camphor in the oil. *U. S. Ph.*
As an anodyne embrocation.

COMPOUND CAMPHOR LINIMENT.

R. Camphor two ounces and a-half
Solution of ammonia, seven fl. ounces and a-half
Spirit of lavender one pint
Mix solution of ammonia with the spirit; then, from a glass retort, by a slow fire, distil a pint; dissolve camphor in the distilled fluid. *Lond. Ph.*

A rubefacient and anodyne embrocation.

R. Camphor one drachm
Oil of chamomile
Wine of opium, each, two drachms
Oil of hyoscyamus one ounce
Mix. *Augustin.*

LINIMENT OF CAMPHOR AND VINEGAR.

R. Tincture of camphor three fl. ounces
Acetic acid one fl. drachm

Mix. As a lotion or embrocation. *Ellis.*

ETHEREAL CAMPHOR LINIMENT.

R. Soft soap
Alcohol, each, one ounce
Dissolve, and add
Camphor half an ounce
Dissolved in
Sulphuric ether one fl. ounce
As an embrocation. *Saunders.*

WARD'S ESSENCE FOR HEADACHE.

R. Camphor two ounces
Rectified spirit fourteen ounces
Water of ammonia two ounces
Oil of lavender half an ounce
Mix. As an application to the forehead, &c., in headache. *Redwood.*

CAMPHOR WATER MIXTURE.

R. Camphor water
Solution of acetate of ammonia, each, half fl. ounce
Antimonial wine
Tincture of opium, each, twenty drops
Mix. To be taken at bedtime, as a stimulating diaphoretic. *Ellis.*

CAMPHOR CLYSTER.

R. Camphor one drachm
Olive oil two ounces
Mix. An excellent enema in cases of ascarides, to be used for three or four successive nights. *Ellis.*
R. Common clyster two pints
Camphor two drachms
Yolk of egg one
Mix. A fourth part to be injected at a time, to be employed as occasion may require in low fevers. *Chaussier.*

CAMPHOR OINTMENT.

R. Lard
Suet
Oil of bayberries
Wax, each, half an ounce
Melt together, and add
Camphor one drachm
Said to be efficacious as an application to chilblains. *Radius.*
R. Fresh butter three drachms
Spermaceti two drachms
White wax three ounces
Melt together, and add
Powdered camphor
Oxide of zinc, each, three grains
To be applied in chronic inflammation of eyelids, to the affected parts, at night. *Maternite.*
R. Camphor one drachm
Basilicon ointment one ounce

Soap half an ounce
Powdered mustard one scruple
Mix. As an external application in lum-
bago. *Ferriar.*

CAMPHOR COLLYRIUM.

R. Camphor water six fl. ounces
Solution acetate of
ammonia two fl. ounces
Mix. A mild astringent, stimulant in in-
flammation of the eyes. *Ellis.*

LINIMENT OF CAMPHOR AND TURPEN-
TINE.

R. Oil of turpentine fifteen parts
Camphor one part
Mix. As a stimulating embrocation.
Beral.

NITRATE OF CAMPHOR.

R. Nitric acid at will
Camphor sufficient
to saturate. Decant. Ten drops every
two hours on sugar, or in syrup, in chronic
pleurisy. Also used as a friction in rheu-
matism and palsy. *Van Mons.*

CAMPHORATED COUGH MIXTURE.

R. Camphor half a scruple
Mucilage of gum Arabic three ounces
Syrup of mallows one ounce and a-half
Mix. A teaspoonful every two hours.
Saunders.

CANELLA.

CANELLA.

This is the bark of the *Canella alba*, a large
tree, native of Jamaica and other West India
islands.

Sex. Syst. Dodecand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Me-
liaceæ.

Swartz. Trans. Linn. Soc. 1. 96. Griffith, Med.
Bot. 181.

The part used is the bark, which is of a pale
orange-yellow colour, with an aromatic odor, and
warm, bitterish, pungent taste. It is principally
used as an adjuvant to other remedies. The dose,
as a stimulant, is from ten grains to a scruple.

CANNABIS.

HEMP.

The *Cannabis sativa* is an annual plant, a na-
tive of Asia, but generally cultivated in Europe
and the United States. The East Indian plant
is more powerful in its action on the system than
that growing in more temperate climates.

Sex. Syst. Diœc. pentand. *Nat. Syst.* Canna-
binaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1457. Griffith, Med. Bot. 572.

The parts used are the seeds, the leaves, and
the stems; the two latter are covered with a resin-

ous exudation, which is narcotic and intoxicating.
They have been recommended in a variety of
diseases of a formidable character.

EXTRACT OF HEMP.

R. Dried hemp tops at will
Boil in alcohol until all the resinous mat-
ter is dissolved; strain, and evaporate to
proper consistence. *O' Shaughnessy.*

Has been given with success in tetanus, hydro-
phobia, cholera, &c. Dose, ten grains. To be
increased as occasion may require.

TINCTURE OF HEMP.

R. Extract of hemp twenty-four grains
Diluted alcohol one fl. ounce
Dissolve. In tetanus, one drachm every
half hour, till some effect is produced. In
cholera, ten drops every half hour.
O' Shaughnessy.

EMULSION OF HEMP-SEED.

R. Hemp-seed bruised six drachms
Gum Arabic one drachm
Parsley water five fl. ounces
Rub together so as to form emulsion, strain,
and add

Syrup of balsam of Peru one ounce
A spoonful every hour in gonorrhœa.
Radius.

RESIN OF HEMP.

R. Dried hemp tops, bruised, at will
Macerate several times in warm water, and
then in a solution of carbonate of soda;
afterwards, wash well with water, pressing
after each operation. Dry, and digest in
rectified spirit, to which milk of lime, con-
taining an ounce of lime to each pound of
hemp tops, has been added. Filter, add a
slight excess of sulphuric acid; again filter,
distil off most of the spirit, add to the resi-
due three or four times its bulk of water,
evaporate the rest of the spirit, decant the
water, wash and dry. Dose, two-thirds of
a grain. *Smith.*

CANTHARIS.

SPANISH FLY.

The *Cantharis vesicatoria* is an insect inhabiting
those parts of Europe in which the vine grows
naturally. It has a fetid odor and an acrid
taste. The body is oblong, of a golden green
color. Spanish flies are stimulant, diuretic,
rubefacient, and vesicant. They are used inter-
nally in dropsies, and in various disorders of the
urinary organs; externally, to irritate or vesicate.
Several species are natives of the United States,
which are not inferior in their powers to the
foreign insect. Dose, one to two grains.

POWDER OF CANTHARIDES AND SAVINE.

R. Powdered cantharides two grains

savine one drachm
Mix, and divide into four powders. One
to be taken at night, as an emmenagogue,
watching its effects closely. *Ellis.*

POWDER OF CANTHARIDES AND CAMPHOR.

R. Powdered cantharides four grains
camphor eight grains
Sugar of milk three drachms
Mix, and divide into eight powders, one to
be given twice a-day as a diuretic.

Augustin.

R. Powdered cantharides eighteen grains
opium
camphor, each,

thirty-six grains

Mix, and form into thirty-six pills. One
to be taken at bedtime, in cases of im-
potency from general debility. *Ellis.*

EXTRACT OF CANTHARIDES.

R. Cantharides at will
Digest, in four or five times their weight of
alcohol; filter, repeat operation, unite the
two tinctures, and evaporate. *Soubéiran.*

PILLS OF CANTHARIDES AND IRON.

R. Powdered cantharides one scruple
Subcarbonate of iron two scruples
Extract of liquorice one drachm
Form a mass, and divide into pills of one
grain each. Dose, three or four, three times
a-day, gradually augmenting the dose. As
a diuretic. *Meissner.*

PILLS OF CANTHARIDES AND CAPSICUM.

R. Powdered cantharides five grains
capsicum eight grains
camphor one scruple
guaiacum one drachm

Tincture of colocynth sufficient

Form mass, and divide into eighty pills.
Dose, one, gradually increasing to four or
five, twice a-day, in paraplegia. *Sundelin.*

INFUSION OF CANTHARIDES.

R. Cantharides one scruple
Boiling water sufficient
to obtain three ounces of infusion, after
digesting for half an hour, and straining.

Soubéiran.

EMULSION OF CANTHARIDES.

R. Cantharides one scruple
Sweet almonds six drachms
Sugar one ounce
Beat together, and gradually rub up with
Lime water ten ounces
Strain. A spoonful every two or three
hours in neuralgia, and in catarrh of the
bladder. *Berends.*

R. Cantharides half a drachm
Sweet almonds one ounce
Sugar half an ounce

Beat together, and make an emulsion with
Hot water ten ounces

Strain. A spoonful, every two or three
hours, in hooping-cough. *Hufeland.*

VINEGAR OF CANTHARIDES.

R. Powdered cantharides two ounces
Acetic acid one pint
Macerate for eight days, express, and
filter. *Lond. Ph.*

As an epispastic, or as a rubefacient lotion.

TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES.

R. Cantharides, bruised, one ounce
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and
filter. *U. S. Ph.*

A very convenient mode of administering
cantharides. Dose, from twenty drops to a fluid
drachm. Also useful as a rubefacient.

CAMPHORATED TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES.

R. Tincture of cantharides half an ounce
Camphor three drachms
Alcohol two ounces
Mix. As a rubefacient. *Pierquin.*

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES.

R. Cantharides one drachm
Mustard
Black pepper
Camphor, each, half an ounce
Garlic one head
Vinegar six ounces
Alcohol twelve ounces
Macerate for some days, express, and filter.
Said to be very effectual as a rubefacient
lotion in rheumatism, &c. *Foy.*

R. Tincture of cantharides.
Extract of rosemary, each,
one drachm

Solution of carbonate
of potassa one drachm and a-half
Water four ounces

Mix. As a lotion to promote the growth
of hair, where it has been lost from an
eruption, or from fever. *Sachse.*

TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES AND GUAIA- CUM.

R. Powdered cantharides one drachm
guaiacum forty-five grains
Contused rhubarb one drachm and a-
half
shell lac half a drachm
Alcohol twelve fl. ounces
Digest, and strain. Dose, from thirty to

fifty drops, night and morning, in some demulcent. In gleet. *Ellis.*

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES.

R. Powdered cantharides one part
Acetic ether sixteen parts
Digest for eight days, express, and filter. *Foy.*

As a rubefacient and vesicant lotion; it is very energetic.

ETHEREAL EXTRACT OF CANTHARIDES.

R. Powdered cantharides at will
Sulphuric ether sufficient
Treat the powder with the ether in a displacement funnel, properly arranged, until exhausted, and distil off the ether. Flies yield 8 per cent. of this extract. It is employed for increasing the activity of blistering plasters, and for admixture with wax to make blistering tissue paper. *Soubéiran.*

CAMPHORATED ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES.

R. Powdered cantharides one part
Nitrate of camphor three parts
Alcohol fifty-six parts
Digest and express, and filter at the end of a few days. Advised in dropsy, in the dose of ten to twenty drops, in white wine. *Van Mons.*

OIL OF CANTHARIDES.

R. Cantharides one part
Olive oil eight parts
Digest for six hours on a water-bath, express, and filter. *Guibourt.*

An active vesicant.

R. Cantharides one part
Oil of rosemary eight parts
Digest for fifteen days, express, and filter. *Beral.*

More active than the preceding.

LINIMENT OF CANTHARIDES.

R. Powdered cantharides one ounce
Oil of turpentine half a pint
Digest for three hours over a water-bath, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

An active stimulant when applied to the skin; used with success in the low stages of typhus fevers. Requires caution in its use.

LINIMENT OF CANTHARIDES AND CAMPHOR.

R. Camphor three drachms
Dissolve in
Liniment of cantharides half fl. ounce
Add,
Strong mercurial ointment
Simple ointment, each, one ounce

Mix, and form liniment. In low stages of fever, where the object is to arouse the system, and to affect it with mercury; also as an application to tumors. *Ellis.*

DECOCTION OF CANTHARIDES IN TURPENTINE.

R. Cantharides in powder four ounces
Oil of turpentine twelve ounces
Mix in a flask, place this in a salt-bath, and heat for four hours; then dissolve with oil of turpentine until twelve fl. ounces are obtained. *Dr. Hartshorne.*

LINIMENT OF CANTHARIDES AND SOAP.

R. Tincture of cantharides half an ounce
Liquid ammonia an ounce and a half
Turpentine soap two ounces
Spirit of turpentine one ounce
of camphor eight ounces

Mix. A powerful rubefacient. *Niemann.*

R. Cantharides, in fine powder, one pound
Yellow wax
Resin

Lard, each, eight ounces
Melt the wax, resin, and lard, together, and add the cantharides, stirring constantly till cold. *U. S. Ph.*

The common blistering plaster.

CANTHARIDES OINTMENT.

R. Cantharides, in powder, two ounces
Distilled water half a pint
Resin cerate eight ounces
Boil down the cantharides in the water to one-half, strain, add cerate, and evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

As a stimulating dressing to blisters.

R. Spanish flies, in fine powder,
Olive oil, each, six ounces
Oil of turpentine three ounces
Yellow wax

Resin, each, four ounces
Mix the first three ingredients, place on a water-bath, and continue heat till the turpentine has nearly evaporated, stirring occasionally. Then add the wax and resin, previously melted together, and heat till well incorporated; remove from fire, and stir till cold. *W. Procter.*

R. Powdered Spanish flies four ounces
Boiling water twenty fl. ounces
Macerate for twelve hours, and evaporate by a gentle heat to the consistence of syrup; add
Yellow wax four ounces
Resin
Olive oil

Spirit of turpentine, each, one ounce
 Alcohol two ounces
 Incorporate well by stirring. Said to be active, to spread well, and not to deteriorate by keeping. *Martin.*

PLASTER WITH CANTHARIDES.

R. Purified Burgundy pitch
 elemi

Oil of Spanish flies, each, sixty parts
 Yellow wax
 Spanish flies
 Sulphuric ether, each, one hundred

and twenty-five parts

Powdered camphor twenty parts

Put the cantharides in a bottle, add the ether, cork, and let rest for eight days. Melt by a gentle heat the pitch, wax, elemi, and oil, add the Spanish flies, and keep in fusion for two hours, stirring occasionally; finally, mix the camphor.

Houdbine.

COMPOUND CANTHARIDES PLASTER.

R. Venice turpentine four ounces and
 a-half

Burgundy pitch
 Cantharides, each, three ounces
 White mustard seed
 Black pepper, each, two drachms
 Bees'-wax one ounce
 Verdigris half an ounce

Melt wax and Burgundy pitch; add turpentine, and, while hot, add other ingredients in fine powder. Stir till cold.

Ed. Ph.

A powerful and speedy vesicant.

CAMPHORATED CANTHARIDES PLASTER.

R. Plaster of melilot two ounces
 Melt, and add

Powdered cantharides six drachms
 Camphor half a drachm

As a vesicant. *Spielmann.*

ISSUE OINTMENT.

R. Powdered Spanish flies half an ounce
 Rose water two fl. ounces

Boil, and add

Tartar emetic fifteen grains
 Evaporate to one-half, strain, and add

Olive oil three ounces

White wax one ounce and a-half

Spermaceti one ounce

Boil till all moisture is evaporated. Used as a stimulating application to issues.

Physick.

CANTHARIDES POMATUM.

R. Powdered Spanish flies one drachm
 Alcohol one ounce

Macerate, and filter. Ten parts of this tincture are to be well incorporated with ninety parts of lard. Said to be very effectual in preventing the hair from falling off. *Dupuytren.*

ODONTALGIC PLASTER WITH CANTHARIDES.

R. Pitch

Resin, each, one ounce

Melt together, and add

Storax

Cantharides, each, two ounces

As an irritant plaster to the cheek in cases of toothache. *Van Mons.*

STIMULATING LINIMENT.

R. Tincture of cantharides one fl. drachm

Soap liniment six drachms

Mix. In indolent chilblains. *Wardrop.*

AROMATIC CANTHARIDES LINIMENT.

R. Tincture of cantharides

Oil of thyme

Solution of ammonia equal parts

Mix. A powerful rubefacient. *Augustin.*

BLISTERING COURT PLASTER.

R. Cantharides one drachm and a-half

Acetic ether two ounces

Infuse for eight days, decant, and add

Resin two drachms

Spread on court plaster. As a mild vesicant. *Cadet.*

SHAMPOO LIQUID.

R. Rum three quarts

Alcohol one pint

Water one pint

Tincture of cantharides half an ounce

Carbonate of ammonia half an ounce

Carbonate of potassa one ounce

Dissolve the carbonates in the water, and add the solution to the other ingredients mixed together, and shake up well. To remove dandruff from the hair, by moistening it with the mixture, rubbing, so as to form a lather, and then washing with cold water. *Morfit.*

CAPSICUM.

CAYENNE PEPPER.

Several species of capsicum are used under the above officinal, as *C. baccatum*, *C. frutescens*, &c., but that usually recognized is *Camuum*, a native of Asia, but now generally cultivated in Europe and America.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Solanaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 270. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 497.

Capsicum has a pungent smell, and a hot, bitterish, acrid taste. It is an active stimulant,

and rubefacient. Dose, five to ten grains in powder or pill.

CAYENNE PEPPER PILLS.

R. Powdered cayenne pepper one drachm
Crumb of bread
Distilled water, each, sufficient
Rub into mass, and form twelve pills.
One, three or four times a-day. In debility of the stomach, especially from intemperance. *Ellis.*

R. Powdered cayenne pepper one scruple
Extract of gentian one drachm
Powdered gentian sufficient
Form mass, and divide into sixty pills.
In chronic dyspepsia. *Radius.*

CAYENNE PEPPER LOZENGES.

R. Cayenne pepper three drachms
Ginger
Horseradish, each, two drachms
Sugar one ounce
Conserve of roses one drachm
Mix, and make thirty lozenges. One to be chewed occasionally in catarrhal deafness. *Fosbroke.*

INFUSION OF CAYENNE PEPPER.

R. Cayenne pepper three drachms
Boiling water half a pint
Infuse, and strain. Dose, half a fl. ounce.

CAYENNE PEPPER GARGLE.

R. Tincture of cayenne pepper half fl. ounce
Rose water eight fl. ounces

Mix.

R. Powdered cayenne pepper two tablespoonfuls
Common salt a teaspoonful
Boiling vinegar water, each, half a pint
Infuse for an hour, and strain. In bad cases of scarlatina. *Chapman.*

R. Powdered cayenne pepper half an ounce
Magnesia one drachm
Boiling water vinegar, each, eight ounces
Infuse, and strain. Used in same cases, and in same manner as above. *Headley.*

TINCTURE OF CAYENNE PEPPER.

R. Cayenne pepper one ounce
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

As a stimulant in low states of fever with gastric insensibility. Dose, one to two fl. drachms. Also used in a diluted state as gargle.

TINCTURE OF CAYENNE PEPPER AND CANTHARIDES.

R. Cayenne pepper one drachm
Cantharides ten drachms
Alcohol one pint
Digest for two days, and filter. Dose, ten drops. *Coxe.*

VINEGAR OF CAYENNE PEPPER.

R. Cayenne pepper one part
Vinegar six parts
Digest for some days, and filter. In doses of half a drachm to a drachm, in passive dropsies. *Beral.*

CAYENNE PEPPER CATAPLASM.

R. Powdered cayenne pepper one ounce
Ground mustard
Common soap, each, three ounces
Alcohol sufficient
Mix. An active rubefacient. *Ammon.*

LOTION OF CAYENNE PEPPER.

R. Tincture of cayenne pepper camphor, each, four ounces
Solution of ammonia two ounces
Mix. A very powerful rubefacient. *Ammon.*

CARBO ANIMALIS.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL.

This article is prepared by charring animal substances, usually bones. It requires purification for internal use.

PURIFIED ANIMAL CHARCOAL.

R. Animal charcoal one pound
Muriatic acid
Water, each, twelve fl. ounces
Mix the acid and water, and pour on charcoal; digest for two days, occasionally stirring. Decant, and wash the charcoal several times with water and dry it. *U. S. Ph.*

Weise advises it made thus,

R. Lean of beef or mutton two parts
Broken bones one part
Char by a moderate fire in a coffee-roaster, let cool and pulverize.

Has been given with advantage in scrofulous diseases, chronic glandular swellings, &c., in doses of ten to twenty grains.

POWDER OF ANIMAL CHARCOAL.

R. Animal charcoal four grains
Sugar one drachm
Mix. To be taken morning and evening, in scrofula. *Weise.*

R. Animal charcoal six grains
Burnt sponge twelve grains

Powdered liquorice root half a drachm
Mix, and form six powders, one to be taken
morning and night, in scirrhus goitre.

Riecke.

R. Animal charcoal four grains
Powdered liquorice root four scruples
Mix, and divide into eight powders, one to
be taken morning and evening, dry; a little
water drank afterwards. After the eight
powders are taken, increase the dose, by
half a grain at a time, to four grains. In
scirrhus tumors, in mammæ. A spare
diet to be observed.

Weise.

R. Animal charcoal one scruple
Subcarbonate of iron
Sugar, each, two scruples
Mix, and divide into ten powders. One
three or four times a-day in incipient hy-
pertrophy of the womb or ovaries.

Clarus.

OINTMENT OF ANIMAL CHARCOAL.

R. Animal charcoal one part
Lard two parts
Rub together.

Giordano.

R. Animal charcoal half an ounce
Ointment of mallows six drachms
Mix. As a friction to glandular engorge-
ments.

Radius.

CARBO LIGNI.

CHARCOAL

Is employed in medicine as an antiseptic and
absorbent, and has been found useful in dyspepsia,
&c. It also enters into the composition of poul-
tices, &c.

CHARCOAL DENTIFRICE POWDER.

R. Powdered charcoal four parts
Peruvian bark two parts
myrrh one part
Mix.

Phœbus.

R. Powdered charcoal three drachms
Peruvian bark two drachms
calamus one drachm
myrrh half a drachm

Oil of cloves three drops

Mix.

Sartori.

R. Powdered charcoal
red saunders
orange peel
Peruvian bark
cremor tartar, each,

one drachm

Oil of bergamot

twenty drops

Mix.

Schubarth.

POWDER OF CHARCOAL AND QUASSIA.

R. Powdered charcoal six drachms

quassia

Magnesia, each, one drachm

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful, two or three
times a-day, in pyrosis.

Heim.

CHARCOAL LOZENGES.

R. Powdered charcoal
sugar, each, one ounce
chocolate three ounces
Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient
Beat together, and form lozenges of eigh-
teen grains. For fetid breath.

Chevallier.

CHARCOAL ELECTUARY.

R. Powdered charcoal
Carbonate of soda, each, one drachm
Electuary of senna two ounces
Mix. Two or three teaspoonfuls a-day in
obstinate constipation.

Radius.

R. Powdered charcoal
orris root
Peruvian bark, each,
one scruple
Tincture of myrrh half a drachm
Clarified honey sufficient
Mix. Used as a dentifrice.

Radius.

OINTMENT OF CHARCOAL.

R. Powdered charcoal
Storax ointment, each, one ounce
Camphor
Myrrh, each, two drachms
Spirit of turpentine sufficient
Rub well together. As a dressing to
fetid ulcers.

Rust.

CHARCOAL CATAPLASM.

R. Freshly prepared charcoal sufficient
Mix with
Simple cataplasm in a tepid state.

Dub. Ph.

As an application to foul and gangrenous
ulcers.

R. Powdered charcoal half an ounce
Cataplasm of chamomile five pounds
Mix. As above.

Brera.

CHARCOAL SUPPOSITORY.

R. Cork charcoal
Wax, each, one part
Fresh butter two parts
Mix. As a suppository in hemorrhoids.

Cadet.

CARBO MINERALIS.

MINERAL COAL.

ANTHRACOKALI.

R. Carbonate of potassa six ounces
Lime three and a-half ounces

Water four pints
 Proceed as in making liquor potassa, and concentrate the clear solution, by boiling in an iron pot, till an oily looking liquid remains, then stir in five ounces of finely powdered mineral coal; remove from the fire, and continue stirring till the whole is reduced to an uniform powder, which is to be immediately put in small, well-stopped bottles. *Polya.*

Much recommended in cutaneous diseases, scrofula, chronic rheumatism, &c. Dose, two grains, twice or thrice a-day.

POWDER OF ANTHRACOKALI.

R. Anthracokali two grains
 Powdered liquorice five grains
 Mix. Two to four times a-day. *Polya.*

COMPOUND POWDER OF ANTHRACOKALI.

R. Anthracokali two grains
 Washed sulphur three to five grains
 Powdered liquorice two to three grains
 Mix. In psora, &c. *Polya.*

R. Anthracokali two grains
 Calomel sixth of a grain
 Powdered liquorice three grains
 Mix. In syphilitic eruptions. *Polya.*

R. Anthracokali
 Golden sulphuret of antimony half a grain
 Powdered liquorice three grains
 Mix. *Polya.*

SULPHURETTED ANTHRACOKALI.

R. Prepared like the simple anthracokali, adding four drachms of sulphur to the coal, and dissolving, &c., as above. The dose and uses are the same. *Polya.*

CARBONIS IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF CARBON.

R. Tincture of iodine two fl. ounces
 Solution of potassa sufficient
 Add the solution of potassa to the tincture, till the latter loses its color, then add Distilled water sufficient to precipitate the iodide, separate and dry by a gentle heat.

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF CARBON.

R. Iodide of carbon half a drachm
 Simple ointment six drachms
 Rub together. As an application to enlarged glands, and obstinate cutaneous affections. *Litchfield.*

CARDAMINE.

CUCKOO FLOWER.

This is the *Cardamine Pratensis*, a small herbaceous plant, a native of Europe, and also found in the more northern parts of America.

Sex. Syst. Tetrad. siliquos. *Nat. Syst.* Brassicaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 915. Baker, Med. Trans. 1. 442.

The part employed is the flowers, which are said to be diuretic and antispasmodic. It is not used in this country, and appears to be little deserving of notice.

CARDAMOMUM.

CARDAMOM.

Under the name of Cardamom a variety of aromatic capsules have been used in medicine, all possessing the same properties and somewhat the same appearance. That recognized by the U. S. Pharm. is the product of the *Elletaria Cardamomum*, a native of Malabar.

Sex. Syst. Monand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Zingiberaceæ.

Maton. Trans. Linn. Soc. x. 254. Griffith, Med. Bot. 633.

The part used is the seeds; these are angular, somewhat rough, of a reddish or brownish colour, with an agreeable fragrant odour, and a warm, aromatic taste. They are seldom used alone, being chiefly employed in compound preparations.

AROMATIC POWDER.

R. Ginger
 Cinnamon, each, two ounces
 Cardamom seeds
 Nutmeg, grated, each, one ounce
 Mix, and rub together into fine powder. *U. S. Ph.*

Stimulant and carminative. Dose, ten to thirty grains, in dyspepsia with flatulence.

AROMATIC CONFECTION.

R. Aromatic powder five ounces and a-half
 Powdered saffron half an ounce
 Syrup of orange peel six ounces
 Clarified honey two ounces
 Rub together, and beat into a mass. *U. S. Pharm.*

Used as a stimulant to the stomach, in doses of ten to sixty grains.

TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

R. Cardamom, bruised, four ounces
 Diluted alcohol two pints
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

A pleasant aromatic stimulant. Dose, one to two fl. drachms.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

R. Powdered cardamom
caraway, each, two drachms
and a-half
cochineal one drachm
cinnamon five drachms
Raisins five ounces
Proof spirit two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and
filter. *Lond. Ph.*

An agreeable aromatic and carminative, in the
dose of one or two fl. drachms.

SYRUP OF CARDAMOM.

R. Cardamom water one part
Sugar two parts
Dissolve, and boil to proper consistence.
Taddei.

ETHEREAL EXTRACT OF CARDAMOM.

R. Cardamom in powder at will
Sulphuric ether sufficient
Treat, till twice the weight of the seed
is obtained. Evaporate spontaneously un-
til deprived of ether. This extract is fluid,
and consists of volatile and fixed oil. It
may be used for aromatizing powders, or
as an addition to pills. *W. Procter.*

CAROTA.

CARROT.

The seeds and root of the common carrot,
Daucus carota, a native of Europe, but now ex-
tensively naturalized in the United States, and
generally cultivated as an esculent in both coun-
tries.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Apiaceæ.
Linn. Sp. Pl. 348. Griffith, Med. Bot. 337.

The parts used are the seeds and root; the
former are aromatic, and have a pungent, bitter-
ish taste; the root of the wild carrot has a strong
smell, and an acrid, disagreeable taste; both
these are similar in their remedial effects, being
aromatic and diuretic. The root of the cultivated
variety is milder, and is not used internally, but
has much reputation as an external application to
foul ulcers, &c.

INFUSION OF CARROT SEEDS.

R. Carrot seed half an ounce—one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse. To be taken during the day as a
diuretic, in dropsy and nephritic complaints.

CATAPLASM OF CARROT ROOT.

R. Root of garden carrot at will
Scrape down to a pulp. As an application
to foul and cancerous ulcers. *Wood.*

R. Root of garden carrot at will
Boil till soft, and mash. *Dub. Ph.*

This acts merely as an emollient, and is not
possessed of any virtues beyond those of the
common poultice.

EXTRACT OF CARROT ROOT.

R. Clarified juice of carrot root at will
Evaporate on a water-bath to the consist-
ence of honey. *Swediaur.*

As an application to ulcerated cancers.

CARROT OINTMENT.

R. Carrot root, grated, one pound
Lard twenty ounces
Yellow wax two ounces
Heat them together till the water of vege-
tation is driven off, and the fat has acquired
a yellow color; then strain for use.
W. Procter.

CARTHAMUS.

SAFFLOWER.

This is the florets of *Carthamus tinctorius*, a
native of the Levant and Egypt, but cultivated
in other parts of Europe and in the United
States.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. æqual. *Nat. Syst.* Aster-
aceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1162. Griffith, Med. Bot. 410.

The seeds were formerly much used in medi-
cine, but are at present seldom resorted to. The
florets are somewhat stimulant, and, in warm
infusion, diaphoretic, and are used as a substitute
for saffron.

INFUSION OF SAFFLOWER.

R. Safflower two drachms
Boiling water one pint
Infuse, and strain.

Used in domestic practice in the exanthemata,
to bring out the eruption.

CARUM.

CARAWAY.

Caraway seeds are the product of *Carum carui*,
an umbelliferous plant, a native of Europe, and
cultivated both there and in this country.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Apiaceæ.
Linn. Sp. Pl. 378. Griffith, Med. Bot. 318.

The seeds, the only part used, are of a brown-
ish color, with a fragrant but peculiar odor, and
an aromatic, warm taste. They are a pleasant
aromatic and carminative. Dose, in powder,
from a scruple to a drachm.

CARAWAY WATER.

R. Caraway seeds,
bruised, one pound and a-half
Proof spirits seven fl. ounces
Water two gallons
Mix. Distil a gallon. *Lond. Ph.*

INFUSION OF CARAWAY.

R. Caraway seeds two drachms
Boiling water one pint
Infuse, and strain. *Wood.*

In flatulent colic of infants.

SPIRIT OF CARAWAY.

- ℞. Bruised caraway twenty-two ounces
 Proof spirit one gallon
 Water two pints
 Mix, and distil one gallon. *Lond. Ph.*
 As a carminative. In doses of one to two drachms.

OIL OF CARAWAY.

- ℞. Caraway seeds at will
 Water sufficient
 Macerate for some time, distil, and separate the oil. *Van. Mons.*

EMBROCATION OF CARAWAY.

- ℞. Oil of caraway
 peppermint, each, one scruple
 olives one ounce
 Wine of opium half a fl. drachm
 Mix. As an embrocation on the abdomen of infants in colic *Radius.*

CARYOPHYLLUS.

CLOVES.

Cloves are the unexpanded flowers of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, a small tree, a native of the Molucca islands, and also cultivated in many other parts of the East Indies.

Ser. Syst. Icosand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Myr-aceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 735. Griffith, Med. Bot. 298.

Cloves are somewhat nail shaped, of a brown color, with a strong fragrant smell, and a permanent, pungent, aromatic taste. They are highly stimulating, and are given as a carminative, and excitant of the gastric functions, in the dose of five to ten grains, but are more used as an adjunct to various officinal compounds.

INFUSION OF CLOVES.

- ℞. Bruised cloves two drachms
 Boiling water one pint
 Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*
 Dose, from one to two fl. ounces.

CLOVE WATER.

- ℞. Bruised cloves one part
 Water eight parts
 Digest for twelve hours, and distil twelve parts. As a stimulant and carminative. *Cottureau.*

SPIRIT OF CLOVES.

- ℞. Bruised cloves one part
 Alcohol eight parts
 Macerate for some days, and distil eight parts. *Guibourt.*

TINCTURE OF CLOVES.

- ℞. Bruised cloves one part
 Alcohol eight parts

Treat with one-half the alcohol at a time, and filter. *Beral.*

WINE OF CLOVES.

- ℞. Bruised cloves
 mace, each, one drachm
 Red wine one pint
 Boil, and strain. As a fomentation. *Saunders.*

OIL OF CLOVES.

- ℞. Bruised cloves at will
 Water sufficient
 Macerate for some time, distil, return the product, and redistil several times, separate the oil, which sinks to the bottom. *Van Mons.*

Dose, two to six drops.

AROMATIC BALSAM OF CLOVES.

- ℞. Oil of cloves
 nutmeg, each, one scruple
 Spirit of juniper berries two ounces
 Mix. As a stimulating friction. *Bories.*

ODONTALGIC MIXTURE.

- ℞. Oil of cloves twelve drops
 Tincture of pimpinella
 Sulphuric ether, each, two drachms
 Aromatic tincture one drachm
 Mix. To be applied to the carious tooth. *Augustin.*

CLOVE PLASTER.

- ℞. Yellow wax twenty-two parts
 Suet twenty-four parts
 Melt, and add
 Powdered olibanum sixteen parts
 cloves eight parts
 Oil of nutmegs six parts
 peppermint one part
 Mix. *Van Mons.*

As an application to the stomach, or over a pained part.

CLOVE CATAPLASM.

- ℞. Rye flour six or eight spoonfuls
 Red wine sufficient
 to make a cataplasm, add
 Powdered cloves
 Rasped nutmeg, each, a teaspoonful
 Mix well. As an application to the stomach, to check nausea or pain. *Radius.*

CLOVE BAG.

- ℞. Powdered cloves two drachms
 marjoram half an ounce
 rosemary one ounce
 Mix, and quilt between folds of linen, dip in Cologne water, and apply to the pit of the stomach, to check nausea. *Phæbus.*

CASCARILLA.

CASCARILLA.

This is the bark of *Croton eleutheria*, a shrub found in several of the West India islands, and also, perhaps, derived from other species.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. monadelph. *Nat. Syst.* Euphorbiaceæ.

Swartz. H. Ind. Oc. 11. 1183. Griffith, Med.
Bot. 596.

In rolled fragments, whitish externally, and of a chocolate color within, of an aromatic odor, and a spicy, bitter taste. It is an aromatic tonic, and is useful in debilitated conditions of the stomach and bowels. Dose, in powder, from a scruple to half a drachm.

COMPOUND CASCARILLA POWDER.

R. Powdered cascarilla ten grains
 opium
 ipecacuanha, each, one grain

Mix. To be taken every five hours in obstinate diarrhœa. *Radius.*

R. Powdered cascarilla	one drachm
hartshorn	
cuttlefish bone, each,	four
	drachms
amber	two drachms

Mix. One drachm to be taken in a glass of sugar and water, at bedtime, against nocturnal pollutions. *Pierquin.*

INFUSION OF CASCARILLA.

R. Bruised cascarilla one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel,
and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, two fl. ounces.

ALKALINE INFUSION OF CASCARILLA.

R. Bruised cascarilla three ounces
 Carbonate of potassa two drachms
 Boiling water sixteen fl. ounces
 Macerate for two hours, and filter. Dose,
 a spoonful, two or three times a-day, as an
 antacid and tonic. *Palat. Ph.*

EXTRACT OF CASCARILLA.

R. Bruised cascarilla one part
Alcohol five parts
Treat the cascarilla several times with the
alcohol, distil, and evaporate the residue.
Dose, from ten grains to a drachm.

MIXTURE OF EXTRACT OF CASCARILLA.

R. Extract of cascarilla	one drachm
White sugar	six drachms
Oil of chamomile	twenty drops
Tragacanth	half a drachm
Wine of opium	twenty-five drops
Cinnamon water	two fl. ounces
Peppermint water	four fl. ounces

Mix. A spoonful every hour in dysentery.
Augustin.

TINCTURE OF CASCARILLA.

R. Powdered cascarilla five ounces
 Proof spirit two pints
 Macerate fourteen days, and filter.

COMPOUND WINE OF CASCARILLA.

R. Powdered cascarilla
 one ounce and a-half
 Contused orange peel one ounce
 cinnamon two drachms
 White wine twenty-seven fl. ounces
 Digest for twenty-four hours, and filter.
 As a stomachic and tonic, in doses of two
 ounces, four times a-day. *Phœbus.*

CASSIA.

PURGING CASSIA.

Cassia is the fruit or pod of the *Cassia fistula*, a large tree, a native of Egypt and many parts of Asia, and cultivated in most tropical regions.

Sex. Syst. Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ.
Linn. Sp. Pl. 540. Griffith, Med. Bot. 253.

The pods are about a foot in length, cylindrical, of a dark brown color, with two longitudinal furrows on one side, and one on the other. They are internally divided into numerous cells, each containing one seed enveloped in a soft pulp. This latter, which is the part used, has a faint nauseous smell, and a sweet, mucilaginous taste. It is laxative, in doses of one or two drachms, and purgative in those of one or two ounces.

PULP OF PURGING CASSIA.

R. Purging cassia, bruised, sufficient
Pour boiling water on it to soften the pulp,
strain, and evaporate to proper consistence.
U. S. Pharm.

CONFECTION OF CASSIA.

R. Cassia pulp	half a pound
Manna	two ounces
Tamarind pulp	one ounce
Syrup of roses	eight fl. ounces
Mix well, and evaporate to proper consistency.	
	<i> Lond. Ph.</i>

Slightly laxative.

MIXTURE OF CASSIA PULP.

R. Pulp of cassia one ounce
 Infusion of rhubarb a drachm and a-half
 Syrup of roses
 Manna, each, one ounce
 Mix well. A mild laxative. *Pierquin.*

CASSIA MARILANDICA.

AMERICAN SENNA.

This species is an indigenous perennial plant,

with showy, bright yellow flowers, growing in moist places and on the banks of streams.

Sex. Syst. Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ.
Linn. Sp. Pl. 541. Griffith, Med. Bot. 260.

The leaves, which are the officinal portions, are usually exposed for sale in small packages, like the other herbs put up by the Shakers. They have a faint, unpleasant odor, and a nauseous taste like senna, of which they possess all the qualities, but are not quite as active.

INFUSION OF AMERICAN SENNA.

R. American senna one ounce and a-half
Coriander seed, bruised, one drachm
Boiling water one pint
Macerate in a covered vessel one hour, and strain. *Martin.*

CASTOREUM.

CASTOR.

Castor is a peculiar substance obtained from membranous follicles in the *Castor fiber*, situated between the organs of generation and the anus. It is in the form of solid, unctuous masses, contained in small, wrinkled, brownish sacs. It has a strong, unpleasant smell, and a bitter, acrid taste. It is stimulant and antispasmodic, and has been much praised in the neuroses. In this country it is not much used. Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CASTOR.

R. Castor twelve grains
Powdered cascarilla one scruple
Magnesia a scruple and a-half
Mix, and divide into three powders. *Saunders.*

R. Castor
Powdered valerian
Sugar, each, ten grains
Mix, and divide into three doses. *Phæbus.*
As antispasmodics.

BOLUS OF CASTOREUM.

R. Assafetida
Valerian
Castor
Amber, each, half an ounce
Camphor one scruple
Syrup sufficient
Mix, and form boluses of ten grains each.
Said to be efficacious in hysteria, neuralgia, and vertigo. *Foy.*

CASTOREUM PILLS.

R. Assafetida one drachm
Galbanum
Myrrh, each, half a drachm
Castoreum fifteen grains
Tincture of valerian sufficient
Beat together, and divide into seventy-two pills. Dose, three to eight, three times a day, in hysteria. *Phæbus.*

PILLS OF CASTOR AND SUCCINIC ACID.

R. Castor one drachm
Succinic acid half a drachm
Extract of gentian sufficient
Beat together, and form twenty-four pills.
Three, morning and night, in hysteria. *Ellis.*

TINCTURE OF CASTOR.

R. Bruised castor two ounces
Alcohol two pints
Digest for seven days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose from thirty drops to two fl. drachms.

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF CASTOR.

R. Bruised castor two ounces
saffron one ounce
Spirit of sulphuric ether twelve ounces
Digest for twenty four hours, and filter.
As an antispasmodic. In dose of thirty drops. *Spielmann.*

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF CASTOR.

R. Bruised castor two ounces and a-half
Contused assafetida two drachms
Spirit of ammonia two pints
Digest for seven days, in a closed vessel, express, strain, and filter. *Ed. Ph.*

A powerful stimulant, and antispasmodic, in cases of spasm of the stomach, hysteria, &c.
Dose, thirty drops to two fl. drachms.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CASTOR.

R. Assafetida two drachms
Opium half a drachm
Oil of amber one drachm
Castor half an ounce
Alcohol four ounces
Digest for four days, express, and filter.
Dose, thirty to forty drops in wine, in hysteria. *Ferrara. Ph.*

COMPOUND PLASTER OF CASTOR.

R. Wax plaster sixteen ounces
Soap four ounces
Melt together, and add, on cooling,
Camphor one ounce
Castor half an ounce
Incorporate well. Highly praised in headache, rheumatism, toothache, &c. *Giordano.*

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF CASTOR.

R. Castor half an ounce
Assafetida two drachms
Oil of amber one drachm
savine
rue, each, half a drachm
Alcohol ten ounces
Digest, distil, and add
Empyreumat. carb. of ammonia two ounces

Camphor one drachm
Distil again. Dose, twenty to forty drops.
Cottereau.

CATALPA.

CATALPA.

The *Catalpa cordifolia* is a beautiful native tree, principally found in the southern and south-western States.

Sex. Syst. Diand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Bignoniaceæ.

Elliot. Bot. i. 24. Lindley, Flor. Med. 499.

The bark is said to be vermifuge, but the part used in medicine is principally the pods. These have been found efficacious in asthma.

DECOCTION OF CATALPA PODS.

R. Catalpa pods half an ounce
Water sufficient

to obtain eight ounces of decoction; add
Oxymel of squills half an ounce

R. Catalpa pods half an ounce
Seneka two drachms

Water sufficient
to obtain eight ounces of decoction; add

Oxymel of squills one ounce
In spoonful doses, in chronic, nervous asthma. *Brera.*

R. Catalpa pods three or four
Water twelve fl. ounces

Boil down to six ounces; to be given in two doses, morning and night.

Antomachi.

CATARIA.

CATNEP.

This is the leaves, or whole herb of *Nepeta Cataria*, a perennial herbaceous plant, a native of Europe, and naturalized in the United States.

Sex. Syst. Didynam. gymnos. *Nat. Syst.* Lamiales.

Linn Sp. Pl. 797. Griffith, Med. Bot. 512.

It has a peculiar, somewhat unpleasant odor, and a bitterish, aromatic taste. It is stimulant, carminative, &c., and is used in the flatulent colic of infants, and as an emmenagogue, &c.

INFUSION OF CATNEP.

R. Catnep two drachms
Boiling water. eight ounces

Infuse in a covered vessel. Dose, a teaspoonful occasionally, whilst hot, for an infant in flatulent colic; to be taken freely, as a diaphoretic, or emmenagogue.

CATECHU.

CATECHU.

Catechu is an extract procured from the wood of *Acacia catechu*, and also from other trees.

The *Acacia catechu* is a native of the East Indies, and is now cultivated in some of the West India islands.

Sex. Syst. Polygam. monœc. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ. Linn. Sp. Pl. 409. Griffith, Med. Bot. 268.

Catechu comes in masses of various forms, of a rusty brown color externally, but paler within. It is inodorous, but has a bitter and astringent taste, followed by a sensation of sweetness. It principally consists of tannin and extractive. It is tonic and astringent, and is used in cases where astringents are required. The dose is from ten grains to half a drachm, repeated as required.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CATECHU.

R. Powdered catechu fifteen grains
salts two grains

Mix, and make powder; to be taken after each liquid stool, in diarrhoea from a weakened condition of the bowels.

A. T. Thomson.

R. Powdered catechu
cascarilla
gum Arabic

Aromatic powder equal parts
Mix. Dose, a scruple every two hours, in chronic diarrhoea. *Augustin.*

BOLUS OF CATECHU.

R. Powdered catechu twenty-four grains
Extract of opium two grains
Conserve of roses sufficient

Mix, and form two boluses, one to be taken morning and evening, in chronic diarrhoea.

Foy.

PILLS OF ALUM AND CATECHU.

R. Alum six grains
Extract of opium
Catechu each one grain

Mix, and divide into six pills, one to be given every two to four hours. In passive hemorrhage and atonic mucous discharges.

Ellis.

COMPOUND CATECHU BOLUS.

R. Powdered catechu one scruple
Confection of opium twelve grains
Aromatic confection sufficient

Make a bolus, to be taken twice a-day, in inordinate flow of the menses.

Babington.

R. Powdered catechu twelve parts
alum six parts
opium two parts

Syrup of red roses sufficient
Form a mass, and divide into pills of six grains each. One or two a-day, in the decline of gonorrhœa. *Foy.*

PILLS OF CATECHU AND LIQUORICE.

R Catechu half a drachm

CEANOTHUS.

NEW JERSEY TEA.

Several species of *Ceanothus* have medical properties, but the only one in use in this country, is the *C. Americanus*, a suffruticose plant, found in most parts of the United States.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Rhamnaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 284. Griffith, Med. Bot. 218.

The leaves and root are bitter and astringent, but the root is the most active. They have been used in a variety of cases, to which astringents are applicable.

DECOCTION OF NEW JERSEY TEA.

R. New Jersey tea root two drachms
Water one pint

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain. Said by Ferrein to be efficacious in gonorrhœa, and syphilis; and by Dr. Hubbard, in dysentery, and also as a gargle in aphthous sore mouth, and in ulcerations of the fauces.

CENTAUREA BENEDICTA.

BLESSED THISTLE.

An annual plant, native of the south of Europe, and become naturalized in some parts of the United States.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. frust. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ.

Linn. Spl. Pl. 1294. Griffith, Med. Bot. (*Cnicus*.) 409.

The whole herb is used; it has a faint nauseous odor, and a very bitter taste. It is used as a tonic, diaphoretic, or emetic. Dose of powder, as tonic, a scruple to a drachm.

INFUSION OF BLESSED THISTLE.

R. Blessed thistle three drachms
Boiling water one quart
Infuse for half an hour, and strain. As a diaphoretic. *Fr. Cod.*

R. Blessed thistle half an ounce
Cold water one pint
Infuse, and strain. As a tonic, in the dose of two fl. ounces. *Wood.*

WINE OF BLESSED THISTLE.

R. Blessed thistle one ounce and a-half
Columbo three drachms
Cinnamon two drachms
Wine two pints

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and strain. Dose, one to four spoonfuls in the morning, as a stomachic. *Wirttemberg Ph.*

CENTAURIUM.

CENTAURY.

The herbs or flowering heads of *Erythræa centaurium*, a small annual plant, indigenous to many parts of Europe.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Gentianaceæ.

Linn. (*Chironia*.) Sp. Pl. 332. Griffith, Med. Bot. 459.

This plant is very bitter, and is analogous in its properties to gentian. In this country, its use has been superseded by the American centaury or sabbatia. Dose of the powder, from thirty grains to a drachm.

PORTLAND POWDER.

R. Centaury
Germander
Gentian
Round aristolochia
Teucrium equal parts
Powder, and mix. Once highly celebrated in the cure of gout.

EXTRACT OF CENTAURY.

R. Centaury one part
Hot water eight parts
Macerate in one-half the water, express, and strain; repeat the process with the remainder of the water, unite the liquids, and evaporate. *Guibourt.*

PILLS OF EXTRACT OF CENTAURY.

R. Extract of centaury one drachm
Myrrh two drachms
Balsam of Peru one scruple
Mix, and form into pills of three grains. Four, three times a-day, as a tonic and stomachic. *St. Marie.*

COMPOUND WINE OF CENTAURY.

R. Centaury
Apocynum
Madder, each, one ounce
White wine
Water, each, a pint and a-half
Boil down to two-thirds, and add to the strained liquid
Syrup of orange peel two ounces
A cupful, morning and evening, in jaundice. *Beral.*

MIXTURE OF EXTRACT OF CENTAURY.

R. Extract of centaury one drachm
Bitter almonds two drachms
Chamomile water two ounces
Rub well together, and strain. As a febrifuge. *Foy.*

CETACEUM.

SPERMACETI.

A peculiar concrete substance, obtained from the head of *Physeter macrocephalus*, or spermaceti whale. It is white, semi-transparent, friable, soft, somewhat oily to the touch, insipid, but with a faint odor. It has been used as a demulcent, and also enters into the composition of several ointments and cerates.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SPERMACETI.

- ℞. Spermaceti two drachms
 Nitrate of potassa one drachm
 Orris root
 Sugar, each, one ounce
 Powder well, and mix. A teaspoonful,
 three or four times a-day, in catarrh.

Radiis.

SPERMACETI MIXTURE.

- ℞. Spermaceti two drachms
 Sugar three drachms
 Paregoric elixir half fl. ounce
 Water eight fl. ounces
 Rub spermaceti and sugar together with
 the yolk of an egg; add the water and
 paregoric gradually. A tablespoonful,
 several times a-day. In catarrh. *Ellis.*

- ℞. Spermaceti half an ounce
 Gum arabic two drachms
 Syrup half an ounce
 Water of bitter almonds one drachm
 Water two ounces and a-half
 Rub together, and strain. A dessertspoon-
 ful every two hours. In catarrh. *Phœbus.*

- ℞. Spermaceti two drachms
 Olive oil one drachm
 Powdered gum Arabic half an ounce
 Water four fl. ounces
 Triturate the spermaceti with the oil, until
 reduced to a paste, then add the gum, and
 lastly the water, gradually. *W. Procter.*

- ℞. Spermaceti two drachms
 Yolk of egg one
 Powdered gum Arabic two drachms
 Paregoric elixir six drachms
 Antimonial wine four drachms
 White sugar three drachms
 Water six ounces
 Mix. Rub the spermaceti with the yolk
 of egg, then add the other ingredients se-
 parately; when well incorporated, introduce
 the water gradually. A tablespoonful every
 two or three hours to an adult. Useful in
 catarrh, especially of measles. *Dewees.*

SPERMACETI OINTMENT.

- ℞. Spermaceti six drachms
 White wax two drachms
 Olive oil three fl. ounces
 Mix over a gentle fire, and stir till cold.
Lond. Ph.

Mild dressing for open surfaces.

OINTMENT OF SPERMACETI AND ROSE
WATER.

- ℞. Rose water
 Oil of almonds each two fl. ounces
 Spermaceti half an ounce
 White wax one drachm

Melt together, by a water-bath, the oil,
 spermaceti and wax; add rose water, and
 stir till cold. *U. S. Ph.*

A pleasant and cooling application to irritable
 surfaces, well known as *cold cream*.

COLD CREAM WITHOUT SPERMACETI.

- ℞. White wax one ounce
 Oil of almonds four fl. ounces
 Rose water two fl. ounces
 Borax half a drachm
 Oil of roses five minims
 Dissolve the wax in the oil of almonds, by
 a gentle heat, also dissolve the borax in the
 rose water, and add the solution to the
 heated mixture, stirring till cold, then add
 the oil of roses. *E. Turnbull.*

SPERMACETI CERATE.

- ℞. Spermaceti one ounce
 White wax three ounces
 Olive oil six fl. ounces
 Melt wax and spermaceti together, then add
 the oil previously heated, and stir till cold.
U. S. Ph.

An excellent dressing for blisters, wounds, &c.

SPERMACETI LIP SALVE.

- ℞. Spermaceti
 White wax, each, half an ounce
 Melt, and add
 Oil of almonds one ounce
 lavender twenty drops
 bergamot ten drops
 cloves two drops
 Rub well together. *Niemann.*

- ℞. Spermaceti one ounce and a-half
 White wax nine drachms
 Oil of almonds twelve ounces
 Alkanet root two ounces
 Otto of roses one drachm
 Digest the first four ingredients in the heat
 of a water-bath for four hours, strain, and
 add the otto of roses. *Gray.*

SPERMACETI LINIMENT.

- ℞. Spermaceti
 White wax, each, half a drachm
 Oil of almonds one ounce
 White lead
 Litharge, each, twenty grains
 Gum lac sufficient
 Mix. As a cosmetic, but the presence of
 the lead requires it to be used with caution.
Pierquin.

SULTANA OINTMENT.

- ℞. Spermaceti eight parts
 Butter of cacao sixteen parts
 Oil of almonds thirty-two parts
 Balsam of Peru one part

Melt together, and add
Orange-flower water
Stir constantly till cold.

R. Spermaceti

White wax, each,

one drachm and a-half

Oil of almonds

three ounces

Melt together, and add

Rose water

two ounces

Tincture of benzoin

thirty drops

Mix well.

Taddei.

CETRARIA.

ICELAND MOSS.

This is a lichen found in great abundance in the northern regions of both continents.

Ser. Syst. Cryptog. lichen. *Nat. Syst.* Lichenaceæ.

When dried it is inodorous, but has a bitter, mucilaginous taste. It is demulcent, tonic, and nutritious, and is useful in pulmonary and other complaints, in which the local disease is attended with a debility of the digestive organs, or of the general system. Dose of the powder, thirty grains to a drachm.

DECOCTION OF ICELAND MOSS.

R. Iceland moss half an ounce

Water one pint and a-half

Boil down to a pint; express, and strain.

U. S. Ph.

To be taken during the twenty-four hours.

R. Iceland moss one ounce and a-half

Water one quart

Macerate the moss in a weak solution of carbonate of potassa, before subjecting it to decoction.

Boil, and strain. *Van Mons.*

In this preparation the bitter principle is extracted by the potassa, and the result is a mere mucilaginous demulcent.

ICELAND MOSS JELLY.

R. Iceland moss two parts

Water twenty parts

Boil down to six parts and strain, then add

Sugar four parts

Set by to cool. *Augustin.*

ICELAND MOSS MIXTURE.

R. Iceland moss two ounces

Hartshorn shavings one ounce

Water one quart

Boil down to a pint, and strain, add

Wine of opium fifteen drops

In phthisis, to be taken during the day.

Brera.

R. Iceland moss two drachms

Powdered salep ten grains

cinnamon eight grains

Water twelve fl. ounces

Boil to six ounces, and add

Syrup sufficient

Said to be useful in phthisis, leucorrhœa, and hooping-cough, in doses of four ounces, three or four times a-day. *Augustin.*

R. Decoction of Iceland

moss seven fl. ounces and a-half

Diluted sulphuric acid one fl. drachm

Syrup four fl. drachms

Laudanum fifty drops

Mix. A wineglassful, three times a-day, in phthisis. *A. T. Thomson.*

ICELAND MOSS CHOCOLATE.

R. Fine chocolate four pounds

Sugar two pounds

Powdered Iceland

moss, one pound and a-half

Tragacanth

Cinnamon, each, four ounces

Water sufficient

Rub into a uniform paste. *Cadet.*

CETRARINE.

R. Iceland moss,

in coarse powder, one pound

Alcohol, .883 four pounds

Boil for half an hour, permit to cool, till no vapors are given off, express, and add to fluid

Muriatic acid three drachms

and four times its bulk of distilled water; let rest for a night in a closed matrass; then decant, throw deposit on filter, and press; while still moist, wash with alcohol or ether; then treat with boiling alcohol, filter, and permit cetrarine to precipitate.

Herberger.

POWDER OF CETRARINE.

R. Cetrarine

Gum Arabic, each, two grains

White sugar half a scruple

Useful in intermittent fevers, in doses of eight grains every two hours during the apyrexia. *Muller.*

CHELIDONIUM.

CELANDINE.

The herb of *Chelidonium majus*, a perennial herbaceous plant, native of Europe, but generally naturalized in this country.

Ser. Syst. Polyand. polyg. *Nat. Syst.* Papaveraceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 723. Griffith, Med. Bot. 130.

Exudes, when broken, an orange-colored, fetid juice. Its taste is extremely bitter and acrid, leaving a burning sensation. The root is

is the most powerful. It has been used as a drastic hydragogue, and also in scrofula, &c. The dose of the dried root is half a drachm to a drachm; the fresh juice, thirty to forty drops.

EXTRACT OF CELANDINE.

℞. Juice of celandine at will
Boil so as to coagulate; strain, evaporate, and at the close of evaporation add the Tragacanth.
Van Mons.

Dose, five to fifteen grains, as a hydragogue purgative.

PILLS OF CELANDINE.

℞. Extract of celandine
Gum ammoniac, each, one drachm
and a-half
Soap one drachm
Mix, and form pills of four grains. Two or three a-day, in engorgements of the viscera, especially of the spleen.
Schubarth.

EXTRACT OF CELANDINE MIXTURE.

℞. Extract of celandine two drachms
and a-half
henbane one scruple
Sulphate of potassa one ounce
Tartar emetic one grain
Elder water six ounces
Oxymel of squills one ounce
Mix. A dessertspoonful every two hours, as a hydragogue.
Augustin.

CHENOPODIUM.

WORMSEED.

This is the fruit of *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, a native plant, found in most parts of the country.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. Nat. Syst. Chenopodiaceæ.

The fruit is in small grains, of a greenish yellow color, with a bitterish, aromatic, pungent taste, and a nauseous peculiar smell. Besides the seeds, the expressed juice of the whole plant is used, and the essential oil. They are all efficient anthelmintics. The first are given in the form of an electuary; the second in tablespoonful doses.

DECOCTION OF WORMSEED.

℞. Fresh leaves one ounce
New milk one pint
Orange peel two drachms
Boil, and strain. Dose, a wineglassful, twice a-day.

OIL OF WORMSEED.

℞. Wormseed at will
Water sufficient
To cover the seed; infuse for some hours, distil, and separate the oil. Dose, from four to eight drops for a child, night and

morning, for three or four days, to be followed by a cathartic.
Coxe.

WORMSEED OIL MIXTURE.

℞. Oil of wormseed one drachm
Sugar
Gum Arabic, each, one drachm
and a-half

Mix, and add

Mint water two and a-half fl. ounces
A teaspoonful, four times a-day for two days, to a child, to be followed by a purge.
Ellis.

CHIMAPHILA.

PIPSISSEWA.

The leaves of *Chimaphila umbellata*, an ever-green plant, found in the northern portions of both continents.

Sex. Syst. Decand. monog. Nat. Syst. Pyrolaceæ.
Linn. (*Pyrola*) Sp. Pl. 568. Griffith, Med. Bot. 421.

Pipsissewa has a peculiar and rather pleasant odor, especially when fresh, and an astringent, bitter, and somewhat sweetish taste. It is tonic, diuretic, and astringent, and has been much used in nephritic complaints, dropsy, &c.

DECOCTION OF PIPSISSEWA.

℞. Pipsissewa one ounce
Water one pint and a-half
Boil down to a pint, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

To be taken during the day, in dropsy and chronic affections of urinary organs.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF PIPSISSEWA.

℞. Decoction of pipsissewa one pint
Solution of carbonate
of potassa two drachms

Mix. Four tablespoonfuls, three times a-day, in same cases as above. *Foy.*

℞. Pipsissewa half an ounce to one ounce
Water twelve fl. ounces
Boil to six ounces, and add

Gin two ounces
Let stand for two hours, and strain. Two spoonfuls, four times a-day, in dropsy.

Radius.

℞. Pipsissewa six drachms
Water twelve ounces
Boil to six ounces, and add at close
Senna two drachms
Strain. A tablespoonful every two hours as a diuretic. *Radius.*

EXTRACT OF PIPSISSEWA.

℞. Pipsissewa one pound
Water one gallon
Macerate for twenty-four hours, boil down to two pints, strain, and evaporate to proper consistence. Dose, ten to thirty grains.

PIPSISSEWA PILLS.

R. Extract of pipsissewa
 Resin of guaiacum,
 each, one drachm and a-half
 Precipitated sulph. of
 antimony twelve grains
 Beat together, and make pills of two grains.
 Dose, five, twice a-day, in arthritic affec-
 tions.

PIPSISSEWA SYRUP.

R. Powdered pipsissewa four ounces
 Water eight fl. ounces
 Macerate for thirty-six hours, percolate so
 as to obtain a pint of fluid, evaporate one-
 half, and add
 Sugar sixteen ounces
 One to two tablespoonfuls at a time.
 W. Procter.

PIPSISSEWA BEER.

R. Pipsissewa half a pound
 Water one gallon
 Boil, strain, and add
 Brown sugar one pound
 Powdered ginger half an ounce
 Yeast sufficient
 To produce fermentation. When this has
 taken place, keep in well-stopped bottles.
 Dose, a half-tumblerfull, three or four
 times a-day. In strumous affections, espe-
 cially of the joints. Dr. I. Parrish.

CHIRETTA.

CHIRETTA.

This is the herb and root of *Agathotes chirayta*,
 a native of the northern mountainous parts of
 India.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Gentia-
 naceæ.

Don. Phil. Mag., 1836. Griffith, Med. Bot.
 462.

The whole plant is bitter, but the root most so;
 it is inodorous. It appears to have the same pro-
 perties as gentian, and is applicable to the same
 cases. Dose, of powder, is twenty grains.

INFUSION OF CHIRETTA.

R. Chiretta four drachms
 Boiling water one pint
 Infuse for two hours, and strain. *Ed. Ph.*

Dose, one to two fl. ounces as a simple tonic
 bitter.

TINCTURE OF CHIRETTA.

R. Chiretta five ounces
 Diluted alcohol two pints
 Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.
 Dose, a teaspoonful. Dunghison.

CHLORINUM.

CHLORINE.

This is an elementary, gaseous fluid, of a
 greenish yellow color, and a peculiar, penetrat-
 ing smell. It has been used as an inhalation in
 a diluted state, in diseases of the lungs, and also
 as a fumigation in diseases of the liver, &c., and
 also as a disinfectant.

CHLORINE.

R. Peroxide of manganese one part
 Common salt three parts
 Sulphuric acid
 Water, each, two parts
 Mix the acid and water, and pour on the
 other substances in powder. *Paris Cod.*

CHLORINE WATER.

R. Dried muriate of
 soda one hundred parts
 Oxide of manganese thirty parts
 Sulphuric acid eighty-seven parts
 Water one hundred and twenty parts
 Add the acid gradually to the water; when
 cold, pour on the other substances in pow-
 der, and put into a retort; then with a
 gradually increased heat, let the gas that
 escapes be transmitted through *two hun-*
dred parts of distilled water; the process
 is concluded, when effervescence in the
 retort has subsided. *Dub. Ph.*

To be kept in well-stopped bottles, and in
 the dark. Chlorine water is stimulant, and an-
 tiseptic, and has been used in a variety of dis-
 eases. (See Dunghison, *New Rem.* 170 *et seq.*)
 The dose is from one to four fl. drachms, pro-
 perly diluted.

CHLORINE COLLUTORY.

R. Chlorine water half an ounce
 Syrup of mallows one ounce
 Mix. In aphthous sore mouth. *Radius.*
 R. Chlorine water half an ounce
 Infusion of sage six ounces
 Honey of roses one ounce
 Mix. In same cases. *Radius.*

CHLORINE GARGLE.

R. Tragacanth twelve grains
 Distilled water four fl. ounces
 Chlorine water
 Syrup, each, half an ounce
 Mix. As a gargle in ulceration, and
 chronic inflammation of the mouth, and
 fauces. *Foy.*

CHLORINE INJECTION.

R. Chlorine water half a drachm
 Distilled water one ounce and a-half
 Extract of opium fifteen grains
 Mix. As an injection in ulcers of the
 uterus. *Phæbus*

CHLORINE CLYSTER.

Chlorine water two drachms
 Starch four drachms
 Extract of opium half a grain
 Water six ounces
 ix. As an enema in the diarrhœa of
 presumptive patients. *Cadet.*

CHLORINE MIXTURE.

Chlorine water two to four drachms
 Decoction of mal-
 lows two ounces and a-half
 ix. A teaspoonful every hour, in soft-
 ening the stomach in children. *Radius.*
 Chlorine water two ounces
 Syrup six ounces
 ix. A spoonful every two hours, in ty-
 phoid fevers. *Swedjaur.*
 Chlorine water two drachms
 Strawberry water one ounce and a-half
 Quince mucilage
 Syrup of mallows, each, six drachms
 ix. A teaspoonful every two hours, to
 children in scarlatina. *Radius.*

CHLORINE OIL.

Olive oil at will
 Pass a current of chlorine through it, at
 the end of two or three days, wash it with
 cold water. As an application to tinea,
 and lepra. *Deimann.*

CHLORINE OINTMENT.

Chlorine water one part
 Lard eight parts
 Triturate well together. Employed in
 ch. *Augustin.*

CHLORINE LINIMENT.

Chlorine water one fl. drachm
 Olive oil one fl. ounce
 Mix well. In itch, tinea, and herpes.
Deimann.
 White wax two drachms
 Melt by a gentle heat, and add
 Almond oil sufficient
 to make a liniment; on cooling, add
 Chlorine water one drachm and a-half
 as an application to foul ulcers. *Ludwig.*

CHLOROFORMUM.

CHLOROFORM.

This has received various names, as *Chloride*
Carbon, Chloride of Formyl, Chloric Ether, Ter-
chloride of Formyl, &c. It is a transparent, heavy
 liquid, of a peculiar, fragrant, ethereal, apple-like
 odor, and a slightly acid, intensely sweet taste.
 In large doses it is a narcotic poison; in medicine,
 a stimulant, sedative, antispasmodic anodyne,
 and anæsthetic; for which latter purpose it has

attained much celebrity. The usual dose, when
 inhaled, is a fl. drachm, to be increased in a few
 minutes, if no effect is produced. The best
 plan of inhaling is to twist a handkerchief into
 the form of a bird's nest, wet this with the
 chloroform, and apply it to the mouth and nose.
 The dose, internally, is from five to twenty
 minims.

R. Powdered chloride
 of lime four pounds
 Water twelve pounds
 Alcohol twelve fl. ounces
 Mix, in a capacious still or retort, and dis-
 till as long as a dense liquid, which sinks
 in the water that comes over with it, is
 produced. Separate this, agitate it with
 sulphuric acid, and distil it from carbonate
 of barytæ. *Dumas.*

EMULSION OF CHLOROFORM.

R. Chloroform six drachms
 Syrup half an ounce
 Yolk of egg one
 Distilled water four fl. ounces and a-half
 Mix, by rubbing the yolk of the egg with
 the syrup, then adding the chloric ether
 and water so as to form an emulsion.
Moxon.

LINIMENT OF CHLOROFORM.

R. Soap liniment two fl. ounces
 Chloroform one fl. drachm
 Mix. As an application in neuralgic pains,
 over the affected part. *Tuson.*

CHONDRUS.

IRISH MOSS. CARRAGEEN.

The fronds of *Chondrus crispus*, a sea-weed
 growing on rocks and stones in the seas of
 Northern Europe, especially on the southern and
 western coasts of Ireland.

Sex. Syst. Cryptog. fuci. Nat. Syst. Cerami-
aceæ.

Greville, Alg. Brit. 129. Dunlison, New Rem.
 175.

It is of a yellowish, or purplish color, trans-
 lucent, nearly tasteless, and scentless. It is nutri-
 tive and demulcent, and affords a useful article
 of diet to convalescents. It has also been recom-
 mended in scrofula, and bowel and pectoral af-
 fections. Before using it should be soaked in
 cold water to remove any salt or other impuri-
 ties.

DECOCTION OF CARRAGEEN.

R. Carrageen, sliced, half an ounce
 Water three pints
 Boil for a quarter of an hour, express, and
 strain. *Beral.*
 R. Carrageen, sliced, half a drachm
 New milk, nine fl. ounces

Boil to five fl. ounces, strain, and add
 Sugar half a drachm to a drachm
 Bitter almond water one scruple
 To be taken during the day. *Grüfe.*

R. Carrageen four scruples
 New milk twenty-four fl. ounces
 Boil for ten minutes, express, and add
 Orange-flower water one ounce and a-half

CARRAGEEN JELLY.

R. Carrageen two drachms
 New milk one pint
 Boil to consistence of jelly, strain, and add
 Sugar one ounce
 Bitter almonds two

Radius.

R. Mucilage of carrageen five ounces
 Sugar four ounces
 Evaporate to eight ounces, by a gentle heat; strain, and add
 Essence of citron fifty drops

Beral.

CARRAGEEN MIXTURE.

R. Carrageen half a drachm
 Water sufficient
 to obtain six ounces of mucilage; strain, and add
 Phosphate of soda one drachm and a-half
 Syrup of opium three drachms
 A spoonful, every two hours, in hemoptysis. *Clarus.*

CICHORIUM.

SUCCORY.

The *Cichorium intybus* is a perennial herbaceous plant, indigenous to Europe, but naturalized in many places in this country.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. æqual. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ.

The whole plant is bitter, the root the most so. It is tonic, aperient, and deobstruent. The dried and torrefied root is used in Europe to mix with, or as a substitute for coffee.

EXTRACT OF SUCCORY.

R. Juice of succory at will
 Evaporate to proper consistence. *Guibourt.*
 Dose, from ten grains to half a drachm.

INFUSION OF SUCCORY.

R. Dried succory half an ounce
 Boiling water two pints
 Infuse and strain, and add
 Syrup of maidenhair one drachm

Cottureau.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SUCCORY.

R. Juice of succory
 dandelion

fumitory, each, six ounces
 Sugar one pound
 Boil to proper consistence, and strain.
 Dose, one to two ounces. As a diuretic.
St. Marie.

CIMICIFUGA.

BLACK SNAKEROOT.

This is the root of *Cimicifuga racemosa*, a native, found in many parts of the United States, in shady places.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. di pent. *Nat. Syst.* Ranunculaceæ.

Torrey and Gray, Fl. 1. 36. Griffith, Med. Bot. 92.

The root is thick, contorted, dark brown, with numerous radicles. The odor is peculiar and unpleasant, and the taste bitter and somewhat astringent. It is acro-narcotic, and is used in rheumatism, dropsy, pectoral affections, chorea, &c.. The dose of the powder, a drachm, several times a-day.

DECOCTION OF BLACK SNAKEROOT.

R. Black snakeroot (contused) one ounce
 Water one pint
 Boil for a short time, and strain. Dose,
 one to two fl. ounces. *Wood.*

TINCTURE OF BLACK SNAKEROOT.

R. Bruised black snakeroot four ounces
 Alcohol one pint
 Digest for fourteen days, and filter. Dose,
 twenty drops, three or four times a-day.

Carson.

Used in rheumatic cases.

CINCHONA.

PERUVIAN BARK.

Cinchona is the bark of several species of *Cinchona*, all natives of South America. There are numerous varieties of this article used in medicine, but the state of our knowledge on the subject does not permit a reference of them to a particular species of the tree, except in a few cases. (See *U. S. Dispens.* 212, and Griffith, *Med. Bot.* 368.) Peruvian bark owes its properties to the presence of one or more alkaloids, called quinia, cinchonina, &c.

It is a bitter tonic and antiperiodic, and is used in a variety of diseases, and is given in a multitude of forms. The dose in powder as a febrifuge is a drachm, frequently repeated as a tonic from ten to thirty grains. Its use is now much superseded by that of quinia.

COMPOUND POWDER OF PERUVIAN BARK.

R. Powdered Peruvian bark
 Cremor tartar, each, one ounce
 Powdered cloves one drachm
 Mix. A drachm and a-half every two hours, in the apyrexia of fevers. *Ellis.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark half an ounce
Snakeroot one drachm
Bicarbonate of soda two scruples
Mix, and divide into four powders, one
to be given every two hours, in apyrexia
of obstinate intermittents. *Ellis.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark
uva ursi, each, one or two
drachms
opium three grains
Mix, and divide into six powders, one to
be taken three or four times a-day, fol-
lowed by a draught of two ounces of lime
water. Antilithic. *Ferriar.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
Tartar emetic two grains
Opium one grain
Mix, and divide into four powders; one to
be taken every two hours. *Brera.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark
Sulphate of magnesia, each, six
drachms
Mix, and divide into four powders. One
every two hours, where purging is required,
and at same time a tonic impression to be
made. *Ellis.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark thirty grains
Aromatic powder ten grains
Make a powder, to be taken in a cup of
milk every three hours. In convalescence
from fevers.

A. T. Thomson.

POWDER OF PERUVIAN BARK AND ARNICA.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark
arnica
camphor equal parts
Mix. As an application to gangrenous
ulcers. *Cadet.*

POWDER OF PERUVIAN BARK AND CASCARILLA.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark two drachms
cascarilla twelve grains
Mix. In apyrexia of intermittents *Foy.*

POWDER OF PERUVIAN BARK AND CAMPHOR.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark half an ounce
camphor one scruple
gum Arabic two drachms
Mix. As an application to atonic ulcers.
Gen. Ph.

PERUVIAN BARK DENTIFRICE POWDERS.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
and a-half
red saunders half an ounce

Oil of bergamot

Oil of cloves, each, twelve drops
Mix. *Hufeland.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark three ounces
cremor tartar
sage leaves
myrrh, each, half an ounce
catechu six drachms

Oil of cloves sixteen drops
Mix. *Hesse Ph.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark
charcoal, each, one drachm
and a-half
cinnamon half a drachm
Mix. *Soubeiran.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
orris root
sage leaves
myrrh, each, half an ounce
Mix. *Fulda. Disp.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark two ounces
muriate of ammonia half an
ounce
orris root one ounce
catechu
myrrh, each, six drachms
Oil of cloves twelve drops
Mix. *Pideret.*

POWDER OF PERUVIAN BARK AND VALERIAN.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark two drachms
valerian one drachm
Mix. Divide into four powders. In ner-
vous disorders. *Ratier.*

POWDER OF PERUVIAN BARK AND ISINGLASS.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
isinglass one drachm
and a-half
Mix, and divide into sixteen powders.
Dose, at first, from three to six a-day, in
passive menorrhagia, leucorrhœa, chronic
diarrhœa, &c. *Brera.*

PERUVIAN BARK MIXTURE.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark half an ounce
Confection of opium one drachm
Lemon juice two drachms
Port wine four fl. ounces
Mix. A wineglassful every two hours, in
the apyrexia of intermittent fever. *Ellis.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark two drachms
Wine of opium sixty drops
Nitrate of potassa five grains
Infusion of gentian six ounces

Mix. An ounce every two hours.
Pierquin.

R. Powdered Peruvian bark two drachms
Compound tincture of bark one fl. ounce
Decoction of bark three fl. ounces
Syrup half fl. ounce
Mix. A tablespoonful every one or two hours in the apyrexia. *Ellis.*

R. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce and a-half
Magnesia six drachms
Saffron one scruple
Conserve of opium two drachms
White wine
Water, each, twelve ounces
Mix. To be taken in divided doses, during the day, in apyrexia. *Giordano.*

R. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
Alcohol eight ounces
Sulphuric ether two drachms
Mix. A spoonful every hour, or two hours. *Augustin.*

R. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
ginger twenty grains
Red wine eight fl. ounces
Sugar one ounce
Mix. To be taken during the apyrexia. *Radius.*

EXTRACT OF PERUVIAN BARK.

R. Peruvian bark, in coarse powder, one pound
Alcohol four pints
Water sufficient
Macerate the bark in the alcohol for four days, and obtain tincture by displacement. When the liquid measures four pints, set aside, and obtain six pints of infusion. Distil off alcohol from tincture, and evaporate infusion to the consistence of thin honey; mix, and evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, ten to thirty grains.

VINOUS EXTRACT OF PERUVIAN BARK.

R. Powdered Peruvian bark one part
White wine eight parts
Digest for three days, express, strain, and evaporate to proper consistence. *Hesse Ph.*

COMPOUND BOLUS OF EXTRACT OF PERUVIAN BARK.

R. Extract of Peruvian bark twenty grains
Nitrate of potassa thirty grains
Conserve of orange peel sufficient
Mix, and form five boluses. *Pierquin.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF EXTRACT OF PERUVIAN BARK.

R. Extract of Peruvian bark

Extract of gentian, each, one drachm
Sulphate of iron half a drachm
Powdered myrrh one drachm
Oil of caraway ten drops
Syrup of ginger sufficient

Beat together into mass, and form forty pills. Three to be taken, three times a-day. *Ellis.*

R. Extract of Peruvian bark one drachm
opium one grain
Camphor twelve grains
Powdered Peruvian bark sufficient
Beat into a mass, and form twelve pills. One to be taken, three or four times a-day. *Ellis.*

R. Extract of Peruvian bark
rhubarb
gentian
blessed thistle equal parts
Beat into mass, and form pills of four grains. Dose, one or two, three times a-day. *St. Maric.*

R. Extract of Peruvian bark
gentian, each, one drachm
Sulphate of iron half a drachm
Powdered myrrh one drachm
Oil of caraway ten drops
Syrup of ginger sufficient
Beat well together, and divide into forty pills. Three to be taken three times a-day. In the apyrexia of intermittents. *Thomson.*

R. Extract of Peruvian bark two drachms
Powdered alum one drachm
Syrup sufficient
Mix, and divide into thirty-six pills. Four to be taken every four or six hours. In passive hemorrhages. *A. T. Thomson.*

DECOCTION OF PERUVIAN BARK.

R. Peruvian bark, bruised, one ounce
Water one pint
Boil for ten minutes, and strain while hot. *U. S. Ph.*

R. Peruvian bark, bruised, one ounce
Water one pint
Boil for ten minutes, and while hot, add
Snakeroot half an ounce
Orange peel two drachms
Infuse for half an hour, near the fire, in a covered vessel. Dose, a wineglassful every hour. *Ellis.*

R. Decoction of Peruvian bark six fl. ounces
Compound tincture of bark one fl. ounce
Aromatic sulphuric acid ten drops
Mix. A tablespoonful every hour or two. *Ellis.*

DECOCTION OF PERUVIAN BARK MIXTURE.

R. Decoction of Peruvian bark six ounces
 Tincture of Peruvian bark one ounce
 Sulphuric acid one drachm
 Syrup of orange peel half an ounce

Mix. A tablespoonful every hour or two.
Foy.

R. Decoction of Peruvian bark eight ounces
 Infusion of arnica flowers six ounces
 Camphor two scruples
 Syrup of balsam of tolu one ounce
 Emulsion of gum four ounces

Mix. To be taken in divided doses, during the day.
Brugnatelli.

DECOCTION OF PERUVIAN BARK AND CASCARILLA.

R. Peruvian bark one ounce
 Cascarella two drachms
 Water twelve ounces

Boil to eight ounces, express, and strain, and add, when cold,

Sulphuric ether two drachms
 Mix. *Copenhagen Ph.*

DECOCTION OF PERUVIAN BARK AND RHATANY.

R. Peruvian bark
 Rhatany, each, half an ounce
 Water sufficient

to obtain nine ounces of decoction; strain, and add

Vinous extract of Peruvian bark four scruples
 Compound tincture of Peruvian bark one fl. drachm

Citron water one ounce

Mix. In chronic diarrhoea. *Brera.*

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF PERUVIAN BARK.

R. Peruvian bark one ounce
 Virginia snakeroot half an ounce
 Orange peel two drachms
 Powdered cloves one drachm
 Carbonate of potassa one drachm

Mix. Put the mixture into a proper vessel, with three half pints of water, boil down gently, to one pint; let settle, decant. Dose, a wineglassful every hour, for eight hours, in the apyrexia. *Deweese.*

INFUSION OF PERUVIAN BARK.

R. Peruvian bark, bruised, one ounce
 Boiling water one pint

Infuse for two hours, in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, two fl. ounces, as occasion may require.

INFUSION OF PERUVIAN BARK WITH LIME WATER.

R. Bruised Peruvian bark two ounces
 Lime water two pints

Infuse, and strain. A wineglassful to be given three or four times a-day. *Ellis.*

INFUSION OF PERUVIAN BARK AND VALERIAN.

R. Bruised Peruvian bark one ounce and a-half
 valerian half an ounce

Boiling water two pints
 Infuse for twelve hours, and strain.

Fulda Disp.

INFUSION OF PERUVIAN BARK AND SERPENTARIA.

R. Bruised Peruvian bark ten drachms
 Boiling water one pint

Infuse for four hours, then boil for half an hour, then add

Snakeroot two drachms
 Infuse for two days, and strain.

Saunders.

INFUSION OF PERUVIAN BARK AND MAGNESIA.

R. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
 Magnesia one drachm

Boiling water twelve ounces
 Infuse for twelve hours, express, and strain.

Said to be more astringent than other infusions. *Van Mons.*

COMPOUND INFUSION OF PERUVIAN BARK.

R. Peruvian bark
 Juniper berries, each, one drachm

Orange peel
 Cinnamon, each, two drachms

Winter's bark half a drachm
 Ipecacuanha fifteen grains

Boiling water seven ounces
 Infuse, and strain, then add

Extract of juniper berries one drachm and a-half

In spoonful doses, in atonic dropsies. *Bories.*

R. Root of scorzonera one ounce
 Contused lemon seeds two drachms

Water six pints
 Boil to four pints; pour boiling liquid on

Bruised Peruvian bark two ounces
 Contrayerva one ounce

Infuse for a quarter of an hour, strain, and add

Honey of elder three ounces
 As a stimulating diuretic. *Span. Ph.*

COMPOUND INFUSION OF PERUVIAN BARK.

R. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
Aromatic sulphuric acid one fl. drachm
Water one pint
Macerate for twelve hours, and strain.

U. S. Ph.

Dose, two fl. ounces.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

R. Peruvian bark, in coarse powder, one ounce
Sliced Colombo root three drachms
Bruised cloves two drachms
Iron filings half an ounce
Digest for three days in a close vessel, add
Peppermint water sufficient
to yield a mixture of twelve ounces, on filtering, then add

Compound tincture of cardamom three ounces

Tincture of orange peel three drachms

Dose, one to two fl. ounces. *Dub. Ph.*

ELECTUARY OF PERUVIAN BARK.

R. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
Syrup of orange peel sufficient

Mix. A teaspoonful every hour. *Radius.*

ASTRINGENT ELECTUARY OF PERUVIAN BARK.

R. Powdered Peruvian bark
orange peel, each, six drachms
crabs' eyes two drachms

Conserve of red roses
rose hips, each, six drachms

Syrup of catechu sufficient

Mix. Dose, one drachm, two or three times a-day, in chronic diarrhoea.

Saunders.

ELECTUARY OF PERUVIAN BARK AND CATECHU.

R. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
catechu

Balsam of tolu, each, one drachm
Syrup of comfrey sufficient

Divide into ten doses, one to be taken twice or three times a-day, in some appropriate vehicle. Much praised in hemoptysis.

Pierquin.

ELECTUARY OF PERUVIAN BARK AND TIN.

R. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
tin
valerian, each, half an ounce

Syrup sufficient

Mix. Dose, a drachm, morning and evening, in epilepsy. *Cadet.*

ELECTUARY OF PERUVIAN BARK AND CLOVES.

R. Peruvian bark two ounces
Cloves one drachm
Simple syrup sufficient
to form electuary. A piece, the size of a nutmeg, every two hours in the apyrexia of intermittent fever. *Dewees.*

ELECTUARY OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

R. Powdered Peruvian bark six drachms
Pure oxide of iron
Confection of opium, each, two drachms
Syrup of cinnamon sufficient

Mix. Dose, a drachm, morning and evening, in ascites, after the evacuation of the fluid. *Cadet.*

ELECTUARY OF PERUVIAN BARK AND SULPHUR.

R. Powdered Peruvian bark one drachm
sulphur
crabs' eyes
spermacti, each, two drachms

Extract of opium four grains

Powdered mushrooms one drachm and a-half

Conserve of roses four drachms

Syrup of milfoil sufficient

Mix. Dose, two scruples, three times a-day. Highly praised in phthisis. *Cadet.*

TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BARK.

R. Powdered Peruvian bark six ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Generally employed as an adjuvant to other preparations of bark, in the dose of one to four fluid drachms.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BARK.

R. Powdered Peruvian bark two ounces
Bruised orange peel one ounce and a-half
snakeroot three drachms

Saffron, cut,

Red saunders, rasped, each, one drachm

Diluted alcohol twenty fl. ounces

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

An excellent stomachic and useful adjunct to other preparations of bark.

TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND VALERIAN.

R. Tincture of Peruvian bark
valerian, each, one fl. ounce
cardamom two fl. drachms

Mint water four fl. ounces

lix. A tablespoonful every three hours, as a tonic in nervous temperaments. *Ellis.*

TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND SNAKEROOT.

℞. Powdered bark three ounces
snakeroot two ounces
contrayerva one ounce
Alcohol sixteen fl. ounces
Macerate for twenty-four hours, express, and filter. Dose, fifty to sixty drops. *Van Mons.*

TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND AMMONIA.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
Ammoniated alcohol eight fl. ounces
Macerate for eight days in a covered vessel, express, and filter. *Swediaur.*

TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND GENTIAN.

℞. Bruised Peruvian bark eight parts
gentian
orange peel, each, three parts
Diluted alcohol ninety-six parts
Macerate for three days, express, and filter. *Foy.*

TINCTURE OF BARK AND CANTHARIDES.

℞. Tincture of bark three ounces
Paregoric elixir half an ounce
Tincture of Spanish flies one drachm
lix. Used, it is stated, with great success, in whooping-cough. To be given in small doses, until a slight strangury is caused. *Sutcliffe.*

CATAPLASM OF PERUVIAN BARK.

℞. Cataplasm of linseed meal one pound
Powdered Peruvian bark four ounces
Mix. *Foy.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark
charcoal, each, one ounce
camphor one drachm and a-half
Spirits of turpentine sufficient
Mix. *Phœbus.*

These cataplasms are employed as applications to gangrenous ulcers, &c.

CERATE OF PERUVIAN BARK.

℞. Simple cerate eight ounces
Camphor one drachm and a-half
Rub together, and gradually incorporate
Decoction of Peruvian bark one ounce
An application to ill-conditioned ulcers. *Van Mons.*

PERUVIAN BARK POMATUM.

℞. Extract of Peruvian bark half a drachm
Oil of roses two drops
bergamot eight drops

Beef marrow half an ounce
Incorporate well. As an application to promote the growth of the hair. *Phœbus.*

PERUVIAN BARK GELATINE.

℞. Bruised Peruvian bark
Water, each, four ounces
Boil, express, strain, and add
Gelatine three drachms
White sugar one ounce and a-half
To be taken in spoonfuls, in the apyrexia of intermittents. *Pierquin.*

CLYSTER OF PERUVIAN BARK.

℞. Decoction of Peruvian bark four ounces
Yolk of egg one
Powdered Peruvian bark three drachms
Tincture of opium twelve drops
Mix. *Radius.*

℞. Extract of Peruvian bark half a drachm
Warm water four fl. ounces
Dissolve, and add
Olive oil half a fl. ounce
Tincture of opium ten drops
Mix. To be administered every four hours, in the apyrexia of intermittents. *Ellis.*

GARGLE OF PERUVIAN BARK.

℞. Tincture of Peruvian bark
Syrup of mulberries, each, four fl. drachms
Spirit of horseradish one drachm
Infusion of sage six fl. ounces
Mix. In obstinate sore throat, when active inflammation has subsided. *Cadet.*

LOTION OF PERUVIAN BARK.

℞. Extract of Peruvian bark
Sulphuric ether, each, one drachm
Alcohol seven drachms
Mix. As a friction, three times a-day, in weakness of the back. *Augustin.*

PERUVIAN BARK BEER.

℞. Bruised Peruvian bark one and a-half ounces
Cinnamon two drachms
Rasped nutmeg seven drachms
Yeast two ounces
Sugar twenty-five ounces
Water one hundred fl. ounces
Mix, and expose to a warm temperature after fermentation, decant, and strain. Three or four glasses to be taken during the apyrexia of intermittents. *Ferrara Ph.*

COMPOUND SYRUP OF PERUVIAN BARK.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark two drachms

Powdered seneka	half a drachm	Dissolve the extract in the wine, filter, form a syrup with the sugar, with the aid of a very moderate heat. <i>Monchon.</i>
liquorice	one drachm	
Contused poppy heads	three	
ipecacuanha	one scruple	
Ground ivy		
Hyssop		
Pennyroyal, each,	a handful	
Sugar	one pound	
Water	sufficient	
Boil, and make a syrup.	Three spoonfuls	
a day, in hooping-cough.	<i>Bories.</i>	

WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK.

R. Powdered Peruvian bark one part
White wine twelve parts
Digest for twenty-four hours, often stirring, and filter. *Cottureau.*

R. Red wine twenty parts
Tincture of Peruvian bark one part
Mix. *Niemann.*

WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

R. Bruised Peruvian bark, one ounce and a-half
Oxide of iron half an ounce
Powdered cinnamon two drachms
Sugar one ounce
White wine two pints
Mix, and digest for two days, and filter.
Dose, an ounce, two or three times a-day, as a tonic.

WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND CALAMUS.

R. Bruised Peruvian bark
Calamus, each, one ounce and a-half
Quassia
Cinnamon
Elder flowers, each, six drachms
Alcohol three pints
Water eighteen pints
Macerate, express, strain, and add
Tincture of iron twelve ounces
Orange-flower water, one pint and a-half
Syrup six ounces
Mix. Dose, two drachms, morning and evening, in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa. *Cadet.*

PERUVIAN BARK MIXTURE.

R. Peruvian bark six drachms
Confection of opium three drachms
Cremor tartar two drachms
Water six ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful every hour, in the apyrexia. *Dewees.*

SYRUP OF PERUVIAN BARK.

R. Extract of bark fourteen drachms
White wine two pounds
White sugar three pounds

CINCHONIA.

CINCHONIA.

An alkaloid existing in Peruvian bark; most abundant in the pale kinds. It is white, translucent, and crystallizable, but little soluble in water; very bitter, and has much the same properties as quinia.

CINCHONIA.

R. Pale bark one thousand parts
Muriatic acid sixty-four parts
Water twelve thousand parts
Quicklime one hundred parts

Exhaust the bark by three successive boilings with a third part of the acid and water, each time, unite the decoctions, add the lime, diffused in water, wash, and dry the precipitate; treat it with alcohol, filter whilst hot, distil in a water-bath, evaporate to dryness, digest in cold alcohol, dissolve the residue in boiling alcohol, with the addition of some animal charcoal, filter whilst hot, and crystallize. *Par. Cod.*

PILLS OF CINCHONIA.

R. Cinchonia one scruple
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and form twenty-four pills. Dose, two to eight. *Cadet.*

MURIATE OF CINCHONIA.

R. Cinchonia at will
Muriatic acid sufficient
to saturate, filter, evaporate, and crystallize. *Giordano.*

KINATE OF CINCHONIA.

R. Alcoholic solution of sulphate of cinchonia at will
Aqueous solution of kinate sufficient
of lime
to produce full precipitate; filter, evaporate, redissolve, and crystallize. *Magendie.*

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIA.

R. Cinchonia at will
Diluted sulphuric acid sufficient
to dissolve the cinchonia, evaporate, and crystallize. *Guibourt.*

PILLS OF SULPHATE OF CINCHONIA.

R. Sulphate of cinchonia half a drachm
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and make thirty pills. Dose, one to eight. *Cadet.*

BOLUSES OF CINCHONIA.

R. Sulphate of cinchonia three grains
Crumb of bread
Honey
Liquorice, each, sufficient

Mix, and form boluses. One every two hours. *Brera.*

SYRUP OF CINCHONIA.

℞. Sulphate of cinchonia forty-eight grains

Syrup one pint

Mix. A spoonful is a dose. *Cadet.*

℞. Sulphate of cinchonia twenty-four grains

Orange-flower water two drachms

Syrup twelve fl. ounces

Mix. As above. *Giordano.*

WINE OF CINCHONIA.

℞. Sulphate of cinchonia twenty-four grains

Maderia wine two pints

Make solution, and filter. Dose, one to four ounces. *Cottureau.*

TINCTURE OF CINCHONIA.

℞. Sulphate of cinchonia twelve grains

Alcohol one ounce

Dissolve. *Foy.*

MIXTURE OF SULPHATE OF CINCHONIA.

℞. Sulphate of cinchonia three grains

Peppermint water three ounces

Syrup of capillaire one ounce

Mix. To be taken in four doses, during the day. *Cadet.*

CINNAMOMUM.

CINNAMON.

This is the bark of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*, and *C. aromaticum*, and also, perhaps, of other species; all natives of various parts of the tropical regions of Asia. That most commonly used in this country, is what is termed cassia, in commerce, and is imported from China.

Sex. Syst. Enneand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Lauraceæ.

Nees. Laurineæ. 52. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 555.

It is in tubular pieces, of a light brownish red color, of an aromatic, warm, agreeable taste, and of a fragrant, peculiar smell. It is a warm cordial stimulant. Dose, in powder, ten grains to a scruple.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CINNAMON.

℞. Powdered cinnamon

ginger, each, two ounces

Cardamom seeds

Rasped nutmeg, each, one ounce

Rub together. *U. S. Ph.*

Stimulant, and carminative. Dose, ten to thirty grains, in debility of the stomach, with flatulence.

℞. Powdered cinnamon one ounce

cloves

ginger

nutmeg, each, three drachms

Powdered mace two drachms
red saunders half an ounce
sugar thirty-two ounces

Mix well. Dose, from ten grains to a drachm. *Wirtemberg Ph.*

℞. Powdered cinnamon twenty grains

cloves twelve grains

vanilla six grains

Rice flour six drachms

Sugar half an ounce

Mix. Dose, six grains to a scruple. *Speilmann.*

CINNAMON LOZENGES.

℞. Powdered sugar

Cinnamon water, each, six ounces

Boil to syrup, and add

Powdered sugar one pound

Oil of cinnamon one drachm and a-half

Mix, make lozenges, and dry. *Taddei.*

COMPOUND ELECTUARY OF CINNAMON.

℞. Confection of orange peel, three ounces

nutmeg one ounce and

a-half

ginger six drachms

Powdered cinnamon half an ounce

Syrup of orange peel sufficient

Mix. *Swediaur.*

INFUSION OF CINNAMON.

℞. Bruised cinnamon half an ounce

Boiling water two pints

Infuse. In dyspepsia and nervous colics. *Radius.*

COMPOUND VINEGAR OF CINNAMON.

℞. Cinnamon

Cloves

Nutmeg, each, one drachm

Peppermint half an ounce

Lavender

Rosemary, each, one ounce

Vinegar eight fl. ounces

Diluted alcohol twenty fl. ounces

Mix, and distil twenty-eight ounces. Used as an aromatic. *Van Mons.*

COMPOUND WINE OF CINNAMON.

℞. Powdered cinnamon

Cloves

Mace

Cardamom, each, half a drachm

White wine two pints

Boil, filter, and add

Sugar ten ounces

As a cordial stomachic and stimulant.

Augustin.

TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

℞. Bruised cinnamon three ounces

Diluted alcohol two pints

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one to four fl. drachms.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

R. Bruised cinnamon one ounce
cardamom seeds half an ounce
ginger three drachms

Diluted alcohol two pints

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

A warm, aromatic tincture, useful in flatulence, gastrodynia, &c. Dose, one to two fl. drachms.

R. Bruised cinnamon one ounce
cloves
nutmeg

Cut saffron, each, half an ounce

Bruised calamus one drachm

mace two drachms

Fresh lemon peel no. two

orange peel no. one

Diluted alcohol one pint and a-half

Digest, express, and filter. Dose fifty to eighty drops, as a stomachic.

Wurtemberg Ph.

TINCTURE OF CINNAMON GARGLE.

R. Tincture of cinnamon one part

Syrup of currants two parts

Peppermint water sixteen parts

Mix. In malignant sore throat. *Foy.*

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

R. Bruised cinnamon three drachms

cardamom half an ounce

angelica one drachm and

a-half

long pepper one drachm

Sulphuric ether five fl. ounces

Diluted alcohol ten fl. ounces

Macerate for eight days, express, and filter. Stomachic and carminative. Dose, thirty to fifty drops. *Niemann.*

WATER OF CINNAMON.

R. Oil of cinnamon half fl. drachm

Carbonate of magnesia half a drachm

Distilled water two pints

Rub the oil with the magnesia, and both with the water, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Mostly employed as a vehicle or adjuvant to other medicines.

COMPOUND CINNAMON WATER.

R. Sage
Rosemary
Peppermint
Lavender, each, two parts
Fennel
Cinnamon, each, one part

Water one hundred and twenty parts
Mix, and distil seventy-two parts. In spoonful doses. *Saxon Ph.*

OIL OF CINNAMON.

R. Bruised cinnamon at will
Water sufficient

Distil, and separate the oil. *Par. Cod.*

CINNAMON SPICE PLASTER.

R. Olibanum three ounces

Yellow wax half an ounce

Powdered cinnamon six drachms

Oil of pimento

lemons, each, two drachms

Melt the wax and olibanum, and add the cinnamon, rubbed with the oils. *Coxe.*

COCCULUS.

COCCULUS INDICUS.

This is the fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*, a woody vine, native of the East Indies.

Sex. Syst. Diœc. dodecand. *Nat. Syst.* Menispermaceæ.

Wight and Arnott, 1. 449. Griffith, Med. Bot. 105.

They are about the size of a pea, roundish, with a thin, dry, blackish, external coat, inclosing another of a lighter color, containing an oily, bitter, white kernel. They are inodorous, but of a permanent, bitter taste. They are acro-narcotic, and owe their properties to the presence of a peculiar principle, called *picrotoxin*. They are seldom used in medicine.

OINTMENT OF COCCULUS INDICUS.

R. Cocculus indicus at will
Separate the kernels, beat them in a mortar, first alone, then with a little lard, finally, add lard equal to five times the weight of kernels. *Ed. Ph.*

Used for the destruction of vermin, and in the treatment of ringworms and scabies of the scalp.

OINTMENT OF PICTROTOXIN.

R. Picrotoxin six grains
Lard one ounce
Mix well. In tinea. *Radius.*

COCCUS.

COCHINEAL.

Cochineal is a small, hemipterous insect, inhabiting Mexico and some parts of South America, living principally on different species of cactus, and especially the *Opuntia cochinillefera*. It is in grains of reddish-black, often covered with a white powder. It has a feeble odor, and a bitterish, somewhat acidulous taste. The powder is of a reddish-purple color, tinging fluids of a deep red. It is said to be somewhat anodyne

an antispasmodic, but is principally used as a spring agent.

TINCTURE OF COCHINEAL.

Powdered cochineal one part
Diluted alcohol eight parts
Macerate eight days, express, and filter.
Divided in convulsive coughs. *Beral.*

MIXTURE OF COCHINEAL AND CARB.

POTASSA.

Carbonate of potassa one scruple
Powdered cochineal half a scruple
Sugar one drachm
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Make mixture. Dose, for children, a tea-
spoonful, every two or three hours. A
highly popular remedy in whooping-cough.

Ellis.

MIXTURE OF COCHINEAL AND COMMON SALT.

Common salt three drachms
Powdered cochineal fifteen grains
Divide into six doses. One to be taken
every morning, the last followed by a
large. As a vermifuge. *Rush.*

COCHLEARIA.

SCURVY GRASS.

Scurvy grass is the *Cochlearia officinalis*, an
erect plant, native of the northern parts of
Europe, and cultivated there and in the United
States as a garden herb.

Sex. Syst. Tetradyn. silic. *Nat. Syst.* Brassi-
ceæ.

The whole herb is used; it has a penetrating
and acrid smell when bruised, and a pungent,
ster taste. It is antiscorbutic, aperient, and
diuretic.

ELECTUARY OF SCURVY GRASS.

Conserve of scurvy
grass one ounce and a-half
Calamus one drachm
Syrup of orange peel
Aromatic sulphuric acid, each, sufficient
ix. A teaspoonful every two hours, as
an antiscorbutic. *Augustin.*

GARGLE OF SCURVY GRASS.

Spirit of scurvy grass one drachm
Syrup of Peruvian bark half an ounce
Infusion of water cress eight ounces
ix. As a gargle in scurvy. *Foy.*

CODEIA.

CODEIA.

An alkaloid obtained from opium, and bearing
the same relation to morphia that cinchonia does

to quinia. It is precipitated by tannin, and is
soluble in ether, but is not thrown down from a
dilute solution of its salts by ammonia. It acts
somewhat like morphia, but produces great itch-
ing of the skin.

CODEIA.

R. Opium at will
Macerate in a sufficient quantity of water,
decant, treat with chloride of calcium, filter,
evaporate, and crystallize; decompose by
ammonia, filter, concentrate fluid, crystal-
lize, dissolve the crystals in water, add a
slight excess of caustic potassa, dissolve
the precipitate in alcohol and ether, and
crystallize. Dose, one to two grains, in
neuralgia, &c. *Cottureau.*

R. Mother water of morphia (by
Gregory's process) at will
Evaporate and crystallize; re-dissolve the
crystals, and re-crystallize. Treat with so-
lution of potassa, which dissolves the mor-
phia and precipitates the codeia; wash the
latter with a little water, dissolve in hot
ether, and suffer the solution to evaporate
spontaneously.

SYRUP OF CODEIA.

R. Codeia twenty-four grains
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Sugar eight ounces
Reduce codeia to fine powder, triturate with
one-third of water, allow to settle and de-
cant; treat residue with the remainder of
water, at two operations. Treat in a ma-
trass on water-bath till quite dissolved, add
sugar, and dissolve. *Cap.*

Dose, one drachm, night and morning; gradu-
ally increased in neuralgic irritation of the stom-
ach, whooping-cough, &c.

MURIATE OF MORPHIA AND CODEIA.

R. Opium at will
Treat with water, add a strong solution of
chloride of calcium, filter with animal char-
coal, evaporate, and crystallize. *Magendie.*
Dose, half a grain to a grain.

COFFEA.

COFFEE.

Coffee is the product principally of *Coffea Ara-
bica*, a small tree, native of the eastern coast of
Africa, but now cultivated in most tropical re-
gions. The varieties are very numerous, and in
some cases probably are derived from other spe-
cies.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Cin-
chonaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 245. Griffith, Med. Bot. 361.

Raw coffee has febrifuge properties, and has
been used with success in the treatment of inter-

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF COLCHICUM SEEDS.

Colchicum seeds, bruised, five ounces
Aromatic spirit of ammonia two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and
filter. *Lond. Ph.*

More stimulating than the last. Dose, thirty
drops to a fl. drachm.

TINCTURE OF COLCHICUM FLOWERS.

Dried colchicum flowers one ounce
Diluted alcohol one pint
Macerate for eight days, express, and fil-
ter. Advised in acute rheumatism. *Bushell.*

VINEGAR OF COLCHICUM ROOT.

Dried colchicum root two ounces
Distilled vinegar two pints
Alcohol one fl. ounce
Macerate the root in the vinegar for seven
days, express, and let dregs subside, pour
off and add alcohol. *U. S. Ph.*

As a diuretic in dropsy, also given in gout,
rheumatism, &c. Dose, thirty drops to two fl.
drachms.

OXYMEL OF COLCHICUM.

Fresh colchicum root, sliced, one ounce
Distilled vinegar one pint
Clarified honey two pounds
Macerate the colchicum in the vinegar for
two days, express, and strain; add honey,
and boil to consistence of syrup. *Dub. Ph.*
Dose, one fl. drachm twice a-day.

VINEGAR OF COLCHICUM SEEDS.

Colchicum seeds one part
Distilled vinegar four parts
Macerate a month, and filter. *Beral.*

SYRUP OF COLCHICUM.

Vinegar of colchicum root sixteen parts
Sugar twenty-six parts
Boil, by a gentle fire. *Swedisch.*

MIXTURE OF COLCHICUM AND MAGNESIA.

Magnesia one drachm
Sugar
Gum Arabic, each, sufficient
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Wine of colchicum forty drops

Mix. A tablespoonful every two hours,
till it operates. In gout and rheumatism.
Ellis.

MIXTURE OF COLCHICUM AND SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

Sulphate of magnesia one to two ounces
Mint water ten fl. ounces
Vinegar of colchicum
Syrup of saffron, each, one fl. ounce
Magnesia eight scruples

Mix. Dose, one to three tablespoonfuls,
every two hours, till four to six evacuations
are procured in the twenty-four hours. In
gout. *Scudamore.*

COMPOUND WINE OF COLCHICUM.

R. Tincture of colchicum seeds
one scruple to half a fl. drachm
Wine of colchicum seeds half a fl. ounce
Mix. Fifteen to forty drops, three times
a-day. *Weber.*

TINCTURE OF COLCHICUM MIXTURE.

R. Tincture of colchicum seeds
guaiacum, each,
three fl. drachms
Mix. Thirty to forty drops, three times
a-day, in chronic rheumatism. *Radiis.*

TINCTURE OF COLCHICUM AND DIGITALIS.

R. Tincture of colchicum seed
digitalis, each,
two fl. drachms
Nitric ether one scruple
Mix. Twenty drops, morning and even-
ing, on sugar, in hydrothorax. *Hildebrand.*

COLCHICUM MIXTURE.

R. Wine of colchicum seed thirty drops
Denarcotized lauda-
num twenty-five drops
Sugar thirty grains
Water one ounce
Mix. Found useful in acute rheumatism.
To be taken at night. *Dewees.*

COLCHICUM MIXTURE.

R. Wine of colchicum seeds forty drops
Acetic tincture of opium twenty drops
Sugar thirty grains
Water one ounce
Mix. In gout, after inflammation is al-
layed. To be taken at bedtime. *Dewees.*
R. Expressed juice of colchicum
flowers two parts
Brandy one part
Mix, and let rest for a few days; decant,
and keep for use in well-stopped bottles.
Wilson.

Said to be identical in every respect to the
Eau medicinale of Husson.

MIXTURE OF COLCHICUM AND ELATERIUM.

R. Elaterium one grain
Spirit of nitric ether two fl. ounces
Tincture of squills
Oxymel of colchicum, each,
half a fl. ounce
Syrup one fl. ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful, three or four times
a-day, in hydrothorax. *Ferriar.*

VINEGAR OF COLCHICUM MIXTURE.

R. Vinegar of colchicum
Syrup, each, half a fl. ounce
Carbonate of magnesia one drachm

Peppermint water four ounces
Mix. In tablespoonful doses, as a sudorific in gout, &c. *Foy.*

MIXTURE OF COLCHICUM AND SQUILLS.

R. Oxymel of colchicum
squills

Tincture of tobacco, each, half fl. ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful four times a-day. As a diuretic in dropsy. Requires caution. *Ferriar.*

MIXTURE OF WINE OF COLCHICUM.

R. Wine of colchicum half fl. drachm
Carbonate of magnesia one drachm
Cinnamon water

Distilled water, each, three fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful, three times a-day. As a diuretic. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF COLCHICUM AND AMMONIA.

R. Oxymel of squills

Solution acetate of am-

monia, each, two fl. ounces
Parsley water six fl. ounces
Mix. A spoonful, every two hours, as a diuretic. *Augustin.*

LINIMENT OF COLCHICUM AND CAMPHOR.

R. Tincture of colchicum root
camphor, each, three fl. ounces

Mix. As an embrocation, in gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia. *Leycock.*

COLLINSONIA.

HORSE BALM.

The *Collinsonia Canadensis* is a native plant, found in most parts of this country, in woods; it is from two to three feet in height.

Sex. Syst. Diand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Lamiaceæ.
Linn. Sp. Pl. 39. Griffith, Med. Bot. 513.

The whole plant has a strong, peculiar, unpleasant odor, and a warm, pungent taste: these are most developed in the root; this is knotty and hard. It is diuretic, diaphoretic, and tonic; and is popularly used in diseases of the bladder, leucorrhœa, and dropsy, and externally as a fomentation to wounds, ulcers, &c.

DECOCTION OF HORSE BALM.

R. Horse balm root, bruised, two ounces
Water two pints
Boil for half an hour, and strain. Dose, a wineglassful, every two hours, in dropsy.

TINCTURE OF HORSE BALM.

R. Bruised horse balm root two ounces

Diluted alcohol one pint
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. Dose, a teaspoonful.

OIL OF HORSE BALM.

R. Horse balm at will
Water sufficient
Distil, return product, and redistil, collect product. Dose, five to ten drops.

COLOCYNTHIS.

COLOCYNTH.

Colocynth is the dried pulp of the fruit of *Citrullus colocynthis*, a cucurbitaceous vine found in many parts of Asia and Africa. The fruit is a round pepo, of the size and color of an orange, with a thin, but hard rind, and containing numerous seeds, enveloped in a white, spongy pulp.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. monadelph. *Nat. Syst.* Cucurbitaceæ.

Royle, Mat. Med. 396. Griffith, Med. Bot. 306.
It occurs in the shops in white, round, light balls, composed of a spongy, dried pulp, enclosing numerous seeds. This spongy substance has a faint odor, but an intensely bitter and nauseous taste. It is a powerful drastic and hydragogue purgative, and is seldom given alone.

POWDER OF COLOCYNTH.

R. Colocynth one to three grains
Gum Arabic
Liquorice
Sugar, each, five grains
Mix. As a hydragogue purgative. *Augustin.*

EXTRACT OF COLOCYNTH.

R. Sliced colocynth one pound
Distilled water two gallons
Mix, and boil over a slow fire for six hours, occasionally adding more water. Strain while hot, and evaporate to proper consistence. *Lond. Ph.*

Dose, from five grains to half a drachm.

R. Colocynth pulp at will
Diluted alcohol nine grains
Macerate the pulp in a sufficiency of menstruum to cover it for twenty-four hours, displace till exhausted, and evaporate to the proper consistence. This extract is more active than the aqueous preparation. *W. Procter.*

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COLOCYNTH.

R. Colocynth sliced six ounces
Powdered aloes twelve ounces
scammony four ounces
cardamom one ounce
Castile soap three ounces
Diluted alcohol one gallon
Macerate the colocynth in the alcohol, with

mild heat for four days, express, and filter, then add the aloes, scammony, and soap, evaporate to proper consistence, and add cardamom. *U. S. Ph.*

A valuable and safe cathartic. In small doses, active. Dose, five to thirty grains.

COMPOUND PILLS OF COLOCYNTH.

Compound extract of colocynth, powdered, half an ounce
Extract of jalap, in powder,
Calomel, each, three drachms
Gamboge, in powder, two scruples
Mix, and with water form mass, to be divided into one hundred and eighty pills.

U. S. Ph.

A most excellent cathartic, when it is wished to act on the biliary organs. Dose, one to three four pills.

Powdered aloes
Scammony, each, eight parts
Colocynth four parts
Sulphate of potassa
Oil of cloves, each, one part
Rectified spirit sufficient
Pulverize the aloes, scammony, and sulphate of potassa, together; mix the colocynth with them, add oil of cloves, and with the rectified spirit beat into a mass, to be divided into five-grain pills.

Ed. Ph.

Dose, five to fifteen grains.

Compound extract of colocynth one scruple
Alcoholic extract of jalap six grains
Compound powder of scammony
Calomel, each, ten grains
Tartar emetic one grain
Castile soap five grains
Oil of cinnamon four drops
Mix well together, and form fifteen pills.
Dose, one to three, at bedtime. *Meigs.*

Extract of colocynth two drachms
Resin of jalap one drachm
Soap one drachm and a-half
Guaiacum three drachms
Tartar emetic eight grains
Oil of juniper
Rosemary, each, four drops
Syrup of buckthorn sufficient
Mix well, and divide into four-grain pills.
Dose, one to three. *Barclay.*

PILLS OF COLOCYNTH AND HENBANE.

Extract of colocynth two parts
henbane one part
Mix together, with a few drops of rectified spirit, and divide into five-grain pills.

Ed. Ph.

Dose, five to twenty grains.

COLOCYNTH CLYSTER.

R. Extract of colocynth one scruple
Common salt three drachms
Syrup of dogtooth grass one ounce and a-half
Infusion of chamomile five ounces
In cerebral affections. *Phœbus.*

COLOCYNTH MIXTURE.

R. Colocynth one drachm
Boiling water six ounces
Boil for ten minutes, strain, add, when cold,
Hoffmann's anodyne one drachm
Syrup of orange peel one ounce
Mix. A spoonful, three times a-day, in ascites, or hydrothorax. *Augustin.*

TINCTURE OF COLOCYNTH.

R. Colocynth eight parts
Star anise one part
Alcohol ninety-six parts
Macerate for three days, and filter. Dose, fifteen to twenty drops. *Van Mons.*

TINCTURE OF COLOCYNTH MIXTURE.

R. Tincture of colocynth two drachms
Solution of antimoniated soap six drachms
Mix. Dose, twenty to thirty drops a-day, in lepra and obstinate cutaneous affections. *Heim.*

COLOMBA.

COLUMBO.

Columbo is the root of *Cocculus palmatus*, a climbing plant, a native of Mozambique.

Sex. Syst. Dicc. hexand. *Nat. Syst.* Menispermaceæ.

Hooker, Bot. Mag. 2970-71. Griffith, Med. Bot. 103.

As found in the shops, the root is in round slices, externally of a brown, wrinkled appearance, internally yellow. It is somewhat aromatic, and has a very bitter taste. It is an excellent bitter tonic, with no astringency. It is useful in diseases where the pure bitters are required, and generally agrees with the stomach. Dose, in powder, is from ten to thirty grains.

POWDER OF COLUMBO AND IRON.

R. Powdered columbo
Subcarbonate of iron
Powdered rhubarb
ginger, each, one drachm
Mix, and make eleven powders; one to be taken every four hours. *A. T. Thomson.*

POWDER OF COLUMBO AND MAGNESIA.

R. Powdered columbo ten grains
Magnesia two scruples
Mix. For a dose. In cardialgia. *Brugnatelli.*

POWDER OF COLUMBO AND GINGER.

R. Powdered columbo
subcarbonate of iron
rhubarb
ginger, each, one drachm
Mix, and divide into twelve powders. One
to be taken three times a-day, in syrup. *Ellis.*

POWDER OF COLUMBO AND TARTRATE OF IRON.

R. Tartrate of iron and
potassa two scruples
Powdered columbo half a drachm
Mix, and divide into four powders. One
every three or four hours, in syrup. *Ellis.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF COLUMBO.

R. Powdered columbo four scruples
Opium four grains
Oil of peppermint ten drops
Syrup of pinks sufficient
Beat into mass, and form thirty pills. Two,
three times a-day, in spasmodic vomiting.
St. Marie.

R. Powdered columbo one drachm
rhubarb two scruples
Extract of chamomile two drachms
Oil of caraway five drops
Syrup of saffron sufficient
Form mass, and divide into pills of four
grains. Four to be taken a-day, in mania
with amenorrhœa. *Augustin.*

INFUSION OF COLUMBO.

R. Bruised columbo half an ounce
Boiling water one pint
Macerate two hours in a covered vessel,
and strain. *U. S. Ph.*
Dose, two fl. ounces, three or four times a-day.

INFUSION OF COLUMBO AND GINGER.

R. Bruised columbo one ounce
ginger two drachms
Boiling water one pint
Infuse, and strain. A wineglass, cold,
every two hours, in chronic diarrhœa. *Ellis.*

INFUSION OF COLUMBO, RHUBARB, &C.

R. Bruised caraway
columbo
rhubarb, each, one scruple
Boiling water eight fl. ounces
Digest for two hours, and strain.

R. To strained liquid three half fl. ounces
Add

Tincture of rhubarb one fl. drachm
Syrup of ginger two fl. drachms
Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful to a tablespoon-
ful, in diarrhœa. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF COLUMBO.

R. Columbo half a drachm
Boil in
Water three to five fl. ounces
Strain, and add
Carbonate of potassa ten grains
Lemon juice three fl. drachms
Tincture of opium twelve drops
Mix. A tea to a table spoonful, every
hour, as an anti-emetic. *Ellis.*

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF COLUMBO.

R. Columbo
Quassia, each, two drachms
Orange peel one drachm
Rhubarb one scruple
Subcarbonate of potassa half a drachm
Water twenty fl. ounces
Boil down to a pint, strain, and add
Tincture of lavender half fl. ounce
Coxe.

EXTRACT OF COLUMBO.

R. Bruised columbo two parts
Alcohol three parts
Water nine parts
Macerate for twenty-four hours, distil off
the alcohol, and evaporate to proper con-
sistence. *Cottrean.*

TINCTURE OF COLUMBO.

R. Columbo bruised four ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.
U. S. Ph.

Dose, one to four fl. drachms.

MIXTURE OF COLUMBO AND CASCARILLA.

R. Powdered columbo half an ounce
Water ten fl. ounces
Boil to six ounces, add, towards close,
Cascarilla two drachms
Strain, and add
Tincture of orange peel two drachms
Syrup of cinnamon one ounce
A spoonful every hour, in chronic diarrhœa.
Berends.

MIXTURE OF COLUMBO AND SALEP.

R. Extract of columbo one drachm
Decoction of salep three ounces
Fennel sugar two scruples
Mix. Two spoonfuls a-day, in the diarrhœa
of children. *Wendt.*

COMPTONIA.

SWEET FERN.

A shrubby, indigenous plant, found in the
northern and middle States.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. triand. Nat. Syst. Myricaceæ
Aiton, Hort. Rev. iii. 334. Griffith. Med. Bot.
584.

It is aromatic, especially when bruised. It is mild astringent, and is used in bowel complaints, in the form of decoction.

CONIUM.

HEMLOCK.

This is an umbelliferous, poisonous plant, the *Conium maculatum*, a native of Europe, but naturalized in many parts of this country, growing in waste places.

Lex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Apiaceae.

Winn. Sp. Pl. 349. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 339.

Both the seeds and the leaves are used. The leaves have a strong, unpleasant, narcotic odor, and a somewhat bitterish taste; the seeds possess these qualities in a less degree. They are both narcotic, but neither stimulant nor sedative, and are given in a variety of complaints, to alleviate, especially in malignant tumors, in which they are thought to exert a curative influence. The leaves, in powder, is from three to four grains of leaves; and of the seeds, rather less; twice a-day, gradually increasing.

POWDER OF HEMLOCK.

Powdered hemlock five grains
liquorice six grains
Make a powder, to be taken three times a-day. In scirrhus affections, scrofula, ulcers, &c.

FECULA OF HEMLOCK.

Hemlock juice at will
Boil on the fire, remove the coagulum, wash it well, dry, and pulverize. Dose, from five to twenty grains. *Van Mons.*

EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK.

Fresh hemlock leaves one pound
Pound in a stone mortar, sprinkling on them a little water; express the juice, heat to boiling point, strain, and evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one grain, morning and evening, gradually increased till it affects the system.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK.

Hemlock leaves, in coarse powder, one pound
Diluted alcohol four pints
Sift the powder with half a pint of the alcohol, and allow to macerate for twenty-four hours, place in percolating apparatus and add remainder of alcohol; when this has disappeared, add water so as to keep the vessel covered. Stop process when the liquid passing, causes precipitate in that previously obtained. Distil off alcohol, and evaporate to proper consistence.

U. S. Ph.

Dose, one to two grains, twice a-day, gradually increasing.

PILLS OF HEMLOCK AND IPECACUANHA.

R. Extract of hemlock
Dover's powder, each, ten grains
Mix, and form five pills. Two at bedtime, in pulmonary irritation, with rheumatic and other local pains. *Ellis.*

R. Extract of hemlock five drachms
Ipecacuanha one drachm
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
Mix, and make four grains.

PILLS OF HEMLOCK AND CALOMEL.

R. Extract of hemlock two scruples
Calomel fifteen grains
Mix, and form fifteen pills. One, three times a-day, in syphiloid affections. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF HEMLOCK AND DANDELION.

R. Extract of hemlock
dandelion
Gum Arabic
Soap, each, one drachm
Honey sufficient
Mix, and form three-grain pills. In glandular and other tumors. *Brera.*

INFUSION OF HEMLOCK.

R. Hemlock leaves half an ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse and strain. As a wash to cancerous and malignant ulcers. *Ellis.*

HEMLOCK COLLUTORY.

R. Hemlock leaves two drachms
Poppy seeds one drachm
Henbane seeds half a drachm
Milk half a pint
Boil slightly, and strain. In rheumatic toothache. *Phœbus.*

TINCTURE OF HEMLOCK.

R. Hemlock leaves four ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*
Dose, thirty drops to a fl. drachm.

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF HEMLOCK.

R. Hemlock leaves one part
Sulphuric ether four parts
Macerate for two days, and filter. *Soubeiran.*

OINTMENT OF HEMLOCK.

R. Fresh hemlock leaves
Prepared lard, each, two pounds
Boil till the leaves becomes crisp, then express through linen. *Dub. Ph.*

R. Juice of hemlock leaves one part
Lard four parts
Boil till moisture is expelled, and express

through a cloth. As a dressing to painful ulcers. *Swedliaur.*

OIL OF HEMLOCK.

R. Fecula of hemlock one part
Olive oil four parts
Mix, and strain. As a friction to the abdomen in ileus, and to the anus in hemorrhoids. *Van Mons.*

HEMLOCK PLASTER.

R. Elemi two parts
White wax one part

Melt together, and add
Alcoholic extract of hemlock

As an application to painful ulcers and malignant tumors. *Guibourt.*

R. Juice of hemlock twelve parts
Powdered hemlock six parts
Evaporate to a pasty consistence, and add

to, a melted mixture of
Yellow wax ten parts
Turpentine four parts
Olive oil six parts
Used as above. *Pideret.*

COMPOUND HEMLOCK PLASTER.

R. Yellow wax eight parts
Resin sixteen parts
Fecula of hemlock forty-eight parts
Melt together, and add a melted mixture of
Gum ammoniac four parts
Turpentine one part
Stir well till cold. Used as above. *Van Mons.*

R. Hemlock plaster one ounce
Burgundy pitch half an ounce
Diachylon, each, half an ounce

Mix, and spread, then sprinkle with from six to twelve grains of tartar, according to the age of the patient. Said to be very useful in whooping-cough.

R. Soap plaster one ounce
Extract of hemlock half an ounce
Powdered belladonna two drachms
Mix. *Hamburg Cod.*

CATAPLASM OF HEMLOCK.

R. Powdered hemlock one ounce
Linseed meal, each, sufficient
Fecula of hemlock sufficient
Boiling water, each, sufficient
Mix. As an application to cancerous and other painful ulcers. *Guibourt.*

R. Hemlock leaves a handful
Henbane leaves half a handful
Lard half an ounce
Rose oil one ounce
Decoction of mallows sufficient

Mix, and boil to the consistence of cataplasm. *Pierquin.*

R. Powdered hemlock two ounces
Carrot juice one pound
Tincture of opium and saffron three drachms
Linseed meal sufficient

Make a cataplasm. In cancerous ulcers. *Piderot.*

MIXTURE OF HEMLOCK AND PAREGORIC.

R. Extract of hemlock one drachm
Paregoric elixir
Syrup of tolu, each, half fl. ounce
Rose water four fl. ounces

Mix. From half to a teaspoonful once in four hours, to a child a year old, watching the effect, in pertussis. *Pearson.*

SUPPOSITORY OF HEMLOCK.

R. Extract of hemlock one part
White wax, each, four parts
Butter of cocoa
Mix, in painful hemorrhoids and spasms of the rectum. *Beral.*

CONTRAYERVA.

CONTRAYERVA.

Contrayerva is the root of *Dorstenia contrayerva*, and other species, all natives of South America, Mexico, and the West Indies. They are perennial, dwarf, herbaceous plants, usually growing in high, rocky places.

Sax. Syst. Tetrand. monog. Nat. Syst. Monocæ.

Linn. Mat. Med. No. 124. Griffith, Med. Bot 577.

The root is oblong, hard, rough, and solid, of a reddish-brown color, with numerous, long yellowish fibres. It has an aromatic odor and a warm, pungent, somewhat bitterish taste. It is a stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic, and has been found useful in low states of the system. The dose of the powder is about half a drachm.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CONTRAYERVA.

R. Powdered contrayerva six drachms
Virginia snakeroot two drachms
Prepared chalk one ounce

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful, two or three times a day, as a tonic. *Spelman.*

EXTRACT OF CONTRAYERVA.

R. Contrayerva, bruised, one part
Boiling water six parts
Infuse for three days, boil, strain, express, and evaporate to proper consistence. Dose one to two scruples. *Palat. Co.*

DECOCTION OF CONTRAYERVA.

R. Contrayerva, bruised, one drachm

Water one pint
Boil for ten minutes, and strain.

Taddei.

GARGLE OF CONTRAYERVA.

Contrayerva half an ounce
Figs one ounce
Water eighteen fl. ounces
Mix, and boil down to two-thirds.

Saunders.

TINCTURE OF CONTRAYERVA.

Contrayerva one part
Diluted alcohol eight parts
Digest in one-half the alcohol for four days, strain and digest with the other half of the alcohol; strain, and filter the united liquids. Dose, thirty to forty drops.

Guibourt.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CONTRAYERVA.

Contrayerva
Virginia snakeroot, each,
one ounce and a-half
Juniper berries one ounce
Spirit of ammonia six fl. ounces
Alcohol one pint
Macerate for four days, express, and filter. Dose, forty to eighty drops, as a stimulating diaphoretic.

Lip. Dispen.

CONTRAYERVA MIXTURE.

Powdered contrayerva eight grains
Cinnamon water one fl. ounce and a-half
Nutmeg water two fl. drachms
Syrup of cinnamon three drachms
Mix. A spoonful as a stomachic.

Swedliaur.

Gum tragacanth
Comp. contrayerva powder, each,
one scruple
Distilled water one fl. ounce
Cinnamon water three fl. drachms
Syrup of saffron one fl. drachm
Mix. As a quieting draught for a woman after delivery.

Merriman.

CONVOLVULUS PANDURATUS.

WILD POTATO.

This is a native plant, with a large perennial root, found in sandy soils in most parts of the United States.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Convolvaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 219. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* (Ipomæa) 76.

The root, as found in the shops, is in circular pieces, of a yellowish-brown color, scarcely any smell, and a bitterish, somewhat acrid taste. It is feebly cathartic, but is said to be a good diuretic

in calculous complaints. Dose, as purgative, forty grains. As a diuretic, it is given in decoction.

COPAIBA.

COPAIBA.

This is the juice of *Copaifera officinalis* and other species, all large trees, natives of South America and principally of Brazil.

Sex. Syst. Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 557. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 264.

This juice or balsam is clear and transparent, of a pale yellowish color; a peculiar and somewhat unpleasant odor, and a bitterish, pungent, nauseous taste. It is rather more consistent than olive oil when fresh, but, by age, becomes thicker, and may even assume the solidity of a resin. It is stimulant, diuretic, and cathartic, and is principally used in morbid discharges from mucous surfaces, especially those of the genito-urinary organs. The dose is from twenty drops to a fl. drachm, three times a-day.

BOLUSES OF COPAIBA.

R. Copaiba two drachms
Gum Arabic one ounce
Powdered liquorice sufficient
Mix, and form mass. Dose, a scruple to two scruples.

Radius.

R. Copaiba one ounce
Calcined magnesia one drachm
Opium four grains
Powdered cubebs three drachms
Syrup of poppies sufficient
Mix, and divide into boluses of half a drachm. Two to be taken at night, in gonorrhœa.

Henschel.

PILLS OF COPAIBA.

R. Copaiba two ounces
Magnesia (freshly prepared) one drachm
Mix, and set aside, till it concretes into a pilular mass; this to be divided into two hundred pills.

U. S. Ph.

Dose, two to six, two or three times a-day.

R. Copaiba
Powdered cubebs, each, one drachm
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
Mix, and divide into three-grain pills. Five to ten a-day.

Hildenbrand.

R. Copaiba one ounce
Dragon's blood half an ounce
Calomel one drachm
Conserve of roses four ounces
Mix, and make pills of six grains. Dose, from three to five a-day.

Foy.

PILLS OF COPAIBA AND CUBEBS.

R. White wax two drachms
Melt, by a gentle heat, and add

Copaiba half an ounce
Powdered cubebs one ounce
Incorporate well, and divide into two hundred and forty pills.
Berens.

PILLS OF COPAIBA, CUBEBS, AND TURPENTINE.

R. Oil of copaiba
cubebs
turpentine, each, one fl. drachm
Magnesia two drachms
Mix, and form sixty pills.

This is said to be an excellent preparation. It was communicated by Mr. Procter, who is unacquainted with the author of it.

COPAIBA CONFECTION.

R. Turpentine one ounce
Copaiba half an ounce
Mix well, in a warmed mortar, and add
Mucilage of gum Arabic one ounce
Conserve of roses four ounces
Dose, two to three drachms, three times a-day, in obstinate gonorrhœa. *Swediaur.*

R. Copaiba
Powdered cubebs, each, four drachms and a-half
Yolk of egg one
Conserve of roses half an ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful, three or four times a-day. *Voght.*

R. Copaiba
Powdered cubebs, each, two ounces
alum one ounce
Opium five grains
Incorporate well. One drachm to be taken in the pulp of a prune, night and morning, and rapidly increased to two drachms. Is very effectual in gonorrhœa. *Berton.*

EMULSION OF COPAIBA.

R. Copaiba
Mucilage gum Arabic, each, two ounces
Water, twelve fl. ounces
Rub the copaiba gradually with the mucilage in a mortar, add the water by degrees, constantly rubbing. *Beral.*

INJECTION OF COPAIBA.

R. Copaiba two drachms
Mucilage of gum Arabic half an ounce
Lime water six fl. ounces
Mix well. As an injection in ulcers of the rectum, vagina, or urethra. *Abernethy.*

R. Copaiba half an ounce
Yolk of egg sufficient
Lime water six ounces

Honey of roses three ounces
Mix. As an injection in fistulous ulcers. *Plenck.*

COPAIBA MIXTURE.

R. Copaiba
Sweet spirits of nitre, each, half a fl. ounce
Powdered gum Arabic one drachm
sugar, each,
Compound spirits of lavender two fl. drachms
Tincture of opium one fl. drachm
Distilled water four fl. ounces

Mix. A tablespoonful three times a-day in gonorrhœa. *Chapman.*

R. Copaiba
Powdered cubebs, each, half an ounce
Gum Arabic two drachms
Paregoric elixir half a fl. ounce
Sugar two drachms
Water eight fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful every three hours. *Ellis.*

R. Copaiba half an ounce
Mint water
Alcohol
Syrup, each, half a fl. ounce
Sweet spirit of nitre half a fl. drachm
Mix. To be taken in four doses in a day, followed by demulcent drinks. In chronic gonorrhœa. *Ellis.*

R. Balsam copaiba
Sweet spirit of nitre, each, half a fl. ounce
Compound spirit of lavender
Laudanum, each, one fl. drachm
Powdered gum Arabic one drachm
Water three fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful three times a-day in gonorrhœa. *Chapman.*

R. Copaiba half an ounce
Mucilage of gum Arabic two ounces
Clarified honey six drachms
Solution of potassa two drachms
Essence of lemon half a drachm
Rose water five fl. ounces
Mix. Two to three spoonfuls, three times a-day. *Stephenson.*

R. Copaiba one drachm and a-half
Powdered kino one scruple
Mucilage of gum Arabic two drachms
Syrup of rhatany one ounce
Decoction of chamomile four ounces
Mix. A spoonful every hour or two. *Fon.*

R. Copaiba half a drachm
Tincture of allspice

Syrup of mallows, each, two drachms
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
Water one ounce

Mix. To be taken morning and evening.
Saunders.

℞. Copaiba
Syrup of lemon
Mint water
Orange-flower water, each, one ounce
Sulphuric acid one drachm
Tragacanth sufficient

Mix. A spoonful, morning and evening.
Delpech.

℞. Copaiba
Tolu
Powdered gum Arabic, each,
half an ounce
Elixir of vitriol twenty drops
Distilled water six fl. ounces

Mix. A tablespoonful, in chronic whooping-cough.
Ellis.

℞. Copaiba one drachm
Carbonate of potassa thirty grains
Resin of Peruvian bark twenty grains
Gum Arabic twelve grains
Aloes two grains
Syrup of capillaire two ounces
Cinnamon water

Mint water, each, three fl. ounces
Mix. Dose, a glass full, several times a day, as an anthelmintic.
Pierquin.

TINCTURE OF COPAIBA.

℞. Copaiba one part
Alcohol eight parts
Digest for several days, and filter. Dose, thirty to sixty drops.
Guibourt.

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF COPAIBA.

℞. Copaiba one ounce
Carbonate of potassa one drachm
Alcohol four fl. ounces
Digest, and filter. Dose, twenty-five to fifty drops.
Brunswick Ph.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF COPAIBA.

℞. Copaiba one ounce
Guaiaicum two drachms
Oil of sassafras half a drachm
Alcohol four and a-half fl. ounces
Digest with a gentle heat, filter. *Foy.*
Dose, a drachm, in some infusion.

℞. Copaiba one ounce and a-half
Balsam Peru half an ounce
Carbonate of potassa one drachm and a-half
Cut saffron two drachms
Alcohol sixteen fl. ounces
Mix, and digest for three days, and filter.

Two spoonfuls, two or three times a-day, in water or in wine. *Wirttemberg Ph.*

OIL OF COPAIBA.

℞. Copaiba one ounce
Water one pint and a-half
Distil, return product several times, and redistil; separate oil. *Ed. Ph.*

Dose, ten to thirty drops, rubbed up with mucilage and water.

COPAIBA CLYSTER.

℞. Copaiba one to four drachms
Extract of opium one grain
Yolk of egg one
Decoction of mallows four to six fl. ounces
Make an emulsion, as a clyster in gonorrhoea. *Guibourt.*

COPAIBA PASTE.

℞. Sweet almonds six drachms
Mallow paste one drachm
Catechu half a drachm
Copaiba three drachms
Rub together into a paste. Dose, a spoonful. *Phœbus.*

COPTIS.

GOLDTHREAD.

The root of *Coptis trifolia*, a small evergreen plant, found in the more northern parts of both continents, in wet and boggy situations.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. polyg. *Nat. Syst.* Ranunculaceæ.

Salisbury. Linn. Trans. viii. 305. Griffith, Med. Bot. 87.

The roots, which are the part used, are long, slender, orange-yellow, with no smell, but a strong, and purely bitter taste. It is a simple tonic bitter, with no astringency. It is used as a stomachic, and as a local application to aphthous sore mouth. Dose, in powder, ten to thirty grains.

INFUSION OF GOLDTHREAD.

℞. Goldthread one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse for an hour, and strain. Dose, half fl. ounce to two fl. ounces.

Dunghlison.

TINCTURE OF GOLDTHREAD.

℞. Goldthread one ounce
Diluted alcohol one pint
Macerate for a week, and filter. Dose, one fl. drachm to three fl. drachms.

Wood.

CORIANDRUM.

CORIANDER.

This is the fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*, an annual plant, a native of the south of Europe,

but naturalized in many other parts of that quarter of the world, and also extensively cultivated.
Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Apiceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 367. Griffith, Med. Bot. 341.

The fruit is somewhat globular, of a grayish, or brownish-yellow color, and often separated into two portions, or mericarps. It has a pleasant aromatic smell and taste. It is principally used as an adjuvant to other articles, to disguise their taste, or to modify their griping qualities. Dose, from a scruple to a drachm.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CORIANDER.

R. Powdered coriander one drachm and a-half

Ivory filings

Burnt hartshorn

Prepared chalk, each one scruple

Powdered cinnamon half a scruple

Sugar of roses sufficient

Mix well. A teaspoonful, after eating, as a stomachic. *Pierquin.*

R. Powdered coriander
 rhubarb
 columbo, each, ten grains

Mix. To be taken at bedtime, in dyspepsia with flatulence and costiveness. Stomachic. *Ainslie.*

TINCTURE OF CORIANDER.

R. Coriander one part
 Diluted alcohol eight parts
 Macerate for a week, and filter. *Beral.*

COMPOUND WATER OF CORIANDER.

R. Coriander eight ounces
 Citron water one fl. ounce
 Nutmeg
 Storax
 Benzoin, each, half an ounce
 Vanilla three drachms
 Alcohol forty-eight fl. ounces

Macerate for two days, and distil. Dose, half fl. ounce, as a stomachic and carminative. *Spielmann.*

CORNU.

HARTSHORN.

This is officinally the horn of the *Cervus elaphas*, or European stag; but that of our native species has the same properties. It is found in the shops, in the form of shavings, which are of a yellowish white color, friable, and without smell or taste. They consist principally of gelatine and phosphate of lime, and are employed to make a jelly, which is not superior to any other animal jelly.

HARTSHORN JELLY.

R. Hartshorn four ounces
 Water eight ounces
 Muriatic acid one drachm

Beat together for ten minutes, wash in two or three waters, boil with fresh water for half an hour, express, strain, and add

Sugar four ounces

Boil down sufficiently for the mixture to jelly, on cooling. *Ferrez.*

COMPOUND JELLY OF HARTSHORN.

R. Hartshorn jelly eight ounces
 Paste of sweet almonds one ounce
 Sugar half an ounce
 Orange-flower water one drachm
 Essence of citron twelve drops

Mix, and heat; then permit to cool.

Guibourt.

BURNT HARTSHORN.

R. Burn pieces of hartshorn in an open vessel till quite white; powder, and prepare like prepared chalk. *Lond. Ph.*

Dose, half a drachm to two drachms.

DENTIFRICE OF BURNT HARTSHORN.

R. Powdered burnt hartshorn one ounce
 Orris root two drachms
 Dragon's blood one drachm
 Oil of roses two drops

Mix. *Steph. & Church.*

CORNUS.

DOGWOOD.

CORNUS CIRCINATA.

ROUND-LEAVED DOGWOOD.

A large shrub, native of the United States, with a bitter, astringent, aromatic bark.

CORNUS FLORIDA.

TREE DOGWOOD.

A small tree found in most parts of the United States, flowering early in the spring. The bark, especially of the root, has a bitter, astringent, somewhat aromatic taste, and a faint odor.

CORNUS SERICEA.

SWAMP DOGWOOD.

A large shrub, like the others a native of this country, with a bark of the same qualities as them.

Sex. Syst. Tetrand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Co-naceæ.

The barks of these shrubs and trees are tonic and astringent, and have much the same properties as Peruvian bark, and may be used as a substitute for it. That of *C. Florida* is said to contain a peculiar bitter principle, which has been

illed *cornine*. The dose of the powder is from scruple to a drachm.

DECOCTION OF DOGWOOD.

. Dogwood bark, bruised, one ounce
Water one pint
Boil for half an hour, and strain. A wine-
glassful every hour, in the apyrexia of in-
termittents. *U. S. Ph.*

. Dogwood bark
Sassafras, each, six ounces
Water eight pints
Boil, and strain. Given as above. *Niemann.*

PILLS OF ROUND-LEAVED DOGWOOD.

. Extract of round-leaved dog-
wood one drachm and a-half
Powdered ginger ten grains
Dried carbonate of soda ten grains
Mix, and form twenty-four pills. *Reece.*

WINE OF ROUND-LEAVED DOGWOOD.

. Extract of round-leaved dog-
wood three drachms
White wine one pint and a-half
Digest for fourteen days, and filter. *Reece.*

COTULA.

MAYWEED.

A small annual syngenesious plant, a native of Europe, and extensively naturalized in the United States. It is the *Maruta cotula* of botanists.

Sex. Syst. Syng. frust. Nat. Syst. Asteraceæ.
Decandolle, Prod. vi. 13. Griffith, Med. Bot. 109.

The whole herb has a strong, unpleasant smell, and a bitter, warm taste. It has much the same properties as chamomile as an internal remedy, and may be used as a substitute for it; but its disagreeable odor renders it nauseous to most persons. It is also employed in amenorrhœa, and as an antispasmodic. It is usually given in infusion.

INFUSION OF MAYWEED.

. Mayweed half an ounce
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for a quarter of an hour, in a covered vessel, and strain. Used in same cases, and in same manner as infusion of chamomile.

CATAPLASM OF MAYWEED.

. Mayweed, fresh, at will
Bruise, or cut very fine. When applied as cataplasm, it produces redness and vesication as rapidly as Spanish flies. *Ashley.*

CREASOTUM.

CREASOTE.

A peculiar substance, analogous to the volatile oils, existing in the products of the distillation of wood. It is a colorless, oleaginous fluid, of a burning, caustic taste, and of an odor resembling that of smoked meat. It is corrosive, but, in a diluted state, is an effectual preserver of animal substances. It is irritant, narcotic, styptic, &c., and has been employed in a variety of diseases, both internally and as a local application.

CREASOTE.

R. Tar at will
Distil, changing the recipients several times, till the residue has the consistence of pitch; agitate the heavy oil that passes with a little concentrated sulphuric acid; then mix it with its own volume of water, and rectify in small retorts; dissolve the product which sinks to the bottom in a hot solution of potassa, aided by a gentle heat; when it cools, add a slight excess of sulphuric acid, separate the oil, and distil it in small quantities at a time; again rectify it two or three times. Dose, one to two drops, mixed with water.

CREASOTE MIXTURE.

R. Creasote six drops
Powdered mallows
Sugar, each, one drachm
Mix well, and divide into three powders, to be taken during the day. In hemoptysis and phthisis. *Radius.*

CREASOTE PILLS.

R. Creasote one drachm
Powdered mallow root sufficient
to make one hundred and ten pills. Said to be beneficial in acute rheumatism. Four or five to be taken, morning and evening. *Riech.*

R. Creasote one drachm
Extract of liquorice, each, one drachm and a-half
Water sufficient
Beat into mass, and make pills of two grains. Two, morning and evening, in phthisis and laryngitis. *Radius.*

R. Creasote ten drops
Powdered liquorice
Mucilage of gum Arabic, each, sufficient
Mix, and form twenty pills. Dose, one, three times a-day. In bronchitis, neuralgia, &c. *Ellis.*

R. Creasote one drachm
Extract of liquorice

Galbanum, each, half a drachm
 Powdered mallows two drachms
 Form mass, and divide into one hundred
 and twenty pills. Six, four times a-day, in
 phthisis. *Riech.*

ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF CREASOTE.

R. Creasote one part
 Alcohol sixteen parts
 Mix. A drop or two placed in the cavity
 of an aching tooth, will afford relief.

Marinus.

R. Creasote one fl. drachm
 Alcohol two fl. ounces
 Mix. Used with water as a mouth wash,
 to correct fetor of the mouth, and to check
 caries of the teeth. *Buchner.*

R. Creasote one fl. drachm
 Alcohol one fl. ounce and a-half
 Tincture of cochineal six fl. drachms
 Oil of mint thirty-six drops
 Mix. Used as above. *Ringhini.*

CREASOTE LOTION.

R. Creasote half a drachm
 Water five ounces
 Mix. As a lotion in psora, &c. *Radius.*

R. Creasote ten drops
 Vinegar two fl. drachms
 Water two fl. ounces
 Mix. As an application to phagedenic
 ulcerations and chancres. *Short.*

CREASOTE COLLUTORY.

R. Creasote three drops
 Compound spirit of
 lavender twenty drops
 Distilled water half fl. ounce
 Mix. *Black.*

R. Creasote four drops
 Distilled water two fl. ounces
 Mix. In irritation of the gums.

Fremanger.

R. Creasote half a fl. drachm
 Powdered gum
 Arabic one ounce and a-half
 Camphor
 water two fl. ounces and a-half
 Mix. To be used every two hours in
 aphthous ulceration of the mouth.
Magendie.

CREASOTE MIXTURE.

R. Creasote
 Acetic acid, each, sixteen drops
 Compound spirit of juniper
 Syrup each one fl. ounce
 Water fourteen fl. ounces
 Mix the creasote with the acid, gradually

add the water, and then the spirit and
 syrup. *Ed. Ph.*

Dose, one fl. ounce.

R. Creasote two to four drops
 Mucilage of gum Arabic one ounce
 Infusion of salep five ounces
 Sugar one drachm
 Mix. A spoonful every two hours in
 the colliquative diarrhoea of phthisis.

Radius.

R. Creasote five drops
 Mucilage of gum Arabic three fl. ounces
 Syrup of mallows one fl. drachm
 Mix. A spoonful every three hours in
 hemoptysis. *Santoni.*

R. Creasote one drop
 Camphor water
 Compound infusion of
 gentian, each, six fl. drachms.
 Mix. To check vomiting. *Santoni.*

CREASOTE OINTMENT.

R. Creasote half a fl. drachm
 Lard one ounce
 Melt the lard, add the creasote, and stir
 till cold. *U. S. Ph.*

As an application in scaly, cutaneous eruptions, ulcers, &c.

R. Simple cerate
 Oil of almonds, each, one ounce.
 Creasote thirty drops
 Mix. As an application in scrofulous
 caries. *Fremanger.*

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF CREASOTE.

R. Creasote
 Solution of subacetate of
 lead, each, ten drops
 Extract of opium one grain and a-half
 Lard one ounce
 Mix. As an application to chilblains.

Devergie.

R. Creasote half a drachm
 Purified animal charcoal one drachm
 Alcohol one fl. drachm and a-half
 Spermaceti
 ointment, one ounce and a-half
 Mix. Used as an application to burns, to
 be diluted, if necessary. *Sutro.*

CROCUS.

SAFFRON.

Saffron is the stigmas of *Crocus sativus*, a bulbous rooted plant, native of Greece, Asia Minor, &c., and extensively cultivated in many parts of Europe.

Sec. Syst. Triand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Iridaceæ.

Saffron has a peculiar, sweetish, fragrant odor, a warm, bitter taste, and is of an orange red color. It was at one time much used as an excitant, narcotic aromatic and emmenagogue, but is seldom employed in this country, except as a coloring ingredient in compound preparations. Dose, from ten to thirty grains.

PILLS OF SAFFRON.

R. Saffron
Myrrh
Sulphur, each, one drachm
Inspissated bile sufficient
Mix, and form one hundred and fifty pills.
Dose, twelve a-day, as an emmenagogue.
Phœbus.

TINCTURE OF SAFFRON.

R. Saffron, cut fine two ounces
Proof spirit two pints
Digest for fourteen days, express, and filter.
Ed. Ph.

Dose, one to two fl. drachms.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SAFFRON.

R. Saffron one ounce
Myrrh two ounces
Socotrine aloes ten ounces
Cinnamon
Mace
Nutmeg, each, half an ounce
Orange-flower water one pint
Alcohol sixteen pints
Digest for two days, distil off eight pints.
Cottureau.

ELIXIR DE GARUS.

R. Compound tincture of saffron eight pints
Syrup of maidenhair ten pints
Mix, color with caramel, dissolved in
Orange-flower water eight fl. ounces
Used as a stomachic and carminative.
Foy.

INFUSION OF SAFFRON.

R. Saffron two drachms
Boiling water two pints
Infuse, and strain. Advised in debility of the digestive organs.
Beral.

SYRUP OF SAFFRON.

R. Saffron ten drachms
Boiling water one pint
White sugar three pounds
Macerate the saffron in the water for twelve hours, strain, and add the sugar.
Lond. Ph.

Slightly stimulant.

SAFFRON COLLYRIUM.

R. Saffron one part
Boiling water two hundred parts
Infuse, strain, and add

Tincture of opium

one part
Phœbus.

SAFFRON OINTMENT.

R. Cut saffron one scruple
Camphor two scruples
Oil of henbane two drachms
Goulard's cerate six drachms
Mix. As an application to painful hemorrhoids.
Speilmann.

CUBEBA.

CUBEBS.

Cubebs are the berries or fruit of *Piper cubeba*, a climbing perennial vine, native of many parts of the East Indies.

Sex. Syst. Diand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Piperaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 90. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 567.

Cubebs somewhat resemble black pepper, but are of a lighter color, and are furnished with a short stalk. The stalk is thin and hard, and the seed round, white, and oily. The taste is acrid, peppery, and camphoraceous; the odor aromatic and pleasant. Cubebs are stimulant, with a special action on the genito-urinary organs, and have been much used in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, &c., and have also been found useful in piles, bronchitis, &c. The dose of the powder is from ten grains to three drachms, according to circumstances.

POWDER OF CUBEBS.

R. Powdered cubebs half a drachm to one drachm
ipecacuanha eighth of a grain
Oil of peppermint half a drop
Mix. To be taken four times a-day, in gonorrhœa.
Schmidt.

POWDER OF CUBEBS AND ERGOT.

R. Powdered ergot two scruples
cubebs one ounce
cinnamon half a drachm
sugar one drachm
Mix, and divide into eight powders. One to be given three or four times a-day. In gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, &c. *Ryan.*

POWDER OF CUBEBS AND HEMLOCK.

R. Powdered cubebs half a drachm to a drachm
Extract of hemlock half a grain
Prepared oyster shell five grains
Mix. To be taken four times a-day, in gonorrhœa.
Phœbus.

POWDER OF CUBEBS AND ALUM.

R. Powdered cubebs two ounces
alum half an ounce
Mix, and divide into nine powders. One to be taken three times a-day. *Ricord.*

CUBEB LOZENGES.

R. Powdered cubebs two drachms
Balsam of tolu six grains

Mix, and add

Extract of liquorice one ounce
Syrup of balsam of Peru one drachm
Gum Arabic sufficient

Rub well together, and form lozenges of ten grains. One of these, permitted gradually to melt in the mouth, alleviates the obstruction in the nose, in coryza. *Spitta.*

ELECTUARY OF CUBEBS.

R. Powdered cubebs half an ounce
Clarified honey sufficient

Mix. Three or four teaspoonfuls a-day, in gonorrhœa, mucous discharges from the bladder, &c. *Radius.*

R. Powdered cubebs
Balsam copaiba, each, two ounces
Powdered alum one ounce
Extract of opium five grains

Rub together. Dose, one drachm, night and morning, in the pulp of a prune, rapidly increasing the dose to two drachms. In gonorrhœa. *Beral.*

INJECTION OF CUBEBS.

R. Powdered cubebs one ounce
Water one pint

Boil, and strain. Add

Extract of belladonna one scruple
In gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa. *Soubeiran.*

CLYSTER OF CUBEBS.

R. Powdered cubebs one to four drachms
Decoction of mallows six ounces

Mix. To be administered, night and morning, in gonorrhœa. *Foy.*

ETHEREAL EXTRACT OF CUBEBS.

R. Powdered cubebs one pound
Sulphuric ether sufficient

Introduce the powder into a displacer, insert the lower end into a closely fitting bottle, add the ether carefully, cover the top of the filter with wet bladder pierced with several pin-holes. The flow should be very gradual. Introduce the tincture into a large retort, and distil, by means of a water-bath, into a well-cooled receiver, till five-sixths have passed over. Continue the evaporation at a heat below 120° F., till the extract is of proper consistence.

W. Procter.

EMULSION OF ETHEREAL EXTRACT OF CUBEBS.

R. Ethereal extract of cubebs two drachms
Powdered gum Arabic half an ounce
sugar one drachm

Water three ounces and a-half

Mix. A tablespoonful is equal to two drachms of cubebs. *W. Procter.*

ALCOHOLIC ETHEREAL EXTRACT OF CUBEBS.

R. Powdered cubebs at will
Exhaust by ether, by means of a displacement apparatus, act on residue with diluted alcohol, distil the two tinctures separately. Evaporate the residue of the alcoholic tincture by means of a water-bath; add both together, and let the remaining ether evaporate spontaneously. *Labelonye.*

LOZENGES OF ALCOHOLIC ETHEREAL EXTRACT OF CUBEBS.

R. Extract of cubebs eight ounces
Alcohol two pints

Dissolve, and add

Powdered sugar one pound
Oil of peppermint eighteen drops

Mix, and allow alcohol to evaporate by a gentle heat; reduce to powder, and add

Mucilage tragacanth sufficient
Mix, and divide into lozenges of six to eighteen grains. *Labelonye.*

CUBEB MIXTURE.

R. Powdered cubebs two drachms
Carbonate of soda half a drachm
Mucilage of gum Arabic six fl. drachms
Mint water six fl. ounces

Mix. A tablespoonful every hour.

Fosbroke.

R. Powdered cubebs two drachms
Subnitrate of Bismuth half a drachm
Mucilage of gum Arabic half fl. ounce
Syrup six fl. drachms
Water six fl. ounces

Mix. A tablespoonful four times a-day.

Fosbroke.

Both these are recommended in the various affections of mucous membranes.

R. Powdered cubebs two drachms
Wine two ounces
Essence of bergamot one drop

Mix. To be taken every hour or two.

Pierquin.

TINCTURE OF CUBEBS.

R. Bruised cubebs four ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one to two drachms, as a stomachic and carminative, or in advanced stage of gonorrhœa.

SYRUP OF ALCOHOLIC ETHEREAL EXTRACT OF CUBEBS.

R. Extract of cubebs three ounces

Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
 Peppermint water one pint
 White sugar two pounds
 Mix. A teaspoonful, several times a-day,
 in a glass of water. *Labelonye.*

OIL OF CUBEBS.

R. Powdered cubebs one part
 Water two parts
 Distil, and collect the oil. *Giordano.*
 Dose, ten to twelve drops, gradually increased.
 Given in emulsion, or in gelatin capsules.

MIXTURE OF OIL OF CUBEBS AND
COPAIVA.

R. Oil of cubebs one scruple
 Copaiba two ounces
 Mix. A teaspoonful, four times a-day. *Beral.*

CUNILA.

DITTANY.

The whole herb of *Cunila mariana*. A native
 plant, found in most places in the United States.
Sex. Syst. Diand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Lamiaceae
 Linn. Sp. Pl. 30. Griffith, Med. Bot. 509.
 It has a powerful, aromatic odor, and a warm,
 pungent taste. It is stimulant, carminative, su-
 dorific, and emmenagogue.

INFUSION OF DITTANY.

R. Dittany half an ounce
 Boiling water one pint
 Infuse and strain. Used warm, as a
 diaphoretic and emmenagogue.

OIL OF DITTANY.

R. Dittany at will
 Water sufficient
 Distil, and separate oil. As a carminative,
 in doses of two or three drops, with sugar.

CUPRUM.

COPPER.

A brilliant ductile, malleable metal, of a red-
 dish color, having an unpleasant taste and smell.
 It is not used in its pure state in medicine, but
 affords numerous remedial preparations.

CUPRI ACETAS.

ACETATE OF COPPER.

R. Pulverized verdigris at will
 Acetic acid sufficient
 Dissolve, filter, evaporate, and crystallize. *Van Mons.*

CUPRI SUBACETAS.

VERDIGRIS.

PREPARED SUBACETATE OF COPPER.

R. Verdigris, in powder, at will
 Prepared as directed for chalk. *Dub. Ph.*

POWDER OF VERDIGRIS AND SAVINE.

R. Verdigris
 Savine equal parts
 Mix. To be dusted on sores with fungous
 excrescences. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF ACETATE OF COPPER.

R. Acetate of copper fifteen grains
 Boiling water sufficient
 to dissolve, add
 Opium five grains
 Extract of liquorice one drachm
 Powdered liquorice sufficient
 Mix, and make one hundred and eighty
 pills. Dose, three to ten, three times a-
 day. *Phœbus.*

VERDIGRIS AND ALUM.

R. Verdigris
 Nitre
 Alum, each, eight parts
 Melt together, and add
 Camphor one to two parts
 Much used in Europe as a basis for ophthal-
 mic solutions, under the name of Beer's
 divine stone. *Radiis.*

OPHTHALMIC WASHES.

R. Beer's divine
 stone eight to twelve grains
 Water four fl. ounces and a-half
 Wine of opium a scruple to one fl. drachm
 Mix. In chronic ophthalmia. *Benedict.*
 R. Beer's divine stone three to four grains
 Elder water one fl. ounce
 Tincture of opium twelve drops
 Solution of acetate of lead five drops
 Mix. Used like the last. *Rust.*

COMPOUND VERDIGRIS LOTION.

R. Verdigris
 Burnt alum, each, two drachms
 Honey half an ounce
 White wine one pint
 Mix. As a wash for indolent venereal or
 scorbutic ulcers. *Scherf.*

METZ'S BALSAM.

R. Linseed oil
 Olive oil, each, six ounces
 Oil of laurel berries one ounce

Turpentine two ounces
 Melt by a gentle heat, and add
 Powdered aloes two drachms
 verdigris three drachms
 white vitriol one drachm and a-half
 Pour into a bottle, and add
 Oil of juniper half an ounce
 cloves one drachm
 Mix. As a dressing to wounds and ulcers.
Guibourt.

VERDIGRIS OINTMENT.

R. Verdigris, in fine powder, one drachm
 Simple ointment fifteen drachms
 Melt the ointment, and add the verdigris,
 and stir till cold. *U. S. Ph.*

Used as a mild escharotic and stimulant to fungous ulcers, to warts, corns, &c., and obstinate cutaneous affections.

R. Verdigris two drachms
 Oxide of zinc
 Camphor, dissolved in
 alcohol, each, six drachms
 Triturate well, and incorporate with a
 melted mixture of
 Lard
 Suet, each, two ounces
 and stir till cold
 Recommended in scrofulous ophthalmia.
Swedisch.

VERDIGRIS PLASTER.

R. Galbanum one ounce
 Pitch half an ounce
 Litharge plaster two drachms
 Melt, and add
 Verdigris
 Muriate of ammonia, each, one ounce
 This is a good application to corns and
 warts. *Saxon Ph.*

EGYPTIAN OINTMENT.

R. Verdigris five parts
 Purified honey sixteen parts
 Strong vinegar seven parts
 Burnt alum half a part
 Mix, and melt by a gentle heat, stirring
 constantly. This is thought to form an
 excellent detergent application to ulcers.
Giordano.

LINIMENT OF VERDIGRIS.

R. Powdered verdigris one ounce
 Vinegar seven fl. ounces
 Honey fourteen ounces
 Dissolve the verdigris in the vinegar,
 strain, gradually add the honey, and boil
 down to proper consistence. *Lond Ph.*
 Used like the last, and also much diluted as a
 gargle in venereal sore throat.

CUPRI MURIAS.

MURIATE OF COPPER.

R. Chloride of potassium seven parts
 Sulphate of
 copper eleven and a-half parts
 Pulverize, mix, and gradually add twelve
 parts boiling water; on cooling, filter,
 separate the sulphate of potassa that
 forms, then permit the crystals of the
 muriate to form, separate, and dry.
Van Mons.

CUPREOUS ETHER.

R. Chloride of barium ten parts
 Sulphate of copper twelve parts
 Sulphuric ether six parts
 Triturate the salts together, add the ether,
 and decant when all the muriate of cop-
 per is dissolved. Has been recommended
 in small doses in epilepsy. *Van Mons.*

MURIATE OF COPPER AND AMMONIA.

R. Muriate of copper
 ammonia equal parts
 Dissolve in water, add liquid ammonia,
 drop by drop, as long as any precipitate
 takes place, and is again dissolved by the
 addition of more ammoniac, filter, and
 evaporate. *Augustin.*

Used in epilepsy, in doses of two to ten grains.

SOLUTION OF AMMONIACAL MURIATE OF
COPPER AND MERCURY.

R. Copper filings two drachms
 Calomel two ounces
 Dissolve the copper in two fl. ounces liquid
 ammonia, and the calomel in two fl. ounces
 muriatic acid, with fifteen drops of ni-
 tric acid; mix the solutions in such pro-
 portions that the precipitate that first
 forms is redissolved. *Radius.*

KOECHLIN'S DROPS.

R. Solution of ammoniacal
 muriate of copper and
 mercury two fl. drachms
 Distilled water twenty fl. ounces
 Mix. Much praised in obstinate venereal
 affections, scrofula, &c. Dose, a teaspoon-
 ful after each meal. *Augustin.*

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM.

AMMONIATED COPPER.

R. Sulphate of copper half an ounce
 Carbonate of ammonia six drachms
 Rub together in a glass mortar till efferves-
 cence ceases, wrap in bibulous paper, and
 dry with a gentle heat. *U. S. Ph.*
 Has been used in epilepsy, chorea, hysteria,

&c. Dose, a quarter to half a grain twice a-day, and gradually increased.

SOLUTION OF AMMONIATED COPPER.

R. Ammoniated copper one drachm
Distilled water one pint
Dissolve, and filter. *Lond. Ph.*

As a lotion to foul and indolent ulcers, or internally, in same cases as the powder.

INJECTION OF AMMONIATED COPPER.

R. Ammoniated copper five grains
Rose water eight fl. ounces
Mix. In gonorrhœa. *Ellis.*

POWDER OF AMMONIATED COPPER AND BELLADONNA.

R. Ammoniated copper two to four grains
Powdered belladonna
root one to four grains
Sugar one drachm
Mix, and form six powders, one to be taken every two hours, in epilepsy. *Hildebrand.*

PILLS OF AMMONIATED COPPER.

R. Ammoniated copper two grains
Crumb of bread sufficient
Mix, and form four pills. One to be taken twice a-day, in epilepsy, gradually increasing the dose. *A. T. Thomson.*

R. Ammoniated copper fifteen grains
Crumb of bread two scruples
Sugar one scruple
Liquid ammonia sufficient
Mix, and form thirty pills. Dose, one, three times a-day, gradually increased. In epilepsy. *Van Mons.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF AMMONIATED COPPER.

R. Ammoniated copper
Opium, each, ten grains
Extract of dandelion
Powdered mallows, each, two scruples
Mix, and form fifty pills. Dose, five, twice a-day, in diabetes. *Radius.*

GARGLE OF AMMONIATED COPPER.

R. Ammoniated copper eight grains
Savine water six fl. ounces
Mix. In chronic sore throat. *Kopp.*

OINTMENT OF AMMONIATED COPPER.

R. Solution of ammoniated copper one fl. drachm
Simple cerate, melted, one ounce
Mix well. As a stimulant to indolent ulcers. *Swechiaur.*

CUPRI SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF COPPER.

POWDER OF SULPHATE OF COPPER.

R. Sulphate of copper twelve grains
Sugar of milk four scruples
Mix, and divide into four powders. Much praised in croup—given as follows: one is to be administered at once, another dissolved in three spoonfuls of water, one of which is to be taken every hour. *Radius.*

R. Sulphate of copper four grains
Sugar of milk eight scruples
Mix, and divide into eight powders. Two a-day in obstinate diarrhœa. *Elliotson.*

COMPOUND POWDER OF SULPHATE OF COPPER.

R. Sulphate of copper
zinc
Alum
Carbonate of lead
Armenian bole equal parts
Melt the three first substances together, pulverize, add the two other articles, and sift.

This is a powerful astringent, and has proved useful as a styptic. *Cottureau.*

PILLS OF SULPHATE OF COPPER.

R. Sulphate of copper four grains
Extract of cinchona thirty-two grains
Mix, make mass, and divide into sixteen or twenty pills. One to be taken three times a-day, in obstinate intermittents. *Ellis.*

R. Sulphate of copper
Ipecacuanha, each, one drachm
Syrup sufficient
Form mass, and divide into pills of five grains each. Dose, two to four, every two or three days, in the morning, before eating, in phthisis. *Foy.*

R. Sulphate of copper six grains
Powdered calamus two drachms
Extract of liquorice
Water, each, sufficient
Form mass, and divide into ninety-six pills. Four to seven, two or three times, in the apyrexia of obstinate intermittents. *Adair.*

PILLS OF SULPHATE OF COPPER AND OPIUM.

R. Sulphate of copper two grains
Opium four grains
Conserve of roses sufficient

Mix, and make sixteen pills. One, three times a-day, in obstinate intermittents.

Chapman.

COMPOUND PILLS OF SULPHATE OF COPPER.

R. Sulphate of copper two grains
Alcohol. ext. cascarilla seventeen grains
Opium two grains
Syrup of ginger sufficient

Mix, and make eight pills. One, three times a-day, in epilepsy.

Ainslie.

ELECTUARY WITH SULPHATE OF COPPER.

R. Sulphate of copper one scruple
Opium one grain
Armenian bole
Catechu, each, one drachm and a-half
Syrup sufficient

Mix. In obstinate diarrhoea.

Saunders.

GARGLE WITH SULPHATE OF COPPER.

R. Sulphate of copper twenty grains
Infusion of sage six fl. ounces
Tincture of myrrh

catechu

kino, each, one drachm

pimpinella five drachms

Honey six drachms

Mix well. In obstinate salivation.

Kopp.

COLLYRIUM OF SULPHATE OF COPPER.

R. Sulphate of copper
Armenian bole, each, eight grains
Camphor two grains
Boiling water eight fl. ounces

Rub well together, permit to settle, and strain. As an application in purulent ophthalmia of infants.

Ware.

R. Sulphate of copper six grains
Camphor one drachm
Boiling water eight fl. ounces

Rub the camphor with the water, strain, and add sulphate of copper. As a substitute for the above.

Ellis.

SULPHATE OF COPPER LOTION.

R. Sulphate of copper one ounce and a-half
Alum five drachms and a-half
Sage leaves five ounces
Vinegar one pint
Solution of muriate of ammonia two pints

Boil together for half an hour. Used as an application, in a tepid state, to swellings and contusions.

Purmann.

INJECTION OF SULPHATE OF COPPER.

R. Sulphate of copper six grains
Distilled water six fl. ounces

Tincture of opium one fl. drachm

Dissolve. As an injection in chronic gonorrhoea.

Ellis.

R. Sulphate of copper six grains
Distilled water four fl. ounces

Dissolve, and add Solution subacetate of lead twenty drops

As a wash and injection in phymosis.

Swediaur.

OINTMENT OF SULPHATE OF COPPER.

R. Sulphate of copper
Calamine, each, five grains
Camphor two grains
Fresh butter two drachms

Triturate well together. A small portion to be applied to the edges of the eyelids, in the evening, in psorophthalmia.

Rust.

R. Sulphate of copper
Verdigris, each, two drachms
Alum half an ounce
Corrosive sublimate two scruples
Lard one ounce
Burgundy pitch one pound

Melt the pitch and lard by a gentle heat, and add the other ingredients, stirring till cold. As a dressing to venereal and fungous ulcers.

Augustin.

R. Powdered sulphate of copper.
catechu, each, four drachms
alum nine drachms
resin four ounces
Olive oil sufficient

Make ointment. As an application to indolent and ill-conditioned ulcers.

Kerr.

SULPHATE OF COPPER STYPTIC.

R. Sulphate of copper three grains
Sulphuric acid twenty drops
Water two ounces

Dissolve. In epistaxis. Twenty to forty drops to be taken in water, every hour.

Thatcher.

CYDONIA.

QUINCE SEEDS.

These seeds are the product of *Cydonia vulgaris*, a small tree, native of some parts of Europe, but extensively cultivated in this country. The fruit is much used for the purpose of making preserves.

Sex. Syst. Icosand. pentag. *Nat. Syst.* Pomaceæ.

Persoon, *Enchirid.* ii. 40. Griffith, *Med. Bot.* 291.

The seeds are inodorous, insipid, and abounding with mucilage, one drachm rendering six ounces of water, viscid. Used like the other bland mucilages.

DECOCTION OF QUINCE SEEDS.

- R. Quince seeds two drachms
 Distilled water one pint
 Boil over a slow fire, for ten minutes, and strain. *Lond. Ph.*

- R. Quince seeds one ounce
 Boiling water six. fl. ounces
 Digest on hot coals, for two hours; strain.
 Both these are used in ophthalmia, &c.

QUINCE SEED MIXTURE.

- R. Mucilage of quince seeds one ounce
 Yolk of eggs two
 Honey of roses three ounces
 Mix. A teaspoonful occasionally, in cough and hoarseness. *Sainte Marie.*

BANDOLINE FOR THE HAIR.

- R. Mucilage of quince seeds eight fl. ounces
 Cologne water, or Brandy eight fl. ounces
 Mix.

Used as an application to the hair, to give gloss and smoothness.

CYMINUM.

CUMIN.

Cumin seeds are produced by *Cuminum cyminum*, an umbelliferous plant, a native of Egypt, but cultivated in southern Europe.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Apiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 365. *Lindley, Fl. Med.* 51.

These seeds have a peculiar, strong, heavy odor, and a warm, bitterish, aromatic taste. They are carminative and stimulant, are seldom used internally, but enter into the composition of some warm plasters.

CUMIN PLASTER.

- R. Cumin
 Caraway
 Laural berries, each, three ounces
 Burgundy pitch three pounds
 Yellow wax three ounces
 Melt the pitch and wax together, and add the other ingredients, stirring well.
Lond. Ph.

D

DELPHINIUM.

LARKSPUR.

The *Delphinium consolida* is a native of Europe, but has become partially naturalized in this country, and is also much cultivated in gardens as an ornamental flower.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Ranunculaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 748. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 88.

Several parts of this plant have been employed medicinally, as the flowers, seeds, and roots. They owe their properties to the presence of an alkaloid, called delphinia. The flowers are said to be diuretic, vermifuge, and emmenagogue, and the seeds and root to be diuretic, &c.

TINCTURE OF LARKSPUR SEEDS.

- R. Larkspur seeds one ounce
 Diluted alcohol one pint
 Macerate for some days, and filter. Dose, ten to twenty drops, three times a-day, in spasmodic asthma. *Augustin.*

DELPHINIA.

DELPHINIA.

This alkaloid is prepared from the seeds of different species of *Delphinium*, but generally from those of the *D. staphisagria*.

- R. Larkspur seeds at will
 Water sufficient
 Boil, repeat the decoction with another portion of water, till all soluble portions of the seeds are dissolved. Concentrate the united decoctions, add calcined magnesia, and filter after a short ebullition. Wash the precipitate with cold water, and dry it, digest it in alcohol on a water-bath, and permit to crystallize. *Magendie.*

This is used in the same cases as veratria, in doses of a quarter to half a grain, to the extent of two to three grains a-day. It is also employed in ointment or in solution in alcohol.

SOLUTION OF DELPHINIA.

- R. Delphinia one scruple
 Rectified spirit two fl. ounces
 Dissolve. For outward use. *Turnbull.*

OINTMENT OF DELPHINIA.

- R. Delphinia ten to thirty grains
 Olive oil one drachm
 Rub together, and add
 Lard one ounce
 Mix well. *Turnbull.*

DIANTHUS.

PINK.

The only species that is officinal is the *D. caryophyllus* or clove pink, a native of the south of Europe, but generally cultivated in gardens, for the beauty and fragrance of its flowers.

Sex. Syst. Decand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Caryophyllaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 587. Woodville, Med. Bot. t. 205.

The parts used are the flowers, these should be of a dark red color, and very aromatic. They are principally employed to form a syrup, used as a vehicle for other medicines.

SYRUP OF CLOVE PINK.

R. Petals of clove pink one pound
Boiling water two pints
Infuse for twelve hours, strain, and add
twice the weight of sugar. *Guibourt.*

DIGITALIS.

FOXGLOVE.

The foxglove is a native of Europe, but is cultivated in this country, both as an ornamental plant and for medicinal purposes.

Sex. Syst. Didynam. angios. *Nat. Syst.* Scrophulariaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 868. Griffith, Med. Bot. 520.

The parts used are the leaves; these should be dried in the dark, and always kept from the light. When good, they are of a dull green color, a feeble, narcotic odour, and a bitter, unpleasant taste. Digitalis is narcotic, sedative, and diuretic, and, in large doses, poisonous. It is given to fulfil many indications; as a diuretic, as a sedative, and antispasmodic, to reduce the force of the circulation, &c. It is given in substance in the dose of one grain, two or three times a-day, gradually increasing the quantity until some effect is produced on the system.

POWDERS OF FOXGLOVE.

R. Powdered foxglove one grain
cinnamon four grains
sugar ten grains
Mix. For a single dose, to be repeated
two or three times a-day. *Radius.*

R. Foxglove a quarter to one grain
Sulphate of
quinine a-half to two grains
Fennel seed six grains
Sugar of milk ten grains
Mix. To be taken three or four times a-
day, in phthisis. *Gunther.*

R. Powdered foxglove ten grains
calomel six grains
valerian two scruples
assafetida
castor, each, half a drachm
sugar one drachm
Mix, and divide into twenty-four powders.

One, morning and evening, in the convulsions attendant on hydrocephalus.

Pierquin.

R. Powdered foxglove fifteen grains
nitre three drachms
cremor tartar half an ounce

Mix, and divide into six powders. One to be taken every two hours. As a diuretic in dropsies. *Brera.*

R. Powdered foxglove six grains
Golden sulphuret of antimony
Calomel, each, three grains
Sugar one drachm

Mix, and divide into six powders. One, every three hours in peripneumonia.

Radius.

R. Powdered foxglove eight grains
Extract of opium four grains
Sugar one ounce
Oil of peppermint four drops

Mix, and divide into eight powders. One in the evening in palpitation of the heart.

Sainte Marie.

EXTRACT OF FOXGLOVE.

R. Fresh juice of foxglove at will
Evaporate to proper consistence, without removing fecula. *Lond. Ph.*

Dose, from half a grain to two grains.

BOLUS OF FOXGLOVE.

R. Powdered foxglove fifteen grains
Calomel eight grains
Root of juniper one drachm
Mix, and form four boluses. One, every
four hours in encephalitis. *Brera.*

R. Powdered foxglove twelve grains
Calomel six grains
Tartar emetic two grains
Purified honey
Powdered liquorice root, each, sufficient
Mix, and form four boluses. One, every
four hours, in hemoptysis and engorgement
of the abdominal viscera. *Brera.*

PILLS OF FOXGLOVE.

R. Powdered foxglove twelve grains
Calomel six grains
Opium two grains
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and form twelve pills. One to be
taken every eight hours, in hydrothorax
and ascites. *Ellis.*

R. Powdered foxglove four grains
camphor twelve grains
Extract of henbane eighteen grains
Mix, and make six pills. Two to be taken
at bedtime. Used in maniacal and spas-
modic affections. *A. T. Thomson.*

R. Powdered squills four grains
myrrh one scruple
foxglove ten grains
calomel six grains

Triturate together, and add

Assafetida half a drachm
Extract of gentian sufficient

Beat into mass, and divide into fifteen pills.

One night and morning, as a diuretic in dropsies. *Paris.*

R. Powdered foxglove
opium, each, six grains

Conserve of roses sufficient

Mix, and make twelve pills. One to be taken every four hours. In asthma, &c. *Ellis.*

R. Powdered foxglove one drachm

Extract of hemlock
rhubarb

Aloes, each, half a drachm

Gum ammoniac four scruples

Oxymel of squills

Powdered liquorice root, each, sufficient

Mix, and make pills of six grains. Three to be taken morning and evening. In dropsy, &c. *Brera.*

INFUSION OF FOXGLOVE.

R. Foxglove leaves one drachm

Boiling water half a pint

Tincture of cinnamon one fl. ounce

Macerate the foxglove with the water, in a covered vessel, for four hours, strain, and add the tincture. *U. S. Ph.*

The dose is half a fl. ounce, twice a-day, till the system is affected.

MIXTURE OF FOXGLOVE AND ACETATE OF POTASSA.

R. Infusion of foxglove four fl. ounces

Tincture of foxglove one fl. drachm

Acetate of potassa one drachm

Tincture of opium ten drops

Mix. A dessertspoonful three or four times a-day; as a diuretic. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF FOXGLOVE AND ACETATE OF LEAD.

R. Powdered foxglove three to five grains

Solution of subacetate of lead five drops

Syrup of orange flowers one ounce

Infusion of poppies six ounces

Mix. In spoonful doses, in hypertrophy of the heart. *Foy.*

MIXTURE OF FOXGLOVE AND TARTARIC ACID.

R. Infusion of foxglove half an ounce

Tartaric acid one scruple

Carbonate of soda twenty-four grains

Sweet spirit of nitre one drachm

Tincture of squills four drops

Mint water two ounces

Mix. As a diuretic, in ascites. To be taken twice or thrice a-day. *Dewees.*

EXPECTORANT MIXTURE OF FOXGLOVE.

R. Foxglove leaves thirty grains

Boiling water sufficient

to obtain four ounces of strained infusion, add

Syrup of gum Arabic three ounces

Kermes mineral six grains

Syrup of mallows one ounce

Mix. To be taken, in teaspoonful doses, in pneumonia and pleurisy. *Brera.*

TINCTURE OF FOXGLOVE.

R. Foxglove leaves four ounces

Diluted alcohol two pints

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, from ten to twenty drops, two or three times a-day.

MIXTURE OF TINCTURE OF FOXGLOVE.

R. Tincture of foxglove one fl. drachm

opium sixty drops

Distilled water two fl. ounces

Mix. A teaspoonful, two or three times a-day, in hemoptysis and incipient phthisis. *Ellis.*

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF FOXGLOVE.

R. Foxglove leaves one part

Sulphuric ether four parts

Macerate for two days, and decant. Dose, from ten to twenty drops. *Soubéiran.*

VINEGAR OF FOXGLOVE.

R. Foxglove leaves half an ounce

Vinegar four fl. ounces

Infuse for twenty-four hours, strain, and add

Sugar five ounces

A teaspoonful, several times a-day. Highly spoken of in incipient phthisis. *Martius.*

OINTMENT OF FOXGLOVE.

R. Bruised foxglove leaves one part

Lard two parts

Melt over a slow fire, until all moisture is driven off, and strain. As an application to chronic ulcers. *Soubéiran.*

PLASTER OF FOXGLOVE.

R. Foxglove leaves two drachms

Vinegar one fl. ounce

Macerate, and evaporate to consistence of an extract, and add

Calomel ten grains

Elemi ointment eight scruples

In chronic glandular swellings. *Sundelin.*

SYRUP OF FOXGLOVE.

R. Foxglove leaves (European) four ounces
 Water sufficient
 Sugar one pound
 Bruise the foxglove, add sufficient water to render quite moist, exhaust, by process of displacement, evaporate in a water-bath to ten ounces, add sugar, and form syrup. One teaspoonful is equivalent to fifteen grains of digitalis, or about two ounces of infusion. *Duhamel.*

DIGITALINA.

DIGITALIN.

R. Powdered foxglove at will
 Macerate for twenty-four hours in a sufficiency of sulphuric ether, decant, repeat the operation several times, the last on a water-bath. Unite, and filter the tinctures, and distil off the most of the ether, over a water-bath. Treat the residue with distilled water. Add, very gradually, finely powdered litharge, till there is no acid reaction. Evaporate to dryness, treat with sulphuric ether, and evaporate to crystallizing point. *Magendie.*

Dose, from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of a grain.

PILLS OF DIGITALIN.

R. Digitalin three quarters of a grain
 Powdered gum Arabic
 Mucilage of gum Arabic, each, sufficient
 Mix, and make twenty pills. Dose, one to four daily, in hypertrophy of the heart. *Bouchardat.*

GRANULES OF DIGITALIN.

R. Digitalin fifteen and a-half grains
 Sugar one ounce and a-half
 Water sufficient
 Mix, and form one thousand granules.
 Dose, from four to six a-day. *Homolle.*

DIOSMA.

BUCHU.

Buchu consists of the leaves of several species of *Diosma*, or more properly *Barosma*, especially of *B. crenata* and *B. seratifolia*. They are small shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Rutaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. (*Diosma*) 287. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 191.

These leaves have a strong, somewhat aromatic odor, and a bitterish, aromatic taste. They are gently stimulant and diuretic, and are much used in diseases of the urinary organs, and also in some other complaints. The dose, in substance, is from twenty to thirty grains.

INFUSION OF BUCHU.

R. Buchu leaves one ounce
 Boiling water one pint
 Macerate for four hours, in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

The dose is from one to two fluid ounces.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF BUCHU.

R. Buchu leaves
 Urva ursi, each, half an ounce
 Boiling water eight ounces
 Digest for half an hour, strain, and add
 Syrup of senega half a fl. ounce
 One or two spoonfuls every two hours, in atony of the bladder, and mucous discharges. *Radius.*

TINCTURE OF BUCHU.

R. Buchu leaves two ounces
 Proof spirit one pint
 Macerate for seven days, and filter. *Dub. Ph.*

Dose, from one to four fl. drachms.

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

R. Buchu, in coarse powder, a pound
 Ether four fl. ounces
 Alcohol twelve fl. ounces
 Displace without maceration, add diluted alcohol until a pint of ethero-alcoholic tincture is obtained; suffer this to evaporate spontaneously; treat the residue in the displacer, with diluted alcohol, till two pints are obtained; evaporate to a syrup; add the product of the first tincture, and with a gentle heat concentrate to the proper consistence. *W. Procter.*

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

R. Buchu leaves eight ounces
 Alcohol sixteen fl. ounces
 Water sufficient
 Reduce the leaves to a coarse powder, moisten them in a covered vessel, with twelve fl. ounces of the alcohol, macerate for six hours, and introduce into a displacer. When the clear fluid has ceased to pass, add the remaining alcohol, mixed with four fl. ounces of water, until the displaced liquid amounts to twelve fl. ounces, which is to be set aside until reduced to six fl. ounces by spontaneous evaporation. The residue in the displacer is then to be treated with a pint of cold water by maceration for twelve hours, and subjected to pressure till a pint is obtained. Evaporate this to ten fl. ounces, mix with six fl. ounces of the tincture, agitate for several days, filter, or strain. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls. *W. Procter.*

DIOSPYROS.

PERSIMMON.

The Persimmon, or *Diospyros Virginiana*, is a native tree, found in the middle and southern States, most frequent in the latter.

Sex. Syst. Dicc. octand. *Nat. Syst.* Ebenaceæ. Linn. Sp. Pl. 1510. Griffith, Med. Bot. 435.

Several parts of the Persimmon have been used in medicine, as the bark and the unripe fruit. They are both powerful astringents, and have been employed with success in bowel complaints and hemorrhages. The bark may be given in infusion, the fruit, in syrup or vinous tincture.

INFUSION OF PERSIMMON BARK.

R. Persimmon bark,
bruised, half an ounce
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for two hours, and strain.

Used in doses of a fl. ounce, in intermittents, and as a gargle in ulcerated sore throat.

WINE OF PERSIMMONS.

R. Crushed green persimmons one pound
Port wine one pint and a-half
Macerate for fourteen days, strain, and filter. Dose, two to four fl. drachms a day, as an astringent. *Beasley.*

DIRCA.

LEATHERWOOD.

The *Dirca palustris* is an indigenous shrub, found in boggy situations, with long, tough roots.

Sex. Syst. Octand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Thymelacææ.

Linn. Amœn. iii. 12. Griffith, Med. Bot. 561.

The part used is the bark, which is very fibrous; it causes redness and vesication, when applied to the skin; when chewed, it induces salivation. It has been given in infusion, or decoction, as a sudorific, and expectorant, and also in the same class of diseases as mezereon.

DRACONTIUM.

SKUNK CABBAGE.

A perennial plant, with very large leaves, indigenous to the United States, growing in wet situations: it is the *Symplocarpus fetidus*.

Sex. Syst. Tetrand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Ononitacææ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1372 (Dracontium). Griffith, Med. Bot. 619.

The root is officinal, but the seeds are equally powerful. They both have a very acrid taste when fresh. The leaves, when bruised, have a nauseous smell, and are a good stimulating application to blisters. The root and seeds are stimulant, antispasmodic, and narcotic; and have been employed with success in asthma, hysteria, &c. The dose in powder is from two to twenty grains, several times a-day.

INFUSION OF SKUNK CABBAGE.

R. Skunk cabbage root one ounce
Boiling water one pint

Infuse in a covered vessel for an hour, and strain. Dose, an ounce to two ounces.

TINCTURE OF SKUNK CABBAGE ROOT.

R. Skunk cabbage root, sliced, one ounce
Alcohol six fl. ounces
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

Turner.

TINCTURE OF SKUNK CABBAGE SEED.

R. Skunk cabbage seed two drachms
Alcohol four fl. ounces
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

Turner.

DULCAMARA.

BITTERSWEET.

The Bittersweet, or *Solanum dulcamara*, is a climbing shrub, indigenous to Europe, and naturalized extensively in this country.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* solanaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 264. Griffith, Med. Bot. 480.

The officinal portions are the small stems. These have a heavy, unpleasant odor when fresh, but are scentless when dry. They have a somewhat bitter taste, followed by a peculiar sweetness. The properties of Bittersweet are those of a narcotic, diuretic, and diaphoretic. It has been used in chronic rheumatism, asthma, &c., and especially in chronic cutaneous disorders. The dose, in substance, is from thirty grains to a drachm, but it is seldom given in this form.

DECOCTION OF BITTERSWEET.

R. Bittersweet, bruised, one ounce
Water one pint and a-half
Boil down to a pint, and strain.

U. S. Ph.

Dose, from one to two fl. ounces, three or four times a-day, gradually increased, till a pint is taken in the twenty-four hours. In chronic eruptions, &c.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF BITTERSWEET.

R. Bittersweet half an ounce
Liquorice root
Burdock
Sassafras bark
Guaicum, each, two drachms
Water two pints

Boil down to sixteen ounces, and strain.

Dose, one to two fl. ounces, several times a-day, in chronic rheumatism, and venereal affections. *Augustin.*

EXTRACT OF BITTERSWEET.

R. Bittersweet, in coarse powder, one pound
Water sufficient
Mix the powder with a pint of the water,

let it stand for twenty-four hours, put it in a displacement apparatus, and add water gradually, till the liquor that passes is but slightly impregnated with the properties of the bittersweet. Heat the filtered fluid, strain, and evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, from five to ten grains.

R. Freshly dried bittersweet, contused, eight ounces
Diluted alcohol four pints
Digest by a gentle heat, for fourteen days, express, filter, and evaporate on water-bath, to a proper consistence. Dose, five to eight grains. *J. W. Simes.*

SYRUP OF BITTERSWEET.

R. Coarsely powdered bitter-sweet four ounces
Water twelve fl. ounces
Alcohol four fl. ounces
Mix the fluids, pour on the powder in a displacer, until one pound of tincture is obtained, adding water to displace the diluted alcohol. Evaporate to half a pint, add fifteen ounces of sugar, and make a syrup. *W. Procter.*

PILLS OF EXTRACT OF BITTERSWEET.

R. Extract of bittersweet one ounce
Crude antimony
Powder of bittersweet, each, half an ounce
Mix, and form pills of two grains each.
Dose, from fifteen to twenty, twice a-day, in obstinate cutaneous affections. *Radiis.*

MIXTURE OF BITTERSWEET.

R. Extract of bittersweet three drachms
seneka two drachms
hemlock one drachm
Antimonial wine
Cinnamon water, each, one ounce
Mix. Forty to eighty drops, four times a-day, in scrofulous swelling, spasmodic cough, &c. *Augustin.*
R. Extract of bittersweet half a scruple
Infusion of liquorice
Decoction of mallows, each, one ounce and a-half
Wine of opium two drops
Oxymel three drachms
Mix. A teaspoonful, in chronic catarrh in children. *Radiis.*

E

ELATERIUM.

ELATERIUM

Is a peculiar substance deposited by the juice of the fruit of *Ecbalium elaterium*, a native of the south of Europe, growing in waste places.

Ser. Syst. Monœc. monad. *Nat. Syst.* Cucurbitaceæ.

Richard. Griffith, Med. Bot. 305.

Elaterium is in light, friable, thin, somewhat curled flakes or fragments, of a pale, grayish-green color. The taste is acrid, and bitterish; but the odor is very slight. The dose is from one to two grains, of the common commercial kind, of the pure and genuine, not more than one-eighth to a quarter of a grain.

ELATERIUM PILLS.

R. Elaterium ten grains
Extract of gentian three drachms
Mix, and form pills of four grains each.
One or two, twice a-day, as a hydragogue purgative. *Saunders.*
R. Elaterium six grains
Extract of gentian
Soap, each, nine grains

Mix, and form twelve pills. One to four in obstinate constipation. *Radiis.*

R. Elaterium half a drachm
Aloes
Gamboge, each, two drachms
Gum ammoniac two ounces
Tincture of wormwood sufficient
Mix, and form pills of four grains each. *Swed. Ph.*

R. Elaterium fifteen grains
Sulphate of potassa one scruple
Soap one drachm
Powdered ginger one drachm and a-half
Rub the elaterium and sulphate of potassa together, and then with the ginger and soap, adding sufficient water to form mass, and form sixty pills. One to two every hour, until full evacuations are procured. *Sprague.*

ELATERIUM MIXTURE.

R. Elaterium one grain
Spirit of nitric ether two fl. ounces

Tincture of squills

Oxymel of colchicum, each, half a fl. ounce

Syrup one fl. ounce

Mix. A teaspoonful, three or four times a-day, in a little water. In ascites, or hydrothorax. *Ferriar.*

R. Elaterium one grain

Parsley water six fl. ounces

Oxymel of squills

Syrup of buckthorn, each, half fl. ounce

Root of juniper one ounce

Aromatic tincture one drachm

Spirit of nitric ether two fl. drachms

Mix. Used as above, and in the same cases. *Hufeland.*

OIL OF ELATERIUM.

R. Fruit of elaterium one part

Oil of olives two parts

Digest in a water-bath, for some days, then evaporate all moisture, and strain. As an application for sore nipples, frosted limbs, and painful hemorrhoids. *Lond. Ph.*

ELATERINA.

ELATERIN.

R. Juice of ecbalium at will
Treat with water, dissolve the insoluble residue in alcohol, evaporate to consistence of syrup, purify the crystals that form, by washing with ether.

TINCTURE OF ELATERIN.

R. Elaterin one grain

Alcohol one ounce

Nitric acid four drops

Mix. Dose, twenty to forty drops, in cinnamon water. *Morris.*

ELEMI.

ELEMI.

Elemi is a resinous exudation of various species of plants, principally belonging to the natural order of Amyridaceæ. It occurs in masses of various consistence and color, but usually diaphanous; it has a terebinthinate and somewhat aromatic odor, and a warm, unpleasant taste. It has the usual properties of the turpentine, but is only employed as an external application. It is seldom used in this country, but is extensively employed in Europe.

OINTMENT OF ELEMI.

R. Elemi one pound

Common turpentine ten ounces

Suet two pounds

Olive oil two fl. ounces

Melt the elemi with the suet; remove from fire, and add turpentine and oil, and strain. *Lond. Ph.*

As a gentle stimulant to flabby ulcers, &c.

R. Elemi

Venice turpentine, each,

one ounce and a-half

Suet

two ounces

Balsam tolu

one ounce

Melt together, and strain. As a dressing to indolent and ill-conditioned ulcers. *Neimann.*

ELEMI CAUTERY PLASTER.

R. Elemi

Spermaceti, each,

five parts

Turpentine

six parts

White wax

ten parts

Melt together, and spread on paper. To keep up discharge from issues. *Soubeiran.*

EMETINA.

EMETINE.

This is a peculiar alkaloid, found in the various kinds of ipecacuanha, and to which they owe their active properties. There are two varieties, the colored or impure, and the white or pure.

IMPURE EMETINE.

R. Ipecacuanha one part

Alcohol (.835) four parts

Macerate for some days, express, and filter; treat the residue with three parts of alcohol as above, unite the tinctures, distil, dissolve the residue in four parts of cold water, filter, evaporate to the consistence of honey, and finish the drying by a gentle heat. *Cottureau.*

It is reddish brown, inodorous, bitter, and deliquescent.

PURE EMETINE.

R. Impure emetine at will

Dissolve in water, treat with magnesia, wash with cold water, treat several times with alcohol, on a water-bath, evaporate the solution to dryness, dissolve the residues in very dilute sulphuric or acetic acid, boil with a little animal charcoal, add an alkaline solution to saturate the acid, dry the precipitate, dissolve it in alcohol, and evaporate to dryness. *Cottureau.*

It is yellowish or white, pulverulent, not deliquescent. Dose, 1-16th to 1-4th of a grain.

EMETINE MIXTURE.

R. Impure emetine four grains

Infusion of orange leaves two fl. ounces

Syrup of orange flowers half a fl. ounce

Mix. A dessertspoonful every half hour, to produce vomiting. *Magendie.*

R. Pure emetine, dissolved in
Nitric acid one grain
Infusion of linden three fl. ounces
Syrup of mallows one fl. ounce

Mix. Given as the last. *Foy.*

EMETINE LOZENGES.

R. Impure emetine thirty-two grains
Sugar two ounces
Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient
Rub together, and form lozenges of eighteen grains. One will usually vomit a child, and three or four an adult. *Magendie.*

R. Impure emetine thirty-two grains
Sugar four ounces
Mucilage tragacanth sufficient
Mix, and form lozenges of nine grains each. One occasionally as an expectorant. *Guibourt.*

SYRUP OF EMETINE.

R. Impure emetine sixteen grains
Dissolve in a little water, filter, and add to
Syrup one pound

R. Pure emetine four grains
Syrup one pound

Mix. The dose of these syrups is a teaspoonful. *Soubeiran.*

ERGOTA.

ERGOT.

Ergot is the diseased seeds of the common rye, but the cause of this morbid growth has given rise to much controversy. The most general opinion, now is, that it is owing to a fungus, but authors are not agreed as to the character of this. The most recent investigator, Mr. Queckett, calls it *Ergotetia arborifaciens*. It is also a question whether the peculiar properties of ergot depend on the fungus, or on the morbid grain. Ergot is one of the few articles that act specifically on the uterus, increasing its contractile energy; and its principal use is as a stimulant to uterine action in labor, and also to check hemorrhage from that organ, but it has been employed in a variety of other diseases, and especially externally as a styptic. The dose, in substance, to aid labor, is from fifteen to twenty grains, to be repeated every twenty minutes, till the desired effect is produced, or till a drachm is taken.

INFUSION OF ERGOT.

R. Ergot one drachm
Boiling water four fl. ounces

Infuse. One-third as a dose, to be repeated every twenty minutes. *Wood.*

R. Ergot half a drachm
Boiling water one fl. ounce and a-half
Infuse for half an hour, and strain. To be repeated every four hours. *Ramsbotham.*

DECOCTION OF ERGOT.

R. Ergot one ounce
Water two pints and a-half
Boil to two pints, and strain. A table-spoonful every quarter of an hour.

WINE OF ERGOT.

R. Bruised ergot two ounces
Sherry wine one pint
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, in labor, two to three fl. drachms; for other purposes, one to two fl. drachms.

SYRUP OF ERGOT.

R. Ergot one ounce and a-half
White wine two ounces
Macerate for eight days, express, and filter; treat the residue three times with water, mix together all the decoctions, and add
Sugar one pound

Evaporate to consistence of syrup, and add the vinous tincture. Dose, one to two fl. ounces. *Foy.*

R. Ergot twenty grains
Extract of opium three-quarters of a grain
Syrup eight fl. ounces

Mix. Dose, one fl. ounce occasionally in engorgements of the uterus. *Lisfranc.*

TINCTURE OF ERGOT.

R. Ergot two ounces and a-half
Diluted alcohol one pint
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. Dose, twenty drops to a fl. drachm. As a sedative. *Guy's Hospital.*

COMPOUND POWDER OF ERGOT.

R. Powdered ergot two scruples
cubeb one ounce
cinnamon half a drachm
sugar one drachm

Mix, and divide into eight powders; one to be taken, three or four times a-day, in leucorrhœa or gleet. *Ryan.*

R. Powdered ergot half a drachm
Aromatic powder half a scruple
Sugar half a drachm

Mix, and divide into ten powders. One to be given every hour to three hours, in hemorrhages. *Ryan.*

ERGOT MIXTURE.

R. Powdered ergot half a drachm
Syrup half a fl. ounce
Mint water one fl. ounce

Mix. One-third to be taken at a dose, and repeated every twenty minutes; to aid labor. *Soubeiran.*

R. Powdered ergot one drachm
 Syrup three fl. ounces
 Tincture of opium twenty drops
 Essence of bergamot six drops
 Mix. A spoonful, to be repeated as may
 be required. *Pierquin.*

ERGOT CLYSTER.

R. Powdered ergot one to three drachms
 Water twelve ounces
 Boil for ten minutes, and strain. As an
 enema, to aid labor. *Foy.*

COMPOUND ERGOT PILLS.

R. Powdered ergot half a drachm
 Extract of gentian one drachm
 Rub together, and make fifteen pills. In
 dysmenorrhœa. One pill to be taken three
 times a-day. *Deweese.*

ERGOT INJECTION.

R. Powdered ergot half an ounce
 Boiling water half a pint
 Infuse, and strain. As an injection in
 erythema of the vagina and urethritis.
Desruelles.

EXTRACT OF ERGOT.

R. Powdered ergot at will
 Water sufficient
 Exhaust the ergot by the process of displace-
 ment; heat the result on water-bath; filter,
 and evaporate to consistence of syrup, add
 alcohol to precipitate gummy principles,
 permit to rest, decant, and evaporate to
 consistence of soft extract. *Bonjean.*

Said to be very efficacious in hemorrhages,
 in doses of two grains every two hours; also ap-
 plied as a styptic to bleeding vessels.

EXTRACT OF ERGOT MIXTURE.

R. Extract of ergot fifteen grains
 Syrup of orange flowers one fl. ounce
 Water three fl. ounces
 Mix. A tablespoonful, every quarter of an
 hour, in uterine hemorrhage. Dose to be
 increased, if requisite. *Bonjean.*

PILLS OF EXTRACT OF ERGOT.

R. Extract of ergot one drachm
 Powdered liquorice root sufficient
 Mix, and make fifty pills. Dose, six to
 ten, a-day.

OIL OF ERGOT.

R. Powdered ergot at will
 Sulphuric ether sufficient
 Exhaust ergot by process of displacement;
 evaporate result by a gentle heat. *Wright.*
 Dose, from twenty to fifty drops, in some ap-
 propriate vehicle, in parturition, &c. In doses of
 ten drops, every three hours, in diarrhœa, gastric
 irritability, &c.

ERIGERON.

1. ERIGERON CANADENSE.

CANADA FLEABANE.

A common native plant, with numerous white
 flowers, found in waste places, in the northern
 and middle States.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. super. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ.
Willd. Sp. Pl. iii. 1954. *Torrey & Gray;*
Fl. ii. 175.

The whole plant is used; it has a rather plea-
 sant smell, and a bitterish, acrid, somewhat
 astringent taste. It is said to be diuretic, tonic,
 and astringent, and to be useful in dropsies and
 diarrhœa. Dose, in substance, thirty grains to a
 drachm.

INFUSION OF CANADA FLEABANE.

R. Canada fleabane one ounce
 Boiling water one pint
 Infuse. Dose, two to four fl. ounces.
Dupuy.

EXTRACT OF CANADA FLEABANE.

R. Canada fleabane one pound
 Water one gallon
 Boil down to four pints, filter, and evapo-
 rate to proper consistence. Dose, five to
 ten grains.

2. ERIGERON ANNUUM.

FLEABANE.

This species, which has been also called, *E.*
heterophyllum, is very closely allied to, and iden-
 tical in properties with, *E. strigosum* (*E. Philadel-*
phicum). It is also a common plant in the
 United States.

Persoon, Synop. ii. 431. *Griffith, Med. Bot.*
 394.

The whole plant is used. It has a peculiar,
 but not unpleasant odor, when bruised, and as-
 tringent, bitterish taste. It is much celebrated as
 a diuretic, especially in dysuria of children.

INFUSION OF FLEABANE.

R. Fleabane one ounce
 Boiling water one pint
 Infuse. Dose, two to four fl. ounces,
 every three or four hours. *Deweese.*

ERYNGIUM.

1. ERYNGIUM MARITIMUM.

SEA HOLLY.

This plant is a native of Europe, growing on
 sandy beaches.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Api-
 aceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 337. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 315.

It is thought to be diuretic, and was also es-
 teemed aphrodisiac. The part used is the root,
 which has a sweet, agreeable taste, and an aro-
 matic odor.

2. ERYNGIUM AQUATICUM.

BUTTON SNAKEROOT.

A native species, growing in wet places, from Virginia to Florida.

Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. p. 336. Torrey & Gray, Fl. 1. 604.

The root is bitter, aromatic, and pungent. It is diaphoretic and expectorant, and is useful in the same cases to which senega is appropriate. Used to some extent in South Carolina.

EUPATORIUM.

BONESET.

This, the *E. perfoliatum*, is a native plant, found in abundance in most parts of the United States, in moist situations. Several other native species are almost identical in their properties, as *E. tenuifolium*, *E. purpureum*, &c.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. æqual. Nat. Syst. Asteraceæ.

The parts used are the leaves and flowers. These have a faint odor, and a peculiar, bitter taste. It is tonic and diaphoretic, and, in large doses, emetic and laxative. Dose, in substance, as a tonic, is twenty to thirty grains.

INFUSION OF BONESET.

R. Boneset one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse for two hours, in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

As a diaphoretic, to be taken freely, warm; as a tonic, a fl. ounce, cold.

DECOCTION OF BONESET.

R. Boneset one ounce
Water one pint and a-half
Boil down to a pint.

Dose, a wineglassful, or more, as an emetic and cathartic.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF BONESET.

R. Boneset
Sage, each, half an ounce
Cascarilla one drachm
Boiling water one pint and a-half
Infuse till cold, and strain. A wineglassful, every three or four hours. In hectic fever. *Ellis.*

EUPHORBIA.

SPURGE.

1. EUPHORBIA COROLLATA.

BOWMAN'S ROOT.

A native plant, with numerous white flowers, found in many parts of the United States, in dry, sandy soil.

Sex. Syst. Dodecand. trigyn. Nat. Syst. Euphorbiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 258. Griffith, Med. Bot. 592.

The root, which is the part used, is large, white, inodorous, and almost tasteless. It is a safe and certain emetic, in doses of fifteen or twenty grains, and diaphoretic in that of three or four.

2. EUPHORBIA IPECACUANHA.

WILD IPECACUANHA.

Also a native plant, with numerous procumbent stems, and variously shaped leaves.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 653. Griffith, Med. Bot. 592.

The root, the part used, is large, white, almost inodorous, and a somewhat sweet taste. It is an energetic emetic, but, like the last species, apt to act on the bowels. Dose, ten to fifteen grains.

COMPOUND POWDER OF WILD IPECACUANHA.

R. Powdered wild ipecacuanha
opium, each, six grains
Sulphate of potassa forty-eight grains
Triturate well, and divide into six powders. As a substitute for Dover's powder, to which it is equal, if not superior. *W. P. C. Barton.*

3. EUPHORBIA HYPERICIFOLIA.

BLACK PURSLANE.

A small, procumbent, native plant, with leaves often marked with a purple spot.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 652. Griffith, Med. Bot. 593.

The whole plant is used, and is said to be astringent and narcotic. It is inodorous, but has a sweetish, somewhat austere taste. It has been recommended in diarrhœa, fluor albus, &c.

INFUSION OF BLACK PURSLANE.

R. Dried black purslane half an ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse for half an hour, and strain. Dose, in dysentery and diarrhœa, a tablespoonful, every hour, till the morbid symptoms yield, then less frequently; in menorrhagia and leucorrhœa, a wineglassful, three times a-day. *Zollickoffer.*

4. EUPHORBIA LATHYRIS.

MOLE PLANT.

A tall species, native of Europe, but often cultivated in this country.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 655. Lindley, Flor. Med. 194.

The seeds, which are the officinal portion, afford a purgative oil, which is tasteless, and almost inodorous. It acts on the bowels, in doses of from four to twelve drops, but is apt to cause nausea and vomiting.

MIXTURE OF OIL OF MOLE PLANT.

R. Oil of mole plant eight drops
 Powdered gum Arabic one drachm
 Sugar two ounces
 Distilled water three fl. ounces

Mix. As a purgative draught.

Pichonnier.

EUPHORBIIUM.

EUPHORBIIUM

Is the concrete resinous juice obtained from several succulent species of euphorbia, principally natives of Africa. It is in the form of tears, or small, irregular masses, of a yellowish, or reddish color. The taste is at first slight, but soon becomes acrid and burning; the odor is very faint. It is a violent emetic and purgative, and is not used internally; as an external application it is employed in Europe, and also as a sternutatory.

STERNUTATORY OF EUPHORBIIUM.

R. Powdered euphorbium one drachm
 white hellebore four scruples

Mix. Very violent in its action. *Pierquin.*

OIL OF EUPHORBIIUM.

R. Euphorbium one part
 Olive oil ten parts
 Digest for ten days, and filter. As a friction in paralysis. *Van Mons.*

PLASTER OF EUPHORBIIUM.

R. Pitch
 Yellow wax, each, three ounces
 Turpentine one ounce

Melt together, and add

Gum ammoniac
 Olibanum
 Mastich
 Calamine, each, one ounce
 Euphorbium
 Pyrethrum
 Common salt, each, two ounces

Stir, till cold. A stimulating and rubefacient application, known as *capuchin* ointment. *Wirtemberg Ph.*

EUPHRASIA.

EYEBRIGHT.

The *Euphrasia officinalis* is a small, annual plant, a native of Europe, and the northern parts of Asia and America.

Sex. Syst. Didynam. gymnos. *Nat. Syst.* Scrophulariaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 841. *Lindley, Flor. Med.* 506.

The whole plant is used. It is slightly bitter and aromatic, and, at one time, was much used in diseases of the eyes. Dr. Kranichfeld says it is peculiarly beneficial in catarrhal ophthalmia, and also in cough and other catarrhal affections.

F

FERRUM.

IRON.

A solid, hard, malleable, ductile metal, of a silvery white color, and fibrous texture, attracted by the magnet, of a slight styptic taste, and a faint, but peculiar odor, when rubbed. Oxidizable in the air, and when heated to whiteness, burning with great brilliancy. It is employed medicinally in a great number of forms, both in the metallic form, in those of oxides and salts. All these are powerfully tonic and astringent.

FERRI FILUM.

IRON WIRE.

FERRI RAMENTA.

IRON FILINGS.

These should always be perfectly pure, when

used internally, and in a state of minute division.

PREPARED METALLIC IRON.

R. Iron filings at will
 Pound in an iron mortar, with great force, sift through a fine sieve, and porphyryze, until all metallic brilliancy has disappeared, and again sift. Keep in a perfectly dry place. *Paris Cod.*

Dose, from five to twenty grains.

R. Spread oxide of iron in a tube, heat the tube, and cause a stream of hydrogen gas to pass through it, till the iron is reduced. *Soubciran.*

R. Place precipitated carbonate of iron on layers of iron gauze, in a tube of wrought iron, pass a stream of hydrogen through it, heat to a dull red, and maintain this for some hours, keeping up a small current of gas, till cool. *W. Procter.*

POWDER OF METALLIC IRON.

R. Prepared metallic iron ten grains
 Sugar one drachm
 Mix. To be given, four times a-day, in
 chlorosis and amenorrhœa. *Brera.*

COMPOUND POWDER OF METALLIC IRON.

R. Prepared metallic iron
 Powdered guaiacum, each, half a drachm
 Prepared oyster shell half an ounce
 Sugar three drachms
 Mix. Divide into ten powders; one, twice
 a-day, in scrofula. *Gælis.*

R. Prepared metallic iron
 Powdered cinnamon, each, half a drachm
 Sugar, three drachms
 Mix, and divide into twelve powders.
 One every three hours, as a tonic.

Guibourt.

R. Prepared metallic iron one grain
 Carbonate of magnesia five grains
 Powdered cinnamon sugar two grains
 one scruple

Mix. One-half in the morning, the other
 in the evening, in rachitis. *Hufeland.*

R. Prepared metallic iron
 Powdered anise
 Castor, each, two drachms
 Powdered cinnamon
 nutmeg, each, one drachm

Mix, and divide into twenty-four powders.
 One, morning and evening, in chlorosis.

St. Marie.

BOLUS OF PREPARED IRON.

R. Prepared metallic iron
 Powdered myrrh, each, ten grains
 Aromatic powder two grains
 Powder of rosemary half a drachm
 Syrup of orange peel sufficient
 Make a bolus. To be taken morning and
 evening, in amenorrhœa. *Augustin.*

PILLS OF PREPARED IRON.

R. Prepared metallic iron two ounces
 Extract of wormwood, sufficient
 Mix, and make six-grain pills. Three or
 four, morning and evening, in chlorosis,
 dyspepsia, &c. *Soubiran.*

R. Prepared metallic iron one drachm
 Powdered black hellebore one scruple
 Extract of gentian two drachms
 Syrup of saffron sufficient
 Mix, and form sixty pills. Two, three
 times a-day, as an emmenagogue.

St. Marie.

R. Prepared metallic iron half an ounce

Powdered columbo four scruples
 rhubarb
 cinnamon, each,

two scruples

Extract of quassia sufficient
 Mix, and form pills of three grains each.
 Three to four a-day, as a tonic in debility.
Jahn.

AROMATIC MIXTURE OF IRON.

R. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
 Sliced columbo three drachms
 Bruised cloves two drachms
 Iron filings half an ounce
 Digest for three days in a covered vessel,
 and add as much peppermint water as
 will yield a mixture of twelve ounces,
 after filtration, then add compound tinc-
 ture of cardamom, three ounces, and tinc-
 ture of orange peel, three drachms.

Dub. Ph.

As a tonic, in doses of one or two fl. ounces.

FERRI ACETAS.

ACETATE OF IRON.

R. Subcarbonate of iron one part
 Acetic acid six parts
 Digest for three days, and filter.

Dub. Ph.

Dose, from ten to twenty-five drops, in water.

TINCTURE OF ACETATE OF IRON.

R. Acetate of potassa two parts
 Sulphate of iron one part
 Rectified spirit twenty-six parts
 Rub the acetate and sulphate together,
 dry by a moderate heat, and triturate with
 spirit. Digest in a closed bottle for seven
 days, and decant. *Dub. Ph.*

Dose, from thirty drops to a teaspoonful, in
 some convenient vehicle.

ALCOHOLIC TINCTURE OF ACETATE OF IRON.

R. Liquid acetate of iron one part
 Diluted alcohol seven parts
 Digest for two days, and filter. Dose, ten
 to fifty drops. *Guibourt.*

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF ACETATE OF IRON.

R. Liquid acetate of iron nine ounces
 Acetic ether one ounce
 Alcohol two ounces
 Mix. Dose, twenty to thirty drops.
Spichmann.

ACETATE OF IRON AND ALUM.

R. Sulphate of iron two parts
 Alum one part

Boiling water ten parts
Filter the solution, and gradually add solution of subacetate of lead till precipitation ceases; let rest, and filter; evaporate to consistence of a jelly. As a marking ink; it resists alkalies, but not acids.

Guibourt.

FERRUM AMMONIATUM.

AMMONIATED IRON.

R. Subcarbonate of iron three ounces
Muriatic acid ten fl. ounces
Muriate of ammonia two pounds and a-half
Distilled water four pints

Mix the subcarbonate with the acid, in a glass vessel, and digest for two hours, then add the muriate of ammonia, previously dissolved in the water, filter, and evaporate to dryness. *U. S. Ph.*

Said to be useful in amenorrhœa, scrofula, epilepsy, &c. Dose, four to twelve grains, several times a-day.

COMPOUND POWDER OF AMMONIATED IRON.

R. Ammoniated iron
Powdered quassia, each, two drachms
Powdered chamomile half an ounce
Mix, and divide into twenty-four powders. One, four times a-day, as a febrifuge. *Wurtzburg Ph.*

R. Ammoniated iron five grains
Gum ammoniac three grains
Powdered senega five grains
liquorice one drachm
Mix, and divide into twelve powders. One, every three hours, in gonorrhœa. *Foy.*

BOLUS OF AMMONIATED IRON.

R. Ammoniated iron five grains
Aromatic powder twelve grains
Mucilage sufficient
Mix, and make bolus. One to be taken twice a-day, in chlorosis and scrofula. *Ainslie.*

PILLS OF AMMONIATED IRON.

R. Ammoniated iron
Galbanum, each, one drachm
Assafetida two drachms
Castor one scruple
Tincture of valerian sufficient
Beat into mass, and form pills of three grains. Two, morning and evening, in atonic nervous disorders. *Radius.*

R. Ammoniated iron
Aromatic powder

Extract of Peruvian bark
Alum, each, half a drachm
Oil of cinnamon twelve drops
Beat into mass, and form pills of two grains. Five to ten, morning and evening, in asthenic menorrhagia. *Formey.*

MIXTURE OF AMMONIATED IRON.

R. Powdered galanga
rhubarb, each, half a drachm
Boiling water sufficient
to obtain three ounces of strained solution, add

Ammoniated iron six grains
Peppermint sugar four grains
Mix. A dessertspoonful, every three hours, in indigestion and chronic diarrhœa of children. *Wendt.*

TINCTURE OF AMMONIATED IRON.

R. Ammoniated iron four ounces
Proof spirit one pint
Dissolve, and filter. Dose, forty to sixty drops. *Lond. Ph.*

FERRI ARSENIAS.

ARSENIATE OF IRON.

R. Solution of sulphate of iron at will
Add gradually a solution of arseniate of potassa, collect, and wash the precipitate.

PILLS OF ARSENIATE OF IRON.

R. Arseniate of iron three grains
Extract of hops two drachms
Powdered mallows half a drachm
Syrup sufficient
Beat together, and form forty-eight pills. One or two to be given, daily, in scrofulous, herpetic, and cancerous affections. *Biett.*

OINTMENT OF ARSENIATE OF IRON.

R. Arseniate of iron half a drachm
Phosphate of iron two drachms
Spermaceti cerate six drachms
Triturate together. As an application to cancerous ulcers. To be used with great caution. *Carmichael.*

FERRI BROMIDUM.

BROMIDE OF IRON.

R. Bromine one part
Distilled water twenty parts
Iron filings sufficient
Boil on a sand-bath; when the solution becomes greenish, filter, and evaporate to dryness. *Magendie.*

PILLS OF BROMIDE OF IRON.

R. Bromide of iron twelve grains

Conserve of roses eighteen grains
Gum Arabic twelve grains
Mix, and form twenty pills. Two, in the morning and evening, as a tonic and alterative. *Magendie.*

R. Bromide of iron one drachm
Extract of liquorice sufficient
Mix, and make sixty pills. One or two, in the morning and evening, in scrofula, &c. *Radius.*

OINTMENT OF BROMIDE OF IRON.

R. Bromide of iron one drachm
Bromine twelve grains
Lard one ounce
Mix. In frictions on the inside of the thighs, in amenorrhœa. *Cadet.*

FERRI CARBONAS.

CARBONATE OF IRON.

From the avidity with which carbonate of iron absorbs oxygen from the air and loses its carbonic acid, it is a very unstable preparation, and therefore what is usually prescribed under this name is merely a subcarbonate, or sesquioxide; by combination with saccharine matter; it, however, is protected from the oxidizing process, to a very great extent.

SACCHARINE CARBONATE OF IRON.

R. Sulphate of iron four ounces
Carbonate of soda five ounces
Pure sugar two ounces
Water four pints

Dissolve the sulphate and carbonate, each in half the water, add the solutions together, collect the precipitate, divest it of as much water as possible, and immediately triturate it with the sugar. Dry it at a low temperature. *Ed. Ph.*

Dose, from five to thirty grains.

PILLS OF CARBONATE OF IRON.

R. Sulphate of iron four ounces
Carbonate of soda five ounces
Clarified honey two ounces and a-half
Syrup

Boiling water, each, sufficient
Dissolve the sulphate and carbonate, each in a pint of water, adding to each solution one fl. ounce of syrup; mix the two solutions in a bottle just large enough to hold the mixture, close accurately with a stopper, and set by to let the carbonate of iron subside; decant, wash, precipitate with water sweetened with syrup, until the washings cease to be saline, express, in flannel, as much of the water as possible, and mix with the honey. Heat over a

water-bath, to proper consistence. This is known as Vallet's carbonate of iron. Dose, from ten to thirty grains, in the course of the day, where iron is indicated. *U. S. Ph.*

SUBCARBONATE OF IRON.

R. Sulphate of iron eight ounces
Carbonate of soda nine ounces
Boiling water one gallon
Dissolve the sulphate and carbonate, each in four pints of the water, mix the solutions, stir, set by for powder to subside, decant, wash the precipitate with hot water, wrap in bibulous paper, and dry with gentle heat. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, five to thirty grains, or even more, several times a-day.

POWDER OF SUBCARBONATE OF IRON.

R. Subcarbonate of iron one drachm
Divide into six powders. One every six hours, in syrup. In chorea, neuralgia, &c. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF SUBCARBONATE OF IRON.

R. Powdered myrrh one drachm
Sulphate of iron one scruple
Carbonate of potassa one drachm
Sugar two drachms
Water six fl. ounces

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful, according to circumstances. *Ellis.*

R. Myrrh one drachm
Carbonate of potassa twenty-five grains
Rose-water seven fl. ounces and a-half
Powdered sulphate of iron one scruple
Spirit of lavender half a fl. ounce
White sugar one drachm

Rub the myrrh with the rose water, gradually added, mix with the spirit of lavender sugar and carbonate of potassa, and, lastly, the iron; pour into a well-stopped bottle, and keep closed. *U. S. Ph.*

These are well known under the name of Griffith's antihectic mixture. Dose, one or two fl. ounces, two or three times a-day, in chlorosis, debility of the gastric organs, &c.

R. Subcarbonate of iron
Carbonate of potassa, each, four ounces
Black hellebore two ounces
Water sufficient

Boil, after macerating for some days, stirring from time to time; then let settle, decant, and evaporate to consistence of an extract, and add to this

Spirit of scurvy
grass three times its weight
And filter. Forty to sixty drops, in hypochondria, melancholia, &c. *Palat. Ph.*

ARTIFICIAL CHALYBEATE WATER.

R. Water	fifty pints
Carbonate of lime	five drachms
magnesia	ten drachms
Black oxide of iron	two drachms
Sulphate of magnesia	six drachms
Common salt	one drachm

Mix, and condense a thousand cubic inches of carbonic acid in the solution. *Swediaur.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF SUBCARBONATE OF IRON.

R. Powdered foxglove	half a drachm
yew leaves	
Carbonate of iron, each,	one drachm
Ergot	two drachms
Syrup	sufficient

Mix, and make two hundred and fifty pills. Two to eight a-day, with an infusion of savine, in chlorosis and amenorrhœa.

Neuman.

R. Powdered myrrh	two drachms
Carbonate of soda	
Sulphate of iron, each,	one drachm
Syrup	sufficient

Rub the myrrh with the carbonate of soda, then add the sulphate of iron, and rub well; beat with syrup into a mass, and divide into eighty pills. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, two to six pills, three times a-day.

R. Sulphate of iron	
Bicarbonate of potassa, each,	two drachms
Powdered mallowroot,	thirty-six grains
Gum Arabic	eighteen grains

Beat with water into a mass, and form forty-eight pills.

R. Sulphate of iron	
Myrrh, each,	two scruples
Carbonate of potassa	
Soap, each,	half a drachm

Beat together, and form forty pills. Dose, two, three times a-day, as an emmenagogue. *Ellis.*

R. Subcarbonate of iron	
Extract of conium, each,	one drachm

Mix, and divide into twenty-four pills. Two to be taken twice a-day. Given in fluor albus and scrofula. *A. T. Thomson.*

IRON WINE.

R. Carbonate of iron	one ounce and a-half
Contused orange peel	
gentian, each,	half an ounce
Port wine	two pints

Mix, and digest at moderate heat for three days, repeatedly agitating. *Chapman.*

IRON PLASTER.

R. Subcarbonate of iron	three ounces
Lead plaster	two pounds
Burgundy pitch	half a pound

Add the subcarbonate to the other ingredients previously melted together, and stir till cold. *U. S. Ph.*

As a strengthening plaster, in pains, and want of power in the muscles.

FERRI CARBURETUM.

CARBURET OF IRON.

This article, well known as Plumbago, or Black Lead, has been highly recommended, of late years, in cutaneous affections, and is recognized as officinal by many of the pharmacopœias of continental Europe.

PREPARED CARBURET OF IRON.

R. Pulverized carburet of iron	one pound
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Boil in water for an hour, decant, and digest in eight ounces of water, mixed with two ounces of nitric and muriatic acids; digest for twenty-four hours, decant, and wash well with water, and dry. Dose, from five to fifteen grains, two or three times a-day. *Pruss. Ph.*

POWDER OF CARBURET OF IRON.

R. Powdered carburet of iron	
Sugar, each,	half a drachm

Mix, and divide into six powders. One to be taken every hour, in lepra and lichen. *Radiis.*

PILLS OF CARBURET OF IRON.

R. Powdered carburet of iron	
Extract of bittersweet, each,	one drachm
Calomel	twelve grains
Golden sulphuret of antimony	six grains
Extract of liquorice	sufficient

Mix, and form sixty pills. Dose, five, three times a-day. *Niemann.*

ELECTUARY OF CARBURET OF IRON.

R. Powdered carburet of iron	
Flowers of sulphur	
Crude antimony, each,	half an ounce
Black oxide of mercury	one scruple
Wild violet	
Extract of pulsatilla	
bittersweet, each,	
	two drachms
Camphor	one drachm
Syrup of orange peel	sufficient

Mix. To be used in eight days, in teaspoonful doses. *Phœbus.*

MIXTURE OF CARBURET OF IRON.

R. Powdered carburet of iron
Flowers in sulphur, each, one drachm
Triturate together, and add
Barley water one pint
To be taken in four doses. In psora, &c.
Brera.

OINTMENT OF CARBURET OF IRON.

R. Powdered carburet
of iron, half an ounce
Flowers of zinc one drachm
Lard one ounce
Triturate together. As an application in
herpetic affections. *Brera.*

R. Powdered carburet of iron, one ounce
Flowers of sulphur four scruples
Rose ointment six ounces
Mix. *Taddei.*

PLASTER OF CARBURET OF IRON.

R. Powdered carburet of iron one part
Soap plaster four parts
Triturate together. *Giordano.*

FERRI CHLORIDUM.

CHLORIDE OF IRON.

R. Subcarbonate of iron at will
Muriatic acid sufficient
to dissolve the carbonate, evaporate to dry-
ness, by a water-bath. *Cottereau.*

R. Peroxide of iron five ounces
Muriatic acid nineteen fl. ounces
Boil for ten minutes, then evaporate to
fifteen ounces, filter. Place under a bell-
glass, with a vessel containing caustic po-
tassa; in a few days mammillary granules
will form; separate these, and preserve in
a glass-stoppered bottle. *Beral.*

CHLORIDE OF IRON AND ACETATE OF
LEAD.

R. Liquid chloride of iron four ounces
Evaporate to one-half, and add
Acetate of lead four ounces
Dry, and pulverize. Four to twelve grains
in hemorrhages. *Cadet de Gassicourt.*

TINCTURE OF CHLORIDE OF IRON.

R. Subcarbonate of iron half a pound
Muriatic acid one pint
Alcohol three pints
Pour the acid on the subcarbonate; digest
for three days, shaking occasionally, set by
to settle, decant, and add the alcohol to
the clear solution. *U. S. Ph.*

An active and energetic preparation; tonic,
diuretic, styptic, &c. Dose, ten to thirty drops,
gradually increased, two or three times a-day.

SYRUP OF CHLORIDE OF IRON.

R. Chloride of iron one part
Syrup twenty-three parts
Dissolve. Dose, one to four drachms.
Beral.

CHLORIDE OF IRON MIXTURE.

R. Saffron half a drachm
Water four fl. ounces
Infuse for an hour, strain, and add
Chloride of iron half a drachm
Syrup of valerian two ounces
Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful several times
a-day, in hemorrhages or chlorosis.
Cadet de Gassicourt.

R. Mallow root two drachms
Water sufficient
to obtain two ounces of decoction, strain,
and add
Gum Arabic two drachms
Chloride of iron half a scruple
Syrup of mallows six drachms
Mix. Two teaspoonfuls, every hour or two,
in softening of the stomach. *Radius.*

R. Tincture of chloride of iron
Compound tincture of
aloes, each, half a fl. ounce
Tincture of castor two fl. drachms
Mix. Ten to thirty drops, three times
a-day, in infusion of chamomile, as an
emmenagogue. *Ellis.*

ETHEREAL, OR BESTERCHEFFE'S TINC-
TURE OF CHLORIDE OF IRON.

R. Chloride of iron one part
Sulphuric ether four parts
Mix, and add
Alcohol eight parts
Van Mons.

R. Tincture of chloride of iron
Sulphuric ether equal parts
Guibourt.

R. Chloride of iron one part
Hoffmann's anodyne seven parts
Beral.

These are active preparations. Dose, twenty
to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF CHLORIDE OF IRON.

R. Muriatic acid two ounces (troy)
Protocarbonate of iron q. s. to saturate
Honey two ounces and a-half
Alcohol sufficient
Saturate the acid with the carbonate, add
the honey and sufficient alcohol to make
nineteen fl. ounces; after standing six hours,
filter. *W. Frocter.*

FERRI CITRAS.

CITRATE OF IRON.

R. Crystals of citric acid three parts
Hydrated oxide of iron (dry) two parts
Distilled water at 180° twelve parts
Dissolve, filter, and evaporate to consist-
ence of syrup, spread in thin layers, and
dry. *Duhamel.*

LIQUID CITRATE OF IRON.

R. Citrate of iron four ounces
Water twelve fl. ounces
Dissolve, with the aid of heat, and evapor-
ate until the solution measures half a pint.
W. Procter.

SYRUP OF CITRATE OF IRON.

R. Liquid citrate of iron one ounce
Syrup fifteen ounces
Spirit of citron two drachms
Mix. Dose, two drachms to an ounce.
Beral.

WINE OF CITRATE OF IRON.

R. Liquid citrate of iron eight scruples
Rhine wine sixteen ounces
Digest for two or three days, and filter.
Beral.

AROMATIC WINE OF CITRATE OF IRON.

R. Iron filings one ounce
Lemon juice three fl. ounces
Contused gentian half an ounce
 cinnamon two drachms
Rhine wine sixteen ounces
Digest for twenty-four hours, and decant.
The dose is a drachm to a fl. ounce, two or
three times a-day. *Hamburgh Cod.*

R. Iron filings four ounces
Bitter oranges four
Beat them together, and at the end of two
days, add to the mixture
Madeira wine ten fl. ounces
Spirit of orange peel two fl. ounces
Digest, and then express and filter. Dose,
half a drachm to two drachms.

Batav. Ph.

Said to be one of the best compounds of iron.

TINCTURE OF CITRATE OF IRON.

R. Liquid citrate of iron two ounces
Diluted alcohol thirteen fl. ounces
Spirit of citron one fl. ounce
Mix. Dose, ten to fifty drops. *Beral.*

SYRUP OF CITRATE OF IRON.

R. Moist protocarbonate of iron,
(prepared as directed for
Vallet's mass, and washed
with sweetened water) at will
Dissolve in a slight excess of citric acid,

dissolved in water, and evaporate to dry-
ness to make the syrup.

R. Citrate of iron one ounce
Syrup five fl. ounces
Dissolve. Dose, thirty drops to a tea-
spoonful. *E. Parrish.*

AMMONIO CITRATE OF IRON.

R. Liquid citrate of iron one ounce
Water of ammonia sufficient
to saturate the excess of acid. More solu-
ble than the citrate. *Beral.*

CITRATE OF IRON AND QUINIA.

R. Liquid citrate of iron four parts
Solution of citrate of quinia one part
Mix, and evaporate. As a tonic, in doses
of five grains, three times a-day. *Beral.*

FERRI FERROCYANU-
RETUM.

PRUSSIAN BLUE.

R. Sulphate of iron four ounces
Sulphuric acid three fl. drachms and a-half
Nitric acid six fl. drachms
Ferrocyanuret of
 potassium four ounces and a-half
Water two pints
Dissolve the sulphate in a pint of the wa-
ter, add the sulphuric acid, and boil.
Add the nitric acid in small portions, boil-
ing for a few moments after each addition,
till a dark color is no longer produced,
and allow to cool. Dissolve the ferrocy-
anuret in the rest of the water, and add
the solution by degrees, to the first liquid,
stirring each time. Filter, wash the pre-
cipitate with boiling water, until the wash-
ings are tasteless. Dry, and powder.

U. S. Ph.

Tonic, febrifuge, and alterative. Dose, three
to five grains, several times a-day, gradually in-
creased till some effect is produced.

POWDER OF PRUSSIAN BLUE.

R. Prussian blue twelve grains
Sugar one drachm
Mix, and divide into twelve powders.
One, every two hours. In epilepsy.
Radius.

COMPOUND POWDER OF PRUSSIAN BLUE.

R. Prussian blue twelve grains
White pepper half an ounce
Mustard, each, half an ounce
Mix, and divide into twelve powders.
One, every quarter of an hour, in the
apoplexia of intermittents. *Foy.*

R. Prussian blue
Powdered guaiacum, each, half to one drachm
Mix, and divide into twelve powders.
One, three times a-day, in intermittents.
Ellis.

PILLS OF PRUSSIAN BLUE.

R. Prussian blue
eighteen to thirty-six grains
Gum ammoniac
Extract of dandelion
Rhubarb, each, one drachm
Mix. Four to six, twice a-day. In disease of the ganglionic system. *Radius.*

MIXTURE OF PRUSSIAN BLUE.

R. Prussian blue one ounce
Parsley water six ounces
Cherry laurel water two drachms
Mix. A spoonful, three times a-day. In stone and gravel. *Radius.*

OINTMENT OF PRUSSIAN BLUE.

R. Codliver oil one ounce
Prussian blue twenty-four grains
Cyanide of mercury eight grains
Oil of cherry laurel four drops
Mix. As an application in strumous ophthalmia. *Canon de Villards.*

BLUE INK.

R. Pure Prussian blue six parts
Oxalic acid one part
Triturate with a little water, to a perfectly smooth paste, then dilute with water, to a proper consistence. A little gum may be added to prevent the fluid from spreading.
Mohr.

FERRI GALLAS.

GALLATE OF IRON.

This is not used in medicine, but, with the tannate of iron, forms the basis of writing ink.

WRITING INK.

R. Aleppo galls, bruised, twelve pounds
Water six gallons
Boil in a copper vessel for an hour, adding water, to supply loss by evaporation, strain; boil residue with four gallons of water, for half an hour, and again boil with two gallons of water; mix decoctions, and add

Sulphate of iron four pounds
Contused gum Arabic three pounds and a-half
Agitate, permit to settle, strain through fine hair sieve, and keep in close vessels.
Lewis.

R. Powdered galls eight pounds
Rasped logwood four pounds
Gum Arabic three pounds
Sulphate of iron four pounds
copper

Sugar candy, each, one pound
Gum ammoniac two ounces
Water sixteen pints
Alcohol half a pint

Macerate for forty-eight hours, with a gentle heat, let rest for ten days, and decant into bottles. *Hunt.*

R. Powdered galls fifty parts
Water eight hundred parts
Digest for twenty-four hours, strain, and add

Sulphate of iron
Gum Arabic, each, twenty-five parts
When clear, add a solution of

Muriate of ammonia eight parts
Gum Arabic two parts
Boiling water sixteen parts
Oil of lavender one part

Said to be indelible. *Guibourt.*

R. Bruised galls forty ounces
Gum Arabic ten ounces
Sulphate of iron nine ounces
Soft water forty-five fl. ounces

Macerate for three weeks, often stirring.
A very permanent ink.

English Exchequer.

FERRI IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF IRON.

R. Iodine two ounces
Iron filings one ounce
Distilled water one pint and a-half
Mix the iodine with a pint of the water, in a glass vessel, gradually add the iron filings, constantly stirring. Heat till liquid becomes of a light greenish color, filter and wash residuum with remainder of water, boiling hot. Evaporate liquid to dryness, in an iron vessel, at a heat not above 212°. Keep in well-closed bottle.
U. S. Ph.

Tonic, alterative, diuretic, and emmenagogue.
Dose, three grains, gradually increased to eight, or more.

LOZENGES OF IODIDE OF IRON.

R. Iodide of iron thirty grains
Saffron half a drachm
Mucilage of tragacanth
Infusion of cinnamon, each, sufficient
Mix, and make two hundred and forty lozenges. Fifteen to twenty a-day, gra-

dually augmenting, in amenorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

Pierquin.

PILLS OF IODIDE OF IRON.

R. Iodide of iron one drachm
Bromide of sodium half a drachm
Extract of liquorice sufficient
Mix, and form pills of two grains. One to three, morning and evening, in scrofula, &c.

Wernick.

PILLS OF PROTO-IODIDE OF IRON.

R. Crystallized sulphate of iron 24.7 grains
Iodide of potassium 32.4 grains
Gum tragacanth 4.6 grains
Sugar 15.4 grains
Syrup of marsh mallows
Powder of marsh mallows, each, sufficient

Mix, and make thirty-six pills. Reduce the sulphate to a fine powder, then the iodide of potassium; triturate the mixture, then add the gum, sugar, and syrup, and, if necessary, the powder of marshmallow. Each contains .8 of a grain of dry iodide, or 1.09 of the hydrated iodide of iron. Keep in closed bottles, in a dry place.

Callond.

SOLUTION OF IODIDE OF IRON.

R. Iodide of iron one drachm
Distilled water one fl. ounce
Mix. Six, to ten drops, three times a-day, in some cold water.

Ellis

R. Iodide of iron twenty-four grains
Distilled water one fl. ounce
Dissolve. A teaspoonful is a dose; this contains three grains.

Ellis.

OFFICINAL SOLUTION OF IODIDE OF IRON.

R. Iodine two ounces
Iron filings one ounce
Clarified honey five fl. ounces
Distilled water sufficient

Mix the iodine with ten fl. ounces of the water, in a porcelain or glass vessel, gradually add the iron filings, constantly stirring. Heat gently till the mixture becomes of a light greenish color, add honey, continue heat for a short time, and filter. Wash the residuum on filter, and allow to pass till the whole of the filtered liquid amounts to twenty fl. ounces.

U. S. Ph.

Dose, from thirty to seventy-five drops.

SYRUP OF IODIDE OF IRON.

R. Dry iodine two hundred grains
Fine iron wire, well cleaned, one hundred grains

White sugar, in

powder, four ounces and a-half

Distilled water six fl. ounces

Boil the iodine, iron, and water, together, in a glass matrass; at first gently, to avoid the expulsion of iodine vapor, afterwards briskly, till about two fl. ounces remain. Filter this quickly, while hot, into a matrass containing the sugar, dissolve with a gentle heat, and add distilled water to make up six fl. ounces. Twelve minims contain one grain of iodide of iron.

Ed. Ph.

SYRUP OF PROTO-IODIDE OF IRON.

R. Sulphate of iron one drachm and a-half
Iodide of potassium two drachms
Water half an ounce
Syrup one ounce and a-half

Rub the salts together, dissolve them in the water, add the syrup, and bottle at once.

W. Procter.

WINE OF IODIDE OF IRON.

R. Sulphate of iron eight parts
Iodide of potassium, ten and a-half parts
White wine

three hundred and twenty parts

Pulverize the two salts, adding a few drops of wine, triturate for a few moments, add the rest of the wine, and filter. To be kept in glass-stopped bottles. Thirty-two parts contain one of the iodide.

Callond.

R. Iodide of iron half an ounce
Claret wine one pint
Dissolve. A dessertspoonful, morning and evening.

Soubeiran.

TINCTURE OF IODIDE OF IRON.

R. Iodide of iron one drachm
Alcohol
Distilled water, each, one fl. ounce

Mix. Thirty drops to a fl. drachm, twice a-day.

Foy.

TINCTURE OF PROTO-IODIDE OF IRON.

R. Sulphate of iron eight parts
Iodide of potassium ten and a-half parts
Alcohol (.842)

one hundred and sixty parts

Triturate the salts, separately, and then together; add alcohol, and filter. To be kept in glass-stopped bottles. Sixteen parts contain one of iodide of iron.

Callond.

MIXTURE OF IODIDE OF IRON.

R. Iodide of iron sixteen grains

Compound tincture
of gentian one fl. ounce
Distilled water seven fl. ounces
Mix. Two tablespoonfuls, two or three
times a-day. *Ashwell.*

INJECTION OF IODIDE OF IRON.

R. Iodide of iron half an ounce
Distilled water one pint
Dissolve. As an injection, or lotion, in
amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, &c. *Soubeiran.*

R. Iodide of iron three grains
Distilled water six fl. ounces
Dissolve. In gonorrhœa, strength to be
increased if required. *Ricord.*

SYRUP OF IODIDE AND CHLORIDE OF IRON.

R. Iodine three hundred and
eighty-four grains

Muriatic acid
(1.16) four ounces and a-half
Powdered sugar twelve ounces
Iron filings

Distilled water, each, sufficient
Mix the acid with an ounce and a-half of
clear iron filings; allow to stand; agitate
occasionally, when neutralized, filter. Mix
the iodine with three ounces of water in a
flask, add half the weight of iron filings,
agitate till all the iodine is combined, and
filter. Mix the solutions, add the sugar,
and as much water as will make a pint.
W. Procter.

SYRUP OF IODIDE AND CHLORIDE OF IRON
MIXTURE.

R. Syrup of iodide and
chloride of iron two drachms
Syrup of orange peel four drachms
Infusion of cascarrilla four fl. ounces
Mix. One-fourth to be taken twice a-day.
Battley.

BATH OF IODIDE OF IRON.

R. Iodide of iron two ounces
Water two hundred pints
In leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, chlorosis, &c.
The quantity of iodide may be increased
gradually to double, for adults. *Pierquin.*

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF IRON.

R. Iodide of iron one drachm and a-half
Lard one ounce
Triturate together. A piece as large as a
hazelnut to be rubbed on the inside of the
thigh, morning and evening, in leucorrhœa,
and amenorrhœa, also beneficial in glandu-
lar swellings. *Pierquin.*

FERRI LACTAS.

LACTATE OF IRON.

R. Lactate of lime one hundred parts
Boiling water five hundred parts
Dissolve.

Pure sulphate of iron sixty-eight parts
Distilled water five hundred parts

Dissolve

Mix the two solutions; filter, add an ex-
cess of lactic acid, heat in a water-bath,
stirring constantly; filter, to separate the
sulphate of lime, evaporate rapidly either
in an iron vessel or porcelain one, with the
addition of some iron filings; filter, and
crystallize, wash the crystals with alcohol,
and dry. *Lepage.*

Used in same cases as other preparations of
iron. Dose, one or two grains, frequently re-
peated.

LOZENGES OF LACTATE OF IRON.

R. Lactate of iron one drachm
Sugar one ounce and a-half
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
Mix, and make lozenges of twelve grains.
Cap.

PILLS OF LACTATE OF IRON.

R. Lactate of iron
Powdered mallows equal parts
Clarified honey sufficient
Make pills of ten grains each. *Cap.*

SYRUP OF LACTATE OF IRON.

R. Lactate of iron one drachm
White sugar twelve ounces and a-half
Boiling distilled
water six fl. ounces and a-half
Triturate the lactate with half an ounce of
the sugar, dissolve quickly in the boiling
water, pour the solution into a matrass,
place on a sand-bath, add the rest of the
sugar gradually; when dissolved, filter,
and when cold, pour in well-stopped bot-
tles.

Dose, from two to four fl. drachms.

Cap.

FERRI MALAS.

MALATE OF IRON.

R. Black oxide of iron at will
Juice of sour apples sufficient
Heat the juice to the boiling point, add the
oxide, as long as any is dissolved, cool,
filter, and evaporate to dryness. Dose,
eight grains to a scruple. *Van Mons.*

SOLUTION OF MALATE OF IRON.

R. Malate of iron one ounce

Water twelve fl. ounces
Dissolve, and filter. As an astringent, in
doses of a fl. drachm. *Spielmann.*

TINCTURE OF MALATE OF IRON.

R. Malate of iron one part
Cinnamon water
Alcohol, each, three parts
Macerate for three days, and filter. Dose,
forty to sixty drops. *Austrian Ph.*

MIXTURE OF MALATE OF IRON.

R. Extract of Peruvian bark
gentian, each, one drachm
Peppermint water
Chamomile water, each, one fl. ounce
Malate of iron half a drachm
To be taken in divided doses, in dyspepsia,
&c. *Augustin.*

BITTER INFUSION OF IRON.

R. Iron filings three ounces
Bruised ginger
gentian, each, one ounce
orange peel half an ounce
Infuse in a pint of strong old cider for a
month, frequently agitating, and filter.

Dose, half a drachm to one drachm, thrice
daily, as a tonic.

FERRI NITRAS.

NITRATE OF IRON.

R. Red oxide of iron four drachms
Nitric acid six fl. drachms
Dissolve, and add
Water one fl. ounce
Filter. Dose, six to twelve drops, in a
convenient vehicle. In dyspepsia, and cal-
culous complaints. *Swedjaur.*

SOLUTION OF PERSESQUINITRATE OF
IRON.

R. Iron wire (cut
small) one ounce and a-half
Nitric acid three fl. ounces
Water fifteen fl. ounces
Dissolve, decant, and filter, add
Muriatic acid one fl. drachm
Diluted with sufficient water to make the
whole twenty fl. ounces. Dose, ten drops
several times a-day, gradually increasing.
Has been of great benefit in chronic diar-
rhoea, &c. *Kerr.*

FERRI OXIDUM HYDRATUM.

HYDRATED OXIDE OF IRON.

R. Sulphate of iron four ounces
Sulphuric acid three fl. drachms
and a-half

Nitric acid six fl. drachms
Solution of ammonia sufficient
Water two pints

Dissolve the sulphate in the water, gradu-
ally add the sulphuric acid, boil, add nitric
acid very gradually, boiling after each ad-
dition, till no dark color is produced. Fil-
ter, allow to cool, add solution of ammonia,
stirring well. Wash precipitate with water,
as long as washings give a precipitate with
chloride of barium. Keep in close bottles,
under water. *U. S. Ph.*

Used, in large doses, as an antidote to arsenic.

FERRI OXIDUM NIGRUM.

BLACK OXIDE OF IRON.

R. Sulphate of iron six ounces
Sulphuric acid
two fl. drachms, two fl. scruples
Pure nitric
acid four fl. drachms and a-half
Stronger water of am-
monia four fl. ounces and a-half
Boiling water three pints

Dissolve half the sulphate in half the
water, add the sulphuric acid, and boil;
add the nitric acid, gradually, boiling
briskly after each addition. Dissolve the
rest of the sulphate in the remainder of the
water, mix the two solutions, and imme-
diately add the ammonia, stirring briskly.
Collect the precipitate on a muslin filter,
wash in water till the washings scarcely
give a precipitate with nitrate of baryta;
dry, at a low temperature. *Ed. Ph.*

R. Wash blacksmiths' scales with water,
dry, separate metallic iron by means of
magnet, reduce to powder, and proceed as
for prepared chalk. *Dub. Ph.*

R. Iron filings, any quantity; place in an
earthenware pan, wet thoroughly with
water; in an hour, heap up on an iron
plate; twelve hours afterwards, moisten
with hot water, and repeat this in twelve
hours, and, a day afterwards, triturate
with cold water, decant the turbid water,
let it settle, collect the deposit on a filter,
and when perfectly drained dry by a mild
heat. *Par. Cod.*

These do not give identical products, but they
are sufficiently alike to be used for the same
purposes.

POWDER OF BLACK OXIDE OF IRON.

R. Black oxide of iron three parts
Aromatic powder six parts
Sugar eight parts

Mix. Dose, thirty to forty grains, twice a-day, in leucorrhœa and rachitis.

Swediasur.

R. Black oxide of iron
Columbo, each, one drachm
Rind of bitter orange half an ounce
Cinnamon one scruple

Mix, and divide into nine powders. Three to be given a-day, in chlorosis and amenorrhœa.

Brera.

PILLS OF BLACK OXIDE OF IRON.

R. Black oxide of iron eight grains
Powdered saffron

valerian, each, sixteen grains

Syrup of wormwood sufficient
Mix, and form eight pills; four to eight a-day, in amenorrhœa.

Foy.

R. Black oxide of iron
Powdered winter's bark, each, one drachm
Extract of ox bile

centaury, each, three drachms
Mix, and form pills of four grains. Four to six a-day, in engorgements of the abdominal viscera.

Pierquin.

ELECTUARY OF BLACK OXIDE OF IRON.

R. Black oxide of iron half an ounce
Carbonate of potassa two scruples
Prepared chalk
Ginger, each, two drachms
Syrup of orange-peel sufficient

Mix well. Dose, half a drachm, two or three times a-day, in chlorosis and leucorrhœa.

Swediasur.

R. Black oxide of iron
Soap, each, one drachm
Extract of hemlock twelve grains
squill one scruple

Oxymel sufficient

Mix well. Dose, half a drachm to a drachm, in dropsy, with engorgement of the abdominal viscera.

Brera.

FERRI OXIDUM RUBRUM.

RED OXIDE OF IRON.

R. Sulphate of iron, any quantity; heat till water of crystallization is expelled, then roast by a powerful heat, till all acid is driven off, wash, till all traces of acid disappear, dry.

Dub. Ph.

Astringent and tonic, and has been advised in neuralgia, &c., in doses of five to fifteen grains, but is inferior to the subcarbonate.

PILLS OF RED OXIDE OF IRON.

R. Red oxide of iron

Powder of pot marygold
Extract of pot marygold, each, one drachm

Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
Mix, and form ninety pills. Highly spoken of in cancerous affections; five to eight to be taken, three times a-day.

Rust.

RED OXIDE OF IRON PLASTER.

R. Litharge plaster two pounds
Frankincense half a pound
Red oxide of iron three ounces

Melt the plaster and frankincense together, add the oxide, and stir well.

Dub. Ph.

As a strengthening plaster, in muscular relaxation and weakness.

R. Lead plaster twenty-four parts
Resin six parts

Olive oil

Yellow wax, each, three parts

Red oxide of iron eight parts

Triturate the oxide with the oil, and add to a mixture of the other substances, melted together.

Guibourt.

FERRI PHOSPHAS.

PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

R. Sulphate of iron five ounces
Phosphate of soda six ounces
Water one gallon

Dissolve the sulphate and phosphate, each, in four pints of the water, mix the solutions, and let settle; decant, wash the precipitate with hot water, and dry with a gentle heat.

U. S. Ph.

Used with advantage in amenorrhœa, and certain cases of dyspepsia. Dose, five to ten grains.

FERRI SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF IRON.

R. Iron wire, in small pieces, twelve ounces
Sulphuric acid eighteen ounces
Water one gallon

Mix the acid and water, and add the iron; heat till effervescence ceases. Pour off the solution, add half a drachm of sulphuric acid, filter, the end of the funnel touching the bottom of the receiving vessel. Evaporate in a matrass, set aside to crystallize in a covered vessel, drain crystals in a funnel, dry, and keep in well-closed bottles.

U. S. Ph.

Astringent and tonic. Dose, from one to five grains.

DRIED SULPHATE OF IRON.

R. Sulphate of iron at will
Heat over a moderate fire, in a porcelain vessel, till converted into grayish white mass, cool, and powder. *Ed. Ph.*

Three grains are equal to five of the undried.

POWDER OF SULPHATE OF IRON.

R. Powdered sulphate of iron four grains
ginger ten to sixteen grains
Mix. To be taken twice a-day, in amenorrhœa, chlorosis, &c. *Saunders.*

R. Powdered sulphate of iron half an ounce
tansy three ounces
Mix. Dose, a drachm. As a vermifuge. *Dan. Ph.*

PILLS OF SULPHATE OF IRON.

R. Dried sulphate of iron two parts
Extract of dandelion five parts
Conserve of red roses two parts
Powdered liquorice root three parts
Beat together, and form into five-grain pills. *Ed. Ph.*

R. Sulphate of iron two drachms
Extract of wormwood half an ounce
Syrup of saffron sufficient
Beat into mass, and divide into one hundred and fifty pills. Four to five, three times a-day. In chlorosis, leucorrhœa, &c. *Werthof.*

R. Sulphate of iron
Kino
Gentian
Extract of gentian, each, one drachm and a-half
Turpentine three drachms
Powdered mallow root sufficient
Beat into mass, and make two hundred and seventy pills. Ten, four times a-day, in secondary gonorrhœa. *Walch.*

BLAND'S ANTI-CHLOROTIC PILLS.

R. Sulphate of iron, in fine powder one ounce
Carbonate of potassa, in dry powder one ounce
Mucilage of tragacanth
Powdered liquorice root, each, sufficient
To make ninety-nine pills. Triturate well, and divide into pills. To be taken, one in the morning and evening, for the first three days, a third pill at noon for the next three days, and so increased to nine a-day. *Bland.*

PILLS OF IRON AND RHUBARB.

R. Dried sulphate of iron four parts
Extract of rhubarb ten parts

Conserve of red roses five parts
Beat into mass, and form five-grain pills. *Ed. Ph.*

Tonic and laxative. In dose of two or three.

COMPOUND SULPHATE OF IRON PILLS.

R. Sulphate of iron one scruple
Powdered senna
jalap
cremor tar-
tar, each, half a scruple
ginger twelve grains

Syrup sufficient
Form mass, and divide into twenty-five pills. *Ellis.*

These are known as *Hooper's pills*, as are also the following:—

R. Barbadoes aloes eight ounces
Sulphate of iron four ounces
Extract of hellebore
Myrrh
Soap, each, two ounces
Powdered cinnamon
ginger, each, one ounce
Water sufficient

Beat into mass, and divide into two and a-half grain pills. *Phil. Coll. Pharm.*

As laxative and emmenagogue.

R. Dried sulphate of iron one scruple
Powdered aloes two scruples
cloves five grains
Venice turpentine sufficient
Form mass, and divide into twenty pills. One, three times a-day, as an emmenagogue. *Ellis.*

SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF IRON.

R. Sulphate of iron
Alum, each, six ounces
Water forty-eight ounces
Dissolve, filter, and add
Sulphuric acid four ounces
In hemorrhages, in doses of ten or twelve drops in water. *Spielmann.*

SULPHATE OF IRON INJECTION.

R. Sulphate of iron half to one drachm
Sage water four ounces
Mucilage gum Arabic half a drachm
Mix. As an injection, in nasal and uterine hemorrhages. *Berends.*

COMPOUND IRON MIXTURE.

R. Myrrh one drachm and a-half
Oil of partridge berry six drops
nutmeg two drops
Carbonate of potassa two scruples
White sugar one ounce
Sulphate of iron half a drachm
Distilled water seven fl. ounces

Rub down the myrrh and the oils with some of the water added very gradually, then add the carbonate of potassa and sugar, and lastly the sulphate of iron, dissolved in the rest of the water, and immediately bottle.

Bond.

MIXTURE OF SULPHATE OF IRON.

R. Sulphate of iron two grains
Sulphuric acid four to six drops
White sugar one drachm
Water four fl. ounces

Mix. A teaspoonful, with water, every two to four hours, as a tonic. *Ellis.*

R. Sulphate of iron four grains
Elixir of vitriol twenty drops
Distilled water one fl. ounce

Mix. A teaspoonful, in a wineglass of water, three times a-day. *Ellis.*

R. Powdered myrrh one drachm
gum Arabic two drachms
Syrup one fl. ounce
Infusion of chamomile six fl. ounces

Mix well, and add
Powdered sulphate of iron fifteen grains
Cinnamon water one fl. ounce
Mix. Two spoonfuls, every three hours, as an emmenagogue. *Frank.*

SYRUP OF SULPHATE OF IRON.

R. Sulphate of iron two drachms
Water one fl. ounce

Dissolve, filter, and add

Syrup of gum Arabic seventeen fl. ounces

Mix. A tablespoonful, twice a-day, in chlorosis, leucorrhœa, &c. *Soubeiran.*

FERRI SULPHURETUM.

SULPHURET OF IRON.

Heat an iron rod to a white heat, apply to it a roll of sulphur, receiving the sulphuret of iron in water; separate it from the sulphur, dry, and keep in a well-stopped bottle. *Dub. Ph.*

Used to make hydrosulphuric acid, by the addition of diluted sulphuric acid.

FERRI ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS.

TARTRATE OF IRON AND POTASSA.

R. Subcarbonate of iron three ounces
Muriatic acid ten fl. ounces
Solution of potassa five pints and a-half
Bitartrate of potassa seven ounces and a-half

Distilled water one gallon and a-half
Mix the subcarbonate with the acid, digest for two hours, pour into a gallon of the water, let rest for an hour, decant, add solution of potassa, wash precipitate, and whilst moist, mix with the bitartrate and half a gallon of the water, keep at a temperature of 140° for thirty hours, often stirring; filter, and evaporate on a water-bath, at same temperature, to dryness. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, from ten grains to half a drachm, in solution, or with an aromatic or bitter, in bolus.

POWDER OF TARTRATE OF IRON AND COLUMBO.

R. Tartrate of iron and potassa two scruples
Powdered columbo half a drachm
Mix, and divide into four powders. One, every three or four hours, in syrup. As a tonic. *Ellis.*

EFFERVESCENT POWDER OF TARTRATE OF IRON.

R. Subcarbonate of magnesia two drachms
Carbonate of potassa half an ounce
Tartrate of iron two scruples
Two or three teaspoonfuls in water, during the day; to be taken whilst effervescing. *Radius.*

SOLUTION OF TARTRATE OF IRON AND POTASSA.

R. Tartrate of iron and potassa one ounce
Cinnamon water one pint
Dissolve; as a lotion or fomentation for bruises. Internally in leucorrhœa, chlorosis, &c. *Swediaur.*

COMPOUND WINE OF TARTRATE OF IRON.

R. Subcarbonate of iron one ounce and a-half
Powdered gentian half an ounce
orange peel, each, two pints
Red wine
Macerate for three days, and give a wine-glassful two or three times a-day. In dyspepsia, &c. *Ellis.*

R. Subcarbonate of iron two ounces
Powdered cinnamon one ounce
Rhine wine two pints
Macerate for some days, and filter. *Van Mons.*

WINE OF TARTRATE OF IRON.

R. Subcarbonate of iron one part
Rhine wine twenty-four parts
Macerate for some days, and filter. Dose, one or two ounces. *Soubeiran.*

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF TARTRATE OF IRON.

R. Tartrate of iron wine
Tincture of calamus
Hoffmann's balsamic
elixir, each, four fl. drachms
Mix. Dose, seventy drops, morning and evening, in wine. Said to be an excellent remedy in ascarides. *Dorfmüller.*

Boiling water sufficient
to dissolve, add gradually
Subcarbonate of
iron four hundred and forty parts
Agitate till effervescence ceases. Evaporate at 176°, in a porcelain vessel, until it becomes thick, then dry on a plate, in a stove, at 95°. *Benedetti.*

Found useful in chlorosis, in doses of two or three grains, thrice a-day, increasing the dose as required.

FERRI AMMONIO-TARTRAS.

AMMONIO-TARTRATE OF IRON.

R. Tartaric acid one part
Boiling water sufficient
to dissolve, add
Iron filings three parts
Digest in a warm place, for two or three days. Add caustic ammonia in slight excess, stir well, pour off the solution, set it aside, decant the clear liquid, and evaporate to dryness; redissolve in distilled water, add a little more ammonia, filter, and evaporate, in shallow, porcelain dishes, by a gentle heat, till it becomes brittle, then chip it off with a blunt-pointed knife.

Aikin.

R. Tartaric acid fifty drachms
Water one gallon

Saturate with

Carbonate of ammonia

And add fifty drachms more of acid. Heat the solution in a water-bath, and add moist hydrated oxide of iron (derived from fifty-three and a-half drachms of subcarbonate of iron dissolved in muriatic acid, and precipitated by ammonia). Digest till the oxide is dissolved, filter, and evaporate to dryness by means of a water-bath.

W. Procter.

Has the same properties as the other preparations of iron, but has the advantage of being readily soluble, of being more palatable, and very permanent. The dose is five grains or more, in pills or solution.

SOLUTION OF AMMONIO-TARTRATE OF IRON.

R. Ammonio-tartrate of iron half a drachm
Distilled water seven fl. drachms
Rectified spirit one fl. drachm
Mix, and dissolve. *Aikin.*

FERRI TANNAS.

TANNATE OF IRON.

R. Tannic acid ninety parts

FERRI VALERIANAS.

VALERIANATE OF IRON.

R. Clean iron filings at will
Put in a wedgewood mortar, add gradually an equal weight of valerianic acid, stirring continually. In an hour, add distilled water, pour the whole into a flask, warm gently, and filter. The surface, exposed to the air, becomes covered with a crystalline layer of valerianate of iron. Collect this on a filter, repeat this as long as crystals are formed.

Dose, one to two grains. *Ruspini.*

FICUS.

FIGS.

Figs are the fruit of *Ficus carica*, a small tree, a native of Asia, and now cultivated in all warm climates. There are numerous varieties.

Sex. Syst. Polygam. diœc. *Nat. Syst.* Monacœæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1513. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 576.

They come to this country in a dry state, from the ports of the Levant. They are nutritious, laxative, and demulcent, and are used in medicine in demulcent decoctions, and sometimes externally, as a suppurative poultice.

DECOCTION OF FIGS.

R. Figs one ounce
Water one pint
Boil, and strain. Demulcent and pectoral. *Cadet.*

GARGLE OF FIGS.

R. Figs
Mallow root, each, one ounce
Milk two pints
Boil away one-fourth. As an emollient gargle in sore throat. *Radius.*

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF FIGS.

R. Figs
Raisins, each, two ounces
Barley water two pints
Boil for a quarter of an hour, and add
Liquorice root half an ounce
Infuse, and strain. *Foy.*

This is identical with the compound decoction of barley, of the Lond. Ph., and like it, is nutritive, demulcent, and laxative.

COFFEE OF FIGS.

R. Figs, roasted like coffee, two drachms
Water one pint
Boil gently, and strain. *Radius.*

This is said to be an excellent substitute for coffee, and to form an excellent diet in diseases of the chest.

PASTE OF FIGS.

R. Figs at will
Reduce to a pulp, express through a hair sieve, mix with four times the weight of sugar, concentrate by a gentle heat, and cut into lozenges. *Soubeyran.*

FILIX MAS.

MALE FERN.

The Male Fern is the rhizome of *Nephrodium filix mas*, a native of the temperate regions of the whole world, in shady, rather damp situations.

Sex. Syst. Crypt. fil. Nat. Syst. Polypodiaceae.
Linn. Sp. Pl. 1551. (Polypodium). Griffith,
Med. Bot. 670.

The rhizome is of a brown color, externally, with a feeble, but peculiar odor, and a sweet, bitter, astringent taste. It should always be used as fresh as possible. It is tonic and anthelmintic, but is not much used in this country. The dose, in substance, is from one to three drachms, twice a-day.

POWDER OF MALE FERN.

R. Male fern one ounce
Gamboge
Calomel, each, fourteen grains
Scammony eighteen grains
Mix, and divide into three powders. In tapeworm. *Cadet.*

BOLUS OF MALE FERN.

R. Male fern half an ounce
Rhubarb two drachms
Semen contra half an ounce
Calomel one drachm
Syrup of wormwood sufficient
Mix, and form twelve boluses. *Spielmann.*

ETHEREAL EXTRACT OF MALE FERN.

R. Powdered male fern at will
Exhaust it in a displacement apparatus, with ether, and distil off the ether. Dose, from fifteen to twenty grains, twice a-day.

PILLS OF EXTRACT OF MALE FERN.

R. Ethereal extract of male fern one scruple
Powder of male fern twelve grains
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and make twelve to sixteen pills.

To be taken in the evening at short intervals. *Peschier.*

OIL OF MALE FERN.

R. Powdered male fern four parts
Alcohol eight parts
Digest for twenty-four hours, decant, repeat the operation with five parts of alcohol, unite the liquid, distil off the alcohol, mix the residue with three parts of water, distil, and permit to rest, and collect the oil which sinks to the bottom, and wash it with pure water. *Magendie.*

PILLS OF OIL OF MALE FERN.

R. Oil of male fern twenty-four drops
Powdered mallow root three scruples
Fresh lard two scruples
Mix, and divide into twenty-four pills. One-half to be taken in the evening, and the remainder next morning, and, an hour afterwards, a dose of castor oil. *Jourdan.*

ELECTUARY OF MALE FERN.

R. Ethereal extract of male fern half a drachm
Honey of roses one ounce
Mix. Half in the evening, the remainder the next morning. *Radius.*

JELLY WITH MALE FERN.

R. Male fern
Corsica moss, each, six drachms
Isinglass one drachm
Water eight ounces
Boil to three ounces, and strain; add
Ethereal extract of male fern one scruple
Syrup of mulberries one ounce
To be taken in divided doses, during the day. *Phæbus.*

MIXTURE OF MALE FERN.

R. Male fern half an ounce
Elecampane two drachms
Wormwood a handful
Semen contra one drachm
Water sufficient
to obtain a quart of decoction; add
Vermifuge syrup one ounce
Mix. *Borics.*
R. Powdered male fern four drachms
Balm water three ounces
Syrup of gum one ounce
Mix. To be taken in the evening, and, next morning, an ounce of castor oil. *Radius.*

TINCTURE OF MALE FERN BUDS.

R. Buds of male fern one part
Sulphuric ether eight parts

Macerate for five days, and decant. Dose, from eight to thirty drops. *Foy.*

FŒNICULUM.

FENNEL.

There are several varieties, or species of Fennel, closely resembling each other, and having the same properties; that recognized as officinal by the U. S. Pharm., is the *F. vulgare*, a native of Europe, and often cultivated in the gardens in this country.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Apiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 377. Griffith, Med. Bot. 321.

The part used is the seeds. These are fragrant, with a sweetish, warm, pleasant, aromatic taste. They are employed as a carminative, and as corrective of other, and more unpleasant remedies. The dose of the powder, is from a scruple to half a drachm.

COMPOUND POWDER OF FENNEL.

℞. Powdered fennel seed
 anise
 lettuce
 white poppy
 benne, each, one ounce
 and a-half
 sugar six ounces

Mix. Dose, a drachm, two or three times a-day. Said to increase the secretion of milk in nursing women.

Neimann.

INFUSION OF FENNEL.

℞. Fennel seed one drachm
 Boiling water one pint
 Infuse for two hours, and strain. Given in teaspoonful doses to infants, in windy colic, or used as an enema, for the same purpose. *Taddei.*

FENNEL WATER.

℞. Oil of fennel half a fl. drachm
 Carbonate of magnesia half a drachm
 Distilled water two pints
 Rub the oil with the magnesia, gradually add the water, constantly rubbing, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

OIL OF FENNEL.

℞. Bruised fennel seed at will
 Water sufficient
 Mix, and distil. *Guibourt.*

Dose, five to fifteen drops.

FENNEL OINTMENT.

℞. Oil of fennel thirty drops
 Lard four ounces
 Triturate together. Said to destroy lice in the hair. *Neimann.*

FRASERA.

AMERICAN COLUMBO.

The *Frasera carolinensis* is one of the tallest and most elegant of our native herbaceous plants, sometimes attaining a height of ten feet, with a pyramid of yellowish-white flowers, of three or four feet in length.

Sex. Syst. Tetrand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Gentianaceæ.

Walter. Fl. Carol. 87. Griffith, Med. Bot. 462.

The root, which is the officinal portion, is large and succulent, and is usually dried in circular sections, like columbo. It has an odor in a dried state, but possesses a sweetish, bitter taste. It is a mild, bitter tonic, suited to all cases to which the simple bitters are applicable. The dose, in powder, is from thirty grains to a drachm.

INFUSION OF AMERICAN COLUMBO.

℞. American columbo, bruised, one ounce
 Boiling water one pint
 Infuse for an hour, and strain. *Wood.*

Dose, one to two fl. ounces, several times a-day.

TINCTURE OF AMERICAN COLUMBO.

℞. Contused American columbo one ounce
 Diluted alcohol one pint
 Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.
 Dose, one to three drachms. *Dunghison.*

FULIGO.

SOOT.

The soot of wood is of a black color, has a peculiar smell, and a bitter, disagreeable, empyreumatic taste. It owes its properties to the presence of pyrogenous oil or resin and creasote, but also contains various salts, united to acetic acid. It was formerly officinal, but gradually was relinquished in regular practice; but, of late years, has again attracted attention, and has been employed with success in a variety of diseases.

PILLS OF SOOT.

℞. Extract of soot half a drachm
 Comp. galbanum pill one scruple
 Oil of valerian ten minims
 Mix well, and form twelve pills, two, thrice a-day, in hysteria. *Neligan.*

℞. Soot one drachm and a-half
 Carbonate of ammonia half a drachm
 Tar sufficient
 Mix, and make five-grain pills. *Ferriar.*

DECOCTION OF SOOT.

℞. Soot two handfuls
 Water two pints
 Boil, for half an hour, and strain. As a lotion, in herpetic, psoric, and venereal ulcers. *Soubéiran.*

TINCTURE OF SOOT.

R. Soot one part
Diluted alcohol eight parts
Macerate for eight days, and filter. Dose,
from thirty to sixty drops, as an antispas-
modic, in hysteria, &c. *Guibourt.*

MIXTURE OF SOOT.

R. Soot half an ounce
Carbonate of potassa one ounce and a-half
Carbonate of ammonia two drachms
Elder-flower water nine fl. ounces
Digest for some time by a gentle heat, and
filter. Dose, thirty to sixty drops, several
times a-day. In dyspepsia, suppressed
cutaneous affections, &c. *Dunghison.*

R. Hickory ashes one quart
Soot six ounces
Boiling water one gallon
Mix, and digest for twenty-four hours,
frequently stirring, and decant. A tea-
cupful, three times a-day, used in dyspep-
sia. *Ellis.*

SOOT MOUTH WASH.

R. Extract of soot one part
Vinegar twelve parts
Mix. A few drops, in a glass of tepid
water, in aphthous sore mouth. *Soubeiran.*

OIL OF SOOT.

R. Soot four ounces
Olive oil twelve ounces
Boil, and strain. As an application to
ulcers in the mouth, or on the genitals.
Radiis.

SOOT OINTMENT.

R. Soot one part
Lard four parts
Triturate together. As an application in
tinea, scrofulous sores, &c. *Soubeiran.*

COMPOUND SOOT OINTMENT.

R. Soot
Lard, each, half an ounce
Extract of belladonna one drachm
Triturate together. As an application to
cancerous sores. *Radiis.*

R. Soot an ounce and a-half
Lard four ounces
Sulphate of zinc six drachms
Triturate together. In cases of tinea.
Bories.

R. Soot
Powdered Peruvian bark, each, half an ounce
Powdered charcoal sulphur, each, one ounce
Lard sufficient
to make an ointment. In tinea. *Radiis.*

CATAPLASM OF SOOT.

R. Soot two ounces
White of eggs six
Mix. As an application to tinea, herpes,
and scrofulous ulcers. *St. Marie.*

INJECTION OF SOOT.

R. Decoction of soot one pint
Alum half an ounce
Water six ounces
Mix. Advised as an injection, in leucor-
rhoea. *Soubeiran.*

FULIGOKALI.

FULIGOKALI.

R. Potassa twenty parts
Shining soot one hundred parts
Water sufficient
Boil for an hour, cool, dilute with water,
filter, evaporate to dryness, keep in well-
closed bottles. *Deschamps.*

Used, both internally and externally, in chro-
nic cutaneous disorders. Dose, two to three
grains, several times a-day.

SULPHURETTED FULIGOKALI.

R. Fuligokali sixty parts
Potassa fourteen parts
Sulphur five parts
Dissolve the sulphur and potassa, add the
fuligokali, evaporate to dryness.

PILLS OF SULPHURETTED FULIGOKALI.

R. Sulphuretted fuligokali five drachms
Starch two drachms and a-half
Tragacanth eight grains
Syrup sufficient
Mix, and make one hundred pills, and
cover them with two or three coats of tra-
gacanth. *Deschamps.*

OINTMENT OF FULIGOKALI.

R. Fuligokali sixteen to thirty grains
Lard one ounce
Triturate together. Used as a detersive,
resolvent, and somewhat stimulant appli-
cation, in obstinate cutaneous affections.
Gibert.

G

GALBANUM.

GALBANUM.

This is the concrete juice of an unknown plant, but generally admitted to belong to the Apiaceæ. According to Don, and others, the Asiatic galbanum is the product of *Galbanum officinale*, a native of Persia.

Don, Trans. Linn. Soc. xvi. 603. Griffith,
Med. Bot. 333.

Galbanum is in whitish or yellowish tears, or in brownish-yellow, or brownish masses, formed of these tears agglutinated, and containing various impurities. The odor is peculiar, and somewhat balsamic; the taste is hot, bitter, and acrid. It is stimulant, expectorant, and antispasmodic, in doses of ten to twenty grains, and also used externally to indolent swellings, &c.

PURIFIED GALBANUM.

R. Galbanum	one part
Alcohol	four parts

Dissolve by means of a water-bath, strain, treat the residue with a fresh quantity of alcohol, unite the two solutions, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue.

Guibourt.

COMPOUND GALBANUM PILLS.

R. Galbanum	
Myrrh, each,	one ounce and a-half
Assafetida	half an ounce
Syrup	sufficient

Beat into mass, and divide into four hundred and eighty pills. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, ten to twenty grains, in chlorosis and hysteria.

R. Galbanum	two drachms
Oil of savine	four to twelve drops
Malate of iron	one drachm and a-half
Powdered valerian	sufficient

Beat into mass, and divide into one hundred and twenty pills. Two, three times a-day, in amenorrhœa, chlorosis, &c.

Phœbus.

GALBANUM MIXTURE.

R. Galbanum	two drachms
Vinegar of squills	
Fennel water, each,	two fl. ounces
Spirit of mindererus	two fl. drachms
Nitric ether	one fl. drachm
Syrup of mallows	half fl. ounce

Mix. Three or four spoonfuls a-day, in humid asthma. *Jahn.*

TINCTURE OF GALBANUM.

R. Galbanum, in small pieces, two ounces

Proof spirit two pints
Digest for seven days, and filter.

Dub. Ph.

Antispasmodic, &c. In doses of one to three fl. drachms.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GALBANUM.

R. Tincture of galbanum
wormwood

Spirit of rosemary equal parts
Mix. Dose, forty to fifty drops. *Augustin.*

GALBANUM PLASTER.

R. Lead plaster	two pounds
Galbanum	half a pound
Yellow wax	four ounces

Melt the galbanum, add the plaster and wax, and melt the whole, and strain.

Dub. Ph.

COMPOUND GALBANUM PLASTER.

R. Galbanum	eight ounces
Lead plaster	three ounces
Turpentine	ten drachms
Burgundy pitch	three ounces

Melt the galbanum and turpentine together, strain, add the pitch, and then the lead plaster, melted; mix well. *U. S. Ph.*

A good application to chronic, scrofulous enlargements of the glands and joints.

R. Lead plaster	ninety-six parts
Ammoniac	
Galbanum	
Vinegar, each,	eight parts
Powder of saffron	three parts
Melt together, and strain.	<i>Lond. Ph.</i>

R. Galbanum and saffron
plaster eight parts
Camphor
Petroleum
Subcarbonate of ammonia, each,

Melt together. In chronic rheumatism. *Augustin.*

R. Galbanum
Turpentine, each, one part
Melt, strain, and add a melted mixture of
White wax four parts
Spermaceti two parts
Oil of almonds one part
Mix well. A milder application than any
of the above. *Spielmann.*

GALIMUM VERUM.

YELLOW LADIES BEDSTRAW.

A perennial, herbaceous plant, native of Europe, which is stated to have the power of coagulating milk, and also used to dye yellow.

Sex. Syst. Tetrand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Rubiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 155. Stokes, Bot. Mat. Med. i. 202.

The whole plant is used; it has an agreeable odor, and an astringent, acidulous, somewhat acrid taste. It was, at one time, much used in epilepsy and hysteria, and also as an application in cutaneous affections.

INFUSION OF YELLOW LADIES BEDSTRAW.

R. Flowers of yellow ladies
bedstraw two drachms
Boiling water two pints
Digest for an hour, and strain. This to be taken in a tepid state, in wineglassful doses, as a sedative and antispasmodic, in cerebral affections. *Chaussier.*

WINE OF YELLOW LADIES BEDSTRAW.

R. Expressed juice of yellow
ladies bedstraw six fl. ounces
White wine one to two fl. ounces
Mix. To be taken in epilepsy, as soon as indications of an attack manifest themselves. *Bories.*

GALLA.

GALLS.

Galls are morbid excrescences on *Quercus infectoria*, caused by the puncture of a hymenopterous insect, the *Diplolepis gallæ tinctoriæ*. They come from the Levant ports, and present several varieties, the best of which are dark colored. They are round, hard, solid, brittle, inodorous, and have a bitter, very astringent taste. They contain tannic and gallic acids. They are powerfully astringent. They are more used as external applications, than as internal remedies. Dose, ten to thirty grains, several times a-day.

COMPOUND POWDER OF GALLS.

R. Powdered galls
kino, each, half an ounce
alum two drachms
Mix. As a styptic. *Radiis.*

INFUSION OF GALLS.

R. Powdered galls one to two drachms
Boiling water one pint
Digest for half an hour, and strain. Used for injections, fomentations, gargles, &c. *Taddei.*

COMPOUND INFUSION OF GALLS.

R. Infusion of galls four fl. ounces
Prepared chalk half an ounce
Tincture of opium half fl. drachm

Powdered gum Arabic one drachm
Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every two hours. In diarrhœa. *Ellis.*

GARGLE OF GALLS.

R. Infusion of galls seven fl. ounces
Alcohol one fl. ounce
Mix. As a gargle in relaxation of uvula and soft palate. *Ellis.*

LOTION OF GALLS.

R. Claret wine one pint
Common salt one drachm
Sulphate of iron two drachms
Boil for a few minutes, and add
Oxide of copper one drachm
Boil for two minutes. Add
Powdered galls two drachms
This is used to color the hair; it is to be washed with this fluid, dried with a warm cloth, and then washed with common water. *Laforest.*

SYRUP OF GALLS.

R. Bruised galls two drachms
Brandy eight fl. ounces
Mix. Burn out the spirit, and add
Powdered cinnamon
mace, each, two drachms
While hot, add sugar by burning it over the inflamed brandy, till a syrup is formed. Decant. Dose, a tablespoonful every two hours. In obstinate chronic diarrhœa. *Parrish.*

TINCTURE OF GALLS.

R. Bruised galls four ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*
A powerful astringent, in doses of one to three fl. drachms.
R. Bruised galls one pound
Water two pints
Macerate twenty-four hours, and add
Alcohol two pints
Eau de Cologne six fl. ounces
Filter. As an injection, diluted with water, in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa. *Gibert.*

EXTRACT OF GALLS.

R. Galls, in coarse powder at will
Macerate in water sufficient to cover them for twenty-four hours; then introduce the moist mass into a displacer, and act on it with water, until the galls are nearly exhausted; evaporate the infusion to dryness, on a water-bath.

OINTMENT OF EXTRACT OF GALLS.

R. Extract of galls one drachm
Lard one ounce

Triturate the extract with a little water, until it is reduced to a uniform syrupy consistence, then add the lard, and mix thoroughly.

D. S. Jones.

OINTMENT OF GALLS.

R. Galls, in very fine powder, one ounce
Lard seven ounces

Mix. As an application to piles, pro-lapsus ani, and also to indolent ulcers.

U. S. Ph.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF GALLS.

R. Galls, in very fine powder, two drachms
Powdered opium half a drachm

Lard two ounces

Mix well. *Lond. Ph.*

As an application to irritable piles, &c.

R. Powdered galls
Tincture of opium, each, two parts
Camphor one part
Lard eight parts

Triturate well together. As an application to painful piles. *Foy.*

R. Finely powdered galls one scruple
Simple cerate one drachm
Essence of lemon twenty drops
Lead water

Laudanum, each, forty drops

Rub well together. As an application to hemorrhoids, after subsidence of inflammation. *Dewees.*

GAMBOGIA.

GAMBOGE.

This is the concrete juice of several species of East Indian trees, probably belonging to the genus *hebradendron*.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Clusiaceæ.

Graham, Comp. Bot. Mag. ii. 199. Griffith, Med. Bot. 152.

Gamboge is a gum resin, of a yellow-orange color, opaque, brittle, almost inodorous, of an insipid taste at first, but soon becoming acrid. It is a powerful hydragogue and drastic purgative, but apt to produce nausea and vomiting. Dose, from one to six grains, in pill, emulsion, or alkaline solution.

COMPOUND POWDER OF GAMBOGE.

R. Bitartrate of potassa two drachms
Powdered jalap one drachm
gamboge six grains

Mix, and divide into six powders. One to be given every two or three hours, in syrup, as a hydragogue purgative. *Ellis.*

R. Powdered gamboge two grains
sulphate of iron six grains
sugar one scruple

Oil of peppermint three drops
Mix. To be taken twice a-day, against tape-worm. *Vogt.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF GAMBOGE.

R. Powdered gamboge one drachm
aloes one drachm and a-half
ginger half a drachm

Soap two drachms

Beat into mass. *Lond. Ph.*

Dose, ten to twelve grains, as a purgative.

R. Powdered gamboge ten grains
guaiacum

Blanched almonds, each, one drachm

Syrup sufficient

Beat together, and form twenty-eight pills.

Two to four, as a gentle purgative.

Saunders.

ALKALINE SOLUTION OF GAMBOGE.

R. Powdered gamboge one drachm
Carbonate of potassa three drachms
Water six drachms

Dissolve. Dose, fifteen drops, every three hours, as a hydragogue in dropsies.

Van Mons.

GAMBOGE MIXTURE.

R. Powdered gamboge four grains
Spirit of nitric ether one fl. drachm
Tincture of senna two fl. drachms
Mint water

Syrup of buckthorn, each, half fl. ounce

Mix. As a hydragogue purgative, in dropsy, especially in hydrothorax.

Ferriar.

R. Gamboge two scruples
Tartrate of potassa one ounce
White sugar two drachms
Water six ounces

Make a solution. As a purgative, in ascites. A tablespoonful, every two or three hours, until it operates. *Dewees.*

GAMBOGE AND ELATINE MIXTURE.

R. Gamboge four grains
Elatine half a grain
Sweet spirit of nitre one ounce
Water four ounces

Mix. As a hydragogue purgative, in ascites. A tablespoonful, to be taken every two or three hours, until free purgation is induced. *Dewees.*

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF GAMBOGE.

R. Gamboge one part
Carbonate of potassa two parts
Diluted alcohol twenty-four parts
Digest for some days, and filter. *Scherf.*

AMMONIACAL TINCTURE OF GAMBOGE.
 R. Gamboge thirty-six grains
 Spirit of ammonia four fl. ounces
 Digest for eight days, and filter. Dose,
 one to two fl. drachms. *Swediaur.*

GAULTHERIA.

PARTRIDGE BERRY.

The leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*; a small, indigenous, evergreen plant, found in most parts of the United States, in dry, sandy situations.

Sex. Syst. Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Ericaceæ.

Kalm. Amoen. Acad. iii. 14. Griffith, Med. Bot. 424.

These leaves have a peculiar, aromatic taste and odor, with a little astringency. They are stimulant, and somewhat tonic and astringent, and are much used in the form of tea, in bowel diseases, and as an emmenagogue.

OIL OF PARTRIDGE BERRY.

R. Leaves of partridge berry at will
 Water sufficient
 Distil, and collect the oil that passes. *Coxe.*

Principally used to flavor mixtures, &c. In large doses, is poisonous. Dissolved in diluted alcohol, is in common use as a carminative and stimulant.

PARTRIDGE BERRY WATER.

R. Oil of partridge berry sixteen drops
 Carbonate of magnesia one drachm
 Water one pint
 Triturate the oil, magnesia, and a little of the water together, then add the rest of the water, and filter.

GENTIANA.

GENTIAN.

The roots of several species of gentian are used in medicine; but that which is most generally recognized as officinal, is *Gentiana lutea*, a tall, perennial plant, native of the mountains of Europe.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Gentianaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 329. Griffith, Med. Bot. 460.

The root is of a grayish brown externally, and yellowish within; it has a slightly sweetish, but extremely bitter taste, and a faint, but peculiar odor. It is a pure and simple bitter tonic, with no astringency. The dose of the powder is from ten to forty grains, but is seldom given in this form.

COMPOUND POWDER OF GENTIAN.

R. Powdered gentian
 cascarella
 orange peel, each,
 one drachm

Peppermint sugar three drachms
 Mix. Dose, thirty grains, several times
 a-day, as a stomachic. *Augustin.*

EXTRACT OF GENTIAN.

R. Gentian, in coarse powder, one pound
 Water sufficient
 Exhaust the powder by means of displacement. Heat the filtered liquid, strain, and evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, ten to thirty grains, as a tonic; also as a basis for various metallic pills.

COMPOUND GENTIAN PILLS.

R. Powdered aloes one drachm
 Extract of gentian half a drachm
 Oil of caraway ten drops
 Syrup sufficient
 Beat into mass, and form pills of four grains. Two or three for a dose, as a purgative. *Ellis.*

R. Extract of gentian
 Powdered rhubarb
 Soap equal parts
 Water sufficient
 Beat into mass, and form four-grain pills.
 Tonic and laxative. *Fulda Dispens.*

PILLS OF GENTIAN AND AMMONIA.

R. Extract of gentian
 Carbonate of ammonia, each,
 Mix, and make twenty-four pills. Two to be taken twice or thrice a-day. For heart-burn in gouty habits. *Steph. and Church.*

INFUSION OF GENTIAN.

R. Contused gentian two drachms
 Boiling water one pint
 Infuse for twelve hours, and strain. *Beral.*

COMPOUND INFUSION OF GENTIAN.

R. Bruised gentian half an ounce
 orange peel
 coriander, each, one drachm
 Diluted alcohol four fl. ounces
 Water twelve fl. ounces
 Pour on the alcohol, and, in three hours, add the water, macerate for twelve hours, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, a fl. ounce, as a tonic.

R. Bruised gentian
 calamus, each, one ounce
 Centaury six drachms
 Rosemary two drachms
 Boiling water four pints
 Infuse for twelve hours, and strain. Used as an emmenagogue, in doses of three ounces, twice a-day. *Spielmann.*

INFUSION OF GENTIAN WITH RHUBARB.

R. Bruised gentian one drachm
 rhubarb two drachms

Boiling water twelve fl. ounces

Macerate for an hour, strain, and add

Carbonate of ammonia two scruples

Dose, one to two fl. ounces, in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, &c.

Steph. and Church.

MIXTURE OF GENTIAN.

R. Carbonate of magnesia one drachm
 Infusion of gentian six fl. ounces

Mix. A wineglassful, three times a-day, as an antilithic, where uric acid abounds.

Brande.

R. Extract of gentian two drachms

Carbonate of potassa two scruples

Mint water five fl. ounces

Tincture of orange peel five fl. drachms

Sugar one ounce

Mix. A spoonful, three times a-day, as a stomachic and carminative.

Berends.

WINE OF GENTIAN.

R. Gentian, coarsely powdered, half an ounce

Yellow bark, coarsely powdered, one ounce

Orange peel two drachms

Canella, in coarse powder, one drachm

Proof spirit four fl. ounces and a-half

Sherry wine forty-six fl. ounces

Digest the root and barks in the spirit, for twenty-four hours, add wine, digest for seven days, express, strain, and filter.

Ed. Ph.

A stomachic bitter, in doses of four to eight fl. drachms.

SYRUP OF GENTIAN.

R. Gentian, in coarse powder, forty-eight parts

Cold water sufficient

Syrup fifteen hundred parts

Put the gentian in a displacement apparatus, and make a strong infusion, filter this, and add to boiling syrup, of such a consistence, as, after the addition, it will make 30°.

Tauvel.

SYRUP OF EXTRACT OF GENTIAN.

R. Aqueous extract of gentian two drachms

Water eight fl. ounces

Sugar sixteen ounces (av.)

Dissolve the extract in the water, add the sugar, and form a syrup with a gentle heat, and strain.

W. Procter.

TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

R. Gentian one part

Diluted alcohol

four parts

Macerate for six days, and filter. Dose, one to two fl. drachms.

Cottereau.

ACIDULATED TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

R. Compound tincture of gentian four fl. ounces

Elixir of vitriol half fl. drachm

Mix. A teaspoonful, in sugar and water, three or four times a-day.

Ellis.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

R. Bruised gentian two ounces

Orange peel one ounce

Bruised cardamoms half an ounce

Diluted alcohol two pints

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

U. S. Ph.

An excellent bitter tonic, in doses of one fl. drachm.

AMMONIACAL TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

R. Bruised gentian one ounce

Carbonate of ammonia two drachms

Diluted alcohol two pints

Macerate the root in the alcohol, for eight days, filter, and add the ammonia. Dose, one to four fl. drachms, in scrofula.

Taddei.

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

R. Bruised gentian one ounce

Carbonate of soda three drachms

Diluted alcohol two pints

Macerate for eight days, and filter. Used in same cases, and same doses, as the former.

Guibourt.

MIXTURE OF TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

R. Tincture of gentian one fl. ounce and a-half

Tincture of rhubarb

cinnamon half fl. ounce

opium ten drops

Mix. A dessertspoonful, every hour, in diarrhoea.

Foy.

R. Extract of gentian

cascarilla, each,

two drachms

Peppermint water four fl. ounces

Mix. In spoonful doses, as a tonic and stomachic.

St. Marie.

GENTIAN AND SULPHURIC ACID MIXTURE.

R. Compound infusion of gentian five fl. ounces

Compound tincture of gentian one fl. ounce

Diluted sulphuric acid one fl. drachm

Mix. A tablespoonful, three times a-day, in dyspepsia.

Brande.

GENTIANINA.

GENTIANIN.

R. Powdered gentian at will
 Macerate in cold ether, and repeat till exhausted; unite the tinctures, and distil; treat the residue several times with cold alcohol, distil the tinctures; evaporate the residue to dryness; mix it with an excess of magnesia, treat with sulphuric ether, then with oxalic acid, then again with the ether, and distil. *Magendie.*

Dose, one to two grains.

PILLS OF GENTIANIN.

R. Gentianin five grains
 Conserve of roses
 Powdered liquorice, each, sufficient
 Mix, and make six pills.

SYRUP OF GENTIANIN.

R. Gentianin sixteen grains
 Syrup one pound
 Dissolve, and boil for a short time. Dose,
 half an ounce to an ounce. *Bories.*

TINCTURE OF GENTIANIN.

R. Gentianin five grains
 Alcohol one ounce
 Mix. Dose, from one to four drachms. *Cadet.*

GERANIUM.

CRANESBILL.

This is the root of *Geranium maculatum*, a native, perennial plant, found, in most parts of the country, in woods and shady places.

Sex. Syst. Monadelph. decand. *Nat. Syst.* Geraniaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 955. Griffith, Med. Bot. 209.

The root is in rough pieces, of a dark brown color externally, and flesh-colored within. It is inodorous; the taste is astringent, but not bitter. The dose is from ten to thirty grains, as an astringent, in all cases in which kino or rhatany are found useful.

DECOCTION OF GERANIUM.

R. Geranium one ounce
 Water one pint and a-half
 Boil down to a pint. Dose, from one to two fl. ounces. *Wood.*

EXTRACT OF GERANIUM.

R. Bruised geranium root one pound
 Water one gallon
 Boil down to one half, strain, and evaporate to due consistence. This extract is very similar to Rhatany, and may be given in the same cases, and in the same doses.

GEOFFROYA INERMIS.

CABBAGE TREE BARK.

The Cabbage Tree is a native of the West India Islands; it is a large tree, having a smooth, gray bark.

Sex. Syst. Diadelph. decand. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1043. Griffith, Med. Bot. 247. (Andira.)

The bark is in long, fibrous pieces, of a brownish, ash color externally, and yellowish within; it has a resinous fracture, an unpleasant odor, and a sweetish, mucilaginous, bitterish taste. It is a powerful vermifuge, in doses of a scruple to half a drachm. The best form of administration is the syrup.

DECOCTION OF CABBAGE TREE BARK.

R. Cabbage tree bark one ounce
 Water two pints
 Boil down to one pint, and strain. Dose,
 one to two fl. ounces. *Ellis.*

EXTRACT OF CABBAGE TREE BARK.

R. Cabbage tree bark one part
 Water eight parts
 Boil for a quarter of an hour, strain, add four parts of water, boil, and strain; evaporate the united decoctions to a proper consistence. Dose, three grains. *Belg. Ph.*

MIXTURE OF CABBAGE TREE BARK.

R. Cabbage tree bark half an ounce
 Water six ounces
 Boil for half an hour, strain, and add
 Tincture of cabbage tree bark one ounce
 Syrup of orange peel half an ounce
 A tablespoonful, morning and evening. *Niemann.*

GEUM.

AVENS.

1. GEUM RIVALE.

WATER AVENS.

This plant is a native of Europe and the United States, in wet, boggy situations.

Sex. Syst. Icosand. polyg. *Nat. Syst.* Rosaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 717. English Bot. 1. 106.

Root reddish or purplish, hard and brittle, inodorous, of an astringent, bitterish taste. It is tonic and astringent, and has been used advantageously in passive hemorrhages, leucorrhœa, &c. The dose, in powder, is from a scruple to a drachm, three times a-day.

DECOCTION OF WATER AVENS.

R. Water avens root one ounce

Water one pint and a-half
Boil down to a pint, and strain, to be given
in doses of one or two fl. ounces.

2. GEUM VIRGINIANUM.

WHITE AVENS.

Also a native of the United States, growing
in woods and along streams. Flower small and
white.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 719. Griffith, Med. Bot. 279.

The root is of a brown color, somewhat aro-
matic, and of a bitterish, astringent taste. It has
the same properties as the *G. rivale*, and is given
in the same cases and doses.

3. GEUM URBANUM.

AVENS.

A native of Europe, growing in woods and
waste places. They are small, and of a yellow
color.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 716. Eng. Bot. t. 1400.

The root consists of a short caudex with many
long fibres. When fresh, it has somewhat the
odor of cloves, but when dry, is almost inodor-
ous. The taste is bitter and astringent. Like
the other species, it is tonic and astringent.

COMPOUND POWDER OF AVENS.

R. Powdered avens root
gum Arabic, each, three
drachms
kino
cinnamon, each, one drachm
sugar half an ounce

Mix. A teaspoonful, every two or three
hours, in diarrhoea. *Vogel.*

MIXTURE OF AVENS.

R. Bruised avens one ounce
Water twelve fl. ounces
Boil to eight ounces, and to the strained
cold decoction, add
Extract of avens two drachms
Sulphuric ether one drachm

Mix. Two spoonfuls, every two hours.
As a febrifuge. *Radius.*

GILLENIA.

INDIAN PHYSIC.

This is the root of *Gillenia trifoliata*, a native
herbaceous plant, found in most parts of the
country, in shady, and rather marsh situations.

Sex. Syst. Icosand. pentag. *Nat. Syst.* Rosa-
ceæ.

Mænench. Sp. Pl. 286. Griffith, Med. Bot. 282.

The roots are about as thick as a quill, wrin-
kled longitudinally, and irregularly undulated; a
light brown color, and consisting of a thick cor-
tical portion, and a slender ligneous centre. The

bark is of a disagreeable, bitter taste. It is a
mild and certain emetic, and forms a good sub-
stitute for ipecacuanha. The dose, from twenty
to thirty grains, to be repeated in half an hour,
if it does not produce the desired effect.

GLYCERINUM.

GLYCERIN

Is a fatty body, which may be obtained by
the saponification of olive oil, in making lead
plaster. The water in which the plaster is ma-
laxated, dissolves the glycerin, having a little
lead in solution. This water is to be evaporat-
ed till of a syrupy consistence, sulphuretted hy-
drogen passed through to separate the lead,
heated, to expel any excess of gas, digested with
animal charcoal, filtered, and evaporated in va-
cuo, at a temperature of 150° F. In a pure state
it is a nearly colorless, viscid fluid, and is un-
crystallizable.

It has been used with success in lotions,
poultices, baths, &c., to render them emollient
and soothing; in diseases of the skin, as pityria-
sis, impetigo, chapped hands, nipples, face, &c.

OINTMENT OF GLYCERIN.

R. Glycerin one fl. drachm
Borax ten grains
Rose water seven fl. drachms
Mix. Used as a lotion in lichen, three
times a-day; also in chapped hands.

Clymer.

GLYCYRRHIZA.

LIQUORICE ROOT.

Several species of this genus have sweet and
demulcent roots, but the only officinal species is
the *G. glabra*, a native of the south of Europe,
and of some parts of Asia and Africa, and also
successfully cultivated in more northern regions.

Sex. Syst. Diadelp. decand. *Nat. Syst.* Faba-
ceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1046. Griffith, Med. Bot. 236.

The root is in long pieces of various thick-
nesses, of a grayish-brown color externally, and
yellowish within; it is inodorous, and of a
sweet, mucilaginous taste, with a slight degree
of acidity: It is an excellent demulcent, and is
much used in affections of the mucous mem-
branes, and as an addition to the more irritating
or nauseous remedies, to abate their acrimony
or conceal their taste.

EXTRACT OF LIQUORICE.

R. Liquorice root,
sliced, two pounds and a-half
Boiling distilled water two gallons
Macerate for twenty-four hours, boil down
to a gallon, strain, evaporate to proper con-
sistence. *Lond. Ph.*

REFINED LIQUORICE.

R. Crude liquorice at will
Dissolve in water, strain, and evaporate.

These two articles are useful demulcents, and additions to cough mixtures.

U. S. Disp.

LIQUORICE PASTE.

R. Extract of liquorice one pound
Cold water four pints
Dissolve, strain, and add
Gum Arabic two pounds
Sugar one pound
Evaporate to proper consistence. *Soubeyran.*

R. Gum Arabic two pounds
Extract of liquorice nine ounces
Sugar one pound
Water sufficient
Evaporate to consistence of syrup, and add
Powdered orris root
elecampane, each, half an ounce
Continue to evaporate, then add
Oil of aniseed two scruples
Spielmann.

LOZENGES OF LIQUORICE.

R. Extract of liquorice
Gum Arabic, each, six ounces
Sugar one pound
Dissolve in sufficiency of boiling water, evaporate on water-bath, to proper consistence for lozenges. *Ed. Ph.*

LOZENGES OF LIQUORICE AND OPIUM.

R. Powdered opium half an ounce
liquorice
gum Arabic
sugar, each, ten ounces
Oil of anise two fl. drachms
Mix the powder well, add the oil of anise, form mass with water, and divide into lozenges of six grains. *U. S. Ph.*

Each lozenge contains one-tenth of a grain of opium.

R. Powdered liquorice
gum Arabic
sugar, each, two drachms
opium six grains
Oil of anise, four drops
Mix, and with sufficient water form mass, and divide into sixty lozenges. These are known as Dr. Wistar's cough lozenges. *Ellis.*

Both the above are demulcent and anodyne, and are well suited to allay cough, where opium is permissible.

MIXTURE OF LIQUORICE.

R. Powdered liquorice one drachm
Chamomile water one fl. ounce

Syrup of mallows four fl. ounces
Mix. In spoonful doses, to allay cough. *Foy.*

R. Powdered liquorice
gum Arabic, each, two drachms
Boiling water four fl. ounces
Mix, and dissolve, then add
Spirit of nitric ether
Antimonial wine, each, one fl. drachm
Tincture of opium forty to fifty drops
A tablespoonful occasionally, in catarrh. *Ellis.*

R. Powdered liquorice
gum Arabic, each, two drachms
Boiling water four fl. ounces
Dissolve, and add
Antimonial wine two fl. drachms
Tincture of opium twenty minims
Mix. A tablespoonful, occasionally. *U. S. Disp.*

These two mixtures are well known under the name of *Brown mixture.*

SYRUP OF LIQUORICE.

R. Liquorice root two ounces
Maidenhair one ounce
Hyssop half an ounce
Water two pints
Infuse for twenty-four hours, boil to one-half, and add to strained decoction
Honey eight ounces
Sugar sixteen ounces
Rose water four fl. ounces
Make a syrup. As a cough mixture, in spoonful doses. *Wirtem. Ph.*

GOSSYPIMUM.

COTTON

Is the down or hair attached to the seeds of *Gossypium herbaceum*, and other species of the genus. It consists of fine, white filaments, having neither odor nor taste, and is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, the oils, &c., but is soluble in strong alkaline solutions.

Sex. Syst. Monadelph. polyand. *Nat. Syst.* Malvaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 845. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 162.

It is principally used for the fabrication of cloth, but is also employed in medicine, as an application to recent burns and scalds, to erysipelas, and to parts affected with rheumatism. It should be applied in the form of thin sheets. The seeds furnish much oil, and the root is said to be an active emmenagogue.

DECOCTION OF COTTON ROOT.

R. Inner part of cotton root four ounces
Water one quart

Boil down to a pint. Said to be as effectual as ergot in promoting uterine contraction. Dose, a wineglassful, every twenty or thirty minutes. *Bouchelle.*

ETHEREAL SOLUTION OF COTTON.
(COLLODION.)

This preparation, which is a solution of gun-cotton in ether, is used as a dressing to wounds; by its evaporation, it unites them closely, preserves them from the action of the air, is impervious to moisture; being transparent, it permits the progress of the wound to be examined, &c.

R. Nitric acid (1.45)
Sulphuric acid (commercial), each, one fl. ounce
Cleaned and bleached cotton two drachms
Saturate the cotton thoroughly, with the acids, and macerate for twelve hours. Wash the cotton; dry rapidly, by artificial heat, in the shade, and dissolve it in
Sulphuric ether
(official) one pint and a-half
E. Parrish. W. Livermore.

R. Finely powdered nitrate
of potash 40 parts, by weight
Concentrated sulphuric acid 60 " " "
Carded cotton 2 " " "

Mix the nitre with the sulphuric acid, in a porcelain vessel, then add the cotton, and agitate the mass for three minutes, by the aid of two glass rods. Wash the cotton, without first pressing it, in a large quantity of water, and when all acidity is removed (indicated by litmus paper), press firmly in a cloth. Pull it out into a loose mass, and dry it in a stove at a moderate heat

Prepared cotton 8 parts, by weight
Rectified sulphuric ether 125 " " "
Rectified alcohol 8 " " "

Put the cotton, with the ether, into a well-stoppered bottle, and shake the mixture for some minutes. Then add the alcohol by degrees, and continue to shake, until the whole of the liquid acquires a syrupy consistency. It may then be passed through a cloth, the residue strongly pressed, and the liquid kept in a well-secured bottle. *Miahle.*

GRANATUM.
POMEGRANATE.

The *Punica granatum*, a small tree, a native of, and cultivated in warm climates, and much esteemed for its subacid fruit, affords two arti-

cles employed medicinally, the rind of the fruit, and the bark of the root.

Sex. Syst. Icosand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Myrtaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 676. - Griffith, Med. Bot. 294.

The rind, as found in the shops, is in fragments of a dry, hard, brittle consistence; of a yellowish, or reddish-brown color, inodorous, and of an astringent, somewhat bitter taste. The bark of the root is in small pieces, of an ash-gray or yellowish color, externally, yellow within; brittle, with scarcely any odor, and astringent, but not bitter taste. The rind is a good astringent, in doses of ten to thirty grains; and the bark of the root, an efficient vermifuge, especially in a fresh, or recently dried state.

DECOCTION OF POMEGRANATE RIND.

R. Pomegranate rind two ounces
Distilled water a pint and a-half
Boil down to a pint, and strain. *Lond. Ph.*
Dose, one fl. ounce. As an astringent.

GARGLE OF POMEGRANATE RIND.

R. Pomegranate rind half an ounce
Red roses two drachms
Boiling water six fl. ounces

Infuse, strain, and add
Clarified honey one fl. ounce
Alum two drachms
Used as gargle, in inflammation of fauces and throat. *Ellis.*

INJECTION OF POMEGRANATE RIND.

R. Pomegranate rind one part
Water thirty-two parts
Boil away one-half. *Beral.*

DECOCTION OF POMEGRANATE ROOT.

R. Bark of pomegranate root two ounces
Water one pint and a-half
Macerate for two hours, and then boil to a pint. To be taken in three doses. As a vermifuge, in cases of tænia. *Foy.*

EXTRACT OF POMEGRANATE ROOT.

R. Bark of pomegranate root at will
Diluted alcohol sufficient
Macerate for a week, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to proper consistence. *Soubéiran.*

ELECTUARY OF EXTRACT OF POMEGRANATE ROOT.

R. Extract of pomegranate root six drachms
Gum tragacanth sufficient
Lemon juice two fl. ounces
Linden water three fl. ounces

Mix. One-half to be taken, and half an hour afterwards the remainder. *Radius.*

MIXTURE OF EXTRACT OF POMEGRANATE ROOT.

R. Extract of pomegranate root six drachms

Lemon juice
Mint water
Linden water, each, two fl. ounces
Mix. One-fourth to be taken, every
quarter of an hour. *Radius.*

BOLUS OF POMEGRANATE ROOT.

R. Powdered bark of pome-
granate root one drachm
Powdered red Peruvian
bark two drachms
Balsam copaiba sufficient
Mix, and form twelve boluses. One,
morning and evening, in chronic mucous
discharges. *Radius.*

R. Powdered bark of pome-
granate root one drachm
Assafetida half a drachm
Oil of croton four drops
Syrup of ether sufficient
Mix, and make fifteen boluses. Five
a-day, in the treatment of tænia. *Foy.*

GRATIOLA.

HEDGE HYSSOP.

Most of the species of this genus have active properties, but only one of them has been employed in medicine; the *G. officinalis* of Europe; a native species, the *G. aurea*, is possessed of identical properties, which, in both cases, depend on the presence of *veratria*.

Sex. Syst. Diand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Scrophuliaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 24. Griffith, Med. Bot. 518.

The whole plant is used, it is almost inodorous, but has a bitter, nauseous taste. It is a drastic cathartic and emetic, with some diuretic properties. It has been stated that it forms the basis of the *Eau medicinale of Husson*. The dose of the powder is from ten to twenty grains.

COMPOUND POWDER OF HEDGE HYSSOP.

R. Powdered hedge hyssop two scruples
Calomel five grains
Assafetida half a drachm
Oil of peppermint three drops
Mix, and divide into two powders. One
to be taken every three hours, in tænia. *Augustin.*

WINE OF HEDGE HYSSOP.

R. Dried herb of hedge hyssop one ounce
Contused root of hedge
hyssop half an ounce
White wine sixteen fl. ounces
Macerate for eight days, with a gentle
heat, and strain. A teaspoonful, at bed-
time, drinking after it half a pint of beef
tea. If necessary, repeat next evening. *Perkins.*

Said to be the original recipe for the *Eau medicinale*.

GUAIAACUM.

GUAIAACUM.

The *Guaiacum officinale*, a large tree, a native of the West Indies and some parts of South America, affords two medicinal products, the wood and resin, or concrete juice.

Sex. Syst. Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Zygo-
phyllaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 546. Griffith, Med. Bot. 203.

The wood is very hard, of a greenish brown color, of a bitterish, somewhat acrid taste, and of a faint smell, except when heated. The resin is of a greenish or dark olive color, of a feeble odor, and of an acrid taste. They both are stimulant and alterative, and have been much used in chronic rheumatism, gout, obstinate cutaneous affections, amenorrhœa, &c. The dose of the resin is from ten to thirty grains.

DECOCTION OF GUAIAACUM WOOD.

R. Rased guaiacum wood one ounce
Water one pint and a-half
Boil down to a pint. To be taken in
divided doses, during the day. *U. S. Dispens.*

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF GUAIAACUM WOOD.

R. Guaiacum shavings three ounces
Raisins two ounces
Sassafras root, rased,
Liquorice root, bruised, each, one ounce
Water eight pints
Boil the guaiacum and raisins in the water,
down to five pints, adding the other ingre-
dients, towards close of operation. Strain. *Ed. Ph.*

From one to two pints may be taken, during the day, in divided doses, as an alterative in chronic rheumatism and cutaneous diseases.

R. Rased guaiacum wood one ounce
sassafras half an ounce
Contused liquorice root one drachm
Water five pints
Boil for two hours, strain, and add
Cinnamon water three ounces
A wineglassful, several times a-day, as
alterative, &c. *Augustin.*

R. Rased guaiacum wood two drachms
Water sufficient
to obtain one pint of strained decoction.
After an hour's boiling, add
Wine of colchicum seed two drachms
A wineglassful every two hours, in chronic
pains of the joints. *Radius.*

EXTRACT OF GUAIAACUM WOOD.

R. Powdered Guaiacum wood at will

Exhaust with boiling water, by means of a displacement apparatus, and evaporate.

Van. Mons.

OIL OF GUAIAIACUM WOOD.

R. Guaiacum wood at will
Distil on a sand-bath, separate the oil, and rectify it. Dose, four or five drops, in gonorrhœa, also as a friction in rheumatism.
Taddei.

COMPOUND OIL OF GUAIAIACUM.

R. Oil of guaiacum three ounces
Balsam of Peru one ounce
Ammoniated alcohol half an ounce
Mix. In caries of the teeth, and as a dressing to malignant ulcers. *Swediaur.*

COMPOUND POWDER OF GUAIAIACUM.

R. Powdered resin of
guaiacum two drachms
Cremor tartar half an ounce
Sugar six drachms
Mix. Three teaspoonfuls a-day, in gout. *Phœbus.*

R. Powdered resin of guaiacum
nitrate of potassa, each,
one drachm
ipecacuanha three grains
opium two grains
Mix, and divide into six powders. One, every three hours; as a stimulating diaphoretic in acute rheumatism, after reduction of inflammation. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF GUAIAIACUM AND TURPENTINE.

R. Powdered resin of
guaiacum one drachm
Venice turpentine sufficient
Mix, and make fifteen pills. One, three times a-day, in gleet and leucorrhœa. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF GUAIAIACUM, ALOES, &C.

R. Powdered guaiacum resin one drachm
aloes thirty-six grains
rhubarb two drachms
Canada balsam sufficient
Form mass, and divide into forty-eight pills. One, every three hours, as a stimulating cathartic. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF GUAIAIACUM, ANTIMONY, &C.

R. Powdered resin of guaiacum
Golden sulphuret of
antimony, each, half a drachm
Calomel ten grains
Extract of dandelion sufficient
Form mass, and divide into three-grain pills. Three to four, three times a-day, in painful affections of the joints. *Hildebrand.*

PILLS OF GUAIAIACUM, SULPHUR, &C.

R. Powdered resin of
guaiacum half an ounce
Washed sulphur one ounce
Crude antimony one drachm and a-half
Extract of blessed thistle sufficient
Form mass, and make pills of two grains. Ten, three times a-day, in gout, rheumatism, and obstinate cutaneous affections. *Quarin.*

MIXTURE WITH GUAIAIACUM, &C.

R. Powdered resin of
guaiacum two drachms
Powdered nitrate of
potassa one drachm and a-half
Powdered gum Arabic one drachm
tartar emetic one grain
liquorice one scruple
Distilled or mint water eight fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful, three or four times a-day, in rheumatism, &c. *Ellis.*

GUAIAIACUM MIXTURE.

R. Resin of guaiacum three drachms
Sugar half an ounce
Gum Arabic mixture half a fl. ounce
Cinnamon water nineteen fl. ounces
Rub the resin with the sugar, then with the mixture of gum Arabic, and gradually add the cinnamon water while rubbing. *Lond. Ph.*

One to three tablespoonfuls, two or three times a-day.

MIXTURE OF GUAIAIACUM AND BITTER-SWEET.

R. Powdered resin of
guaiacum two drachms
Powdered gum Arabic three drachms
Extract of bitter sweet three drachms
Syrup of mallows one fl. ounce
Distilled water seven fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful every three hours, in chronic rheumatism. *Berends.*

TINCTURE OF GUAIAIACUM.

R. Powdered resin of
guaiacum half a pound
Alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one to three fl. drachms, three or four times a-day, in gout and chronic rheumatism; to be given in milk or mucilage.

R. Powdered resin of
guaiacum four ounces
Carbonate of soda or
potassa one drachm and a-half
Powdered pimento one ounce
Diluted alcohol one pint

Digest for a few days. Add volatile spirit of ammonia, if required, in proportion of one or two drachms to each four ounces of tincture. Highly praised in idiopathic amenorrhœa, in doses of a teaspoonful, three times a-day, in milk or wine.

Dewees.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF GUAIAIACUM.

R. Powdered resin of
guaiacum four ounces
Aromatic spirit of
ammonia one pint and a-half
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.
U. S. Ph.

Dose, one to two fl. drachms, two or three times a-day, in chronic rheumatism.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF GUAIAIACUM AND COPAIBA.

R. Ammoniated tincture of
guaiacum one fl. ounce
Copaiba half fl. ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful, two or three times a-day, in amenorrhœa with general debility.
Ellis.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF GUAIAIACUM AND CAMPHOR.

R. Ammoniated tincture of guaiacum
Camphorated tincture of
opium, each, one fl. ounce
Mix. Two teaspoonfuls every two hours, in misplaced and retrocedent gout. *Ellis.*

ODONTALGIC MIXTURE OF GUAIAIACUM.

R. Tincture of guaiacum six fl. drachms
Oil of valerian one fl. ounce
Syrup of scurvy grass
Compound tincture of
benzoin, each, two fl. drachms
Tincture of opium one drachm
Mix. A teaspoonful mixed with hot water, to be held in the mouth, in toothache.
Carus.

MIXTURE OF TINCTURE OF GUAIAIACUM AND HENBANE.

R. Tincture of guaiacum two fl. drachms
henbane one fl. drachm
Mix. Twenty to thirty drops, morning and evening, in spasm of the stomach and neuralgia.
Radius.

H

HÆMATOXYLON.

LOGWOOD.

This is the heart wood of *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*, a middle-sized tree, a native of Campeachy, and naturalized in several of the West Indian islands. It is principally used for tinctorial purposes, but is also employed in medicine.

Sex. Syst. Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Falcaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 549. Griffith, Med. Bot. 252.

It comes in logs of a dark color externally, and deep red internally; for medical use, it is chipped or rasped. It has a feeble but peculiar odor, and a sweetish, somewhat astringent taste. It is used as a mild astringent in chronic diseases, and relaxed condition of the bowels.

INFUSION OF LOGWOOD.

R. Rasped logwood half an ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse for two hours, and strain. A table-spoonful every two or three hours, in cholera and diarrhœa of children. *Ellis.*

DECOCTION OF LOGWOOD.

R. Rasped logwood one ounce
Water two pints
Boil down to a pint, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*
A good astringent in diarrhœa, especially in

children. Dose for an adult, two fl. ounces; for a child about two years of age, two or three fl. drachms, several times a-day.

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD.

R. Rasped logwood one pound
Water one gallon
Boil to four pints, strain while hot, then evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*
Dose, from ten to thirty grains.

ELECTUARY OF EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD.

R. Extract of logwood
liquorice, each, two drachms
Peruvian bark three drachms
cascarilla one drachm
Mucilage of quince sufficient
Mix. A teaspoonful, three times a-day, in chronic diarrhœa, &c. *Radius.*

MIXTURE OF EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD.

R. Extract of logwood three drachms
Boiling water seven fl. ounces
Dissolve, strain, and add
Tincture of cinnamon six fl. drachms
catechu two fl. drachms
Mix. Dose, one fl. ounce, every six hours.
Beasley.

R. Extract of logwood three drachms
 Tincture of catechu two fl. drachms
 Water seven fl. ounces
 Mix. Two spoonfuls, every three or four
 hours. In diarrhoea and dysentery. *Ellis*.
 R. Extract of logwood three drachms
 Spirit of cinnamon one fl. ounce and
 a-half
 Water seven fl. ounces
 Tincture of kino two fl. drachms
 Mix. In the same doses, and in the same
 diseases, as the last. *Swediaur*.

HAMAMELIS.

WITCH HAZEL.

The *Hamamelis Virginica* is a large native shrub, found along streams in most parts of the country, presenting several varieties.

Sex. Syst. Tetrand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Hamamelidaceæ.

Pursh. Fl. Am. i. 116. Griffith, Med. Bot. 350.

The parts used are the bark and leaves. These are bitter and astringent, leaving a sensation of sweetness. They are considered sedative, astringent and tonic, and useful in bowel affections and hemorrhages, and externally as an application to tumours, painful hemorrhoids, &c. They are used in infusion, decoction, or poultice.

HEDEOMA.

PENNYROYAL.

Hedeoma pulegioides is a small, annual, aromatic plant, abundant in most parts of the United States, growing in dry, sterile situations.

Sex. Syst. Diand. monog. *Sex. Syst.* Lauriaceæ.
 Persoon. Synop. ii. 131. Griffith, Med. Bot. 508.

The whole plant is used. It has a warm, pungent taste, and a powerful aromatic odor. It is a stimulating aromatic, used to obviate nausea and relieve flatulence, and also, in domestic practice, as an emmenagogue.

INFUSION OF PENNYROYAL.

R. Pennyroyal two drachms
 Boiling water sufficient
 to afford six ounces of strained infusion.
 To be taken freely, in a warm state, at
 bedtime, the feet previously bathed in hot
 water, in amenorrhœa.

OIL OF PENNYROYAL.

R. Pennyroyal at will
 Water sufficient
 Distil, and collect the oil. Dose, two to
 ten drops, in flatulent colic and nausea.

HELENIUM.

SNEEZEWORT.

Sneezewort, or *Helenium autumnale*, is an indigenous plant, found in wet situations, in most parts of the United States, flowering in the autumn.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. super. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ.
 Torrey & Gray, Fl. ii. 384. Griffith, Med. Bot. 398.

This plant is almost inodorous, but has a bitter, somewhat pungent, acrid taste. It is tonic, diaphoretic, and powerfully errhine; this latter property is most developed in the flowers, and especially the central florets; these, when powdered, may be used in those cases to which errhines are applicable.

HELIANTHEMUM.

FROSTWEED.

The *Helianthemum Canadense* is a native perennial plant, growing in many parts of the United States, in dry, sandy soils.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Cistaceæ.
 Mich. Fl. i. 308. Darlington, Fl. Cest. 313.

It has little or no odor, but an astringent, somewhat aromatic, bitterish taste. It is tonic and astringent, and has proved beneficial in scrofula.

HELLEBORUS.

BLACK HELLEBORE.

Several species of *Helleborus* are possessed of almost identical medical properties, but the only one used in this country, is *H. nigra*, so called on account of the color of its roots. It is a native of mountain woods, in many parts of Europe, and is cultivated as an ornamental flowering plant.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. polyg. *Nat. Syst.* Ranunculaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 783. Griffith, Med. Bot. 85.

The parts used are the small fibres, or roots; which are about as thick as straw, and black; they proceed from a rhizome or caudex, and have a somewhat nauseous odor, and a bitter, unpleasant, acrid taste. Black hellebore is a drastic hydragogue purgative; having, also, considerable emmenagogue powers. The dose in powder is from ten to twenty grains, as a purge; two or three grains, as an alterative.

COMPOUND BLACK HELLEBORE PILLS.

R. Powdered black
 hellebore fifteen grains
 Calomel five grains
 Powdered ipecacuanha three grains
 Syrup of ginger sufficient
 Mix, and make four pills. Two to be
 taken every four hours, in dropsy, till full
 purgation is caused. *Ainslie*.

EXTRACT OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

R. Powdered black hellebore at will
Exhaust by means of the displacement
process, with cold diluted alcohol. Distil
off the alcohol, and evaporate to proper
consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, ten to fifteen grains, as a drastic purge.

VINO-ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF BLACK
HELLEBORE.

R. Powdered black hellebore two pounds
Carbonate of potassa half a pound
Diluted alcohol eight pints
Macerate for twelve hours, express, and
pour on the residuum
White wine eight pints
Digest for twenty-four hours, express, mix
the two tinctures and evaporate.
Cottureau.

Dose, ten to fifteen grains.

COMPOUND PILLS OF EXTRACT OF BLACK
HELLEBORE.

R. VINO-alcoholic extract of
black hellebore
Extract of myrrh, each, two ounces
Powder of blessed thistle one ounce
Beat together, and form pills of one grain.
Ten to twenty a-day, in amenorrhœa,
dropsy, &c. *Radius.*

These pills are much used in Europe, under
the name of Bacher's pills.

R. Extract of black hellebore
Assafetida
Gum ammoniac
Soap, each, two drachms
Rhubarb sufficient
Beat into mass, and form pills of two
grains. Dose, ten to twelve, morning and
evening, as a purgative and emmena-
agogue. *Augustin.*

TINCTURE OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

R. Bruised black hellebore four ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and
filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Used as an emmenagogue, in doses of thirty
drops to a fl. drachm, night and morning, watch-
ing its action.

MIXTURE WITH TINCTURE OF BLACK
HELLEBORE.

R. Tincture of black
hellebore half a fl. ounce
Tincture of myrrh one fl. ounce
Spanish flies two fl. drachms
Mix.

Thirty drops, three times a day, in sugar and
water, as an emmenagogue.

COMPOUND WINE OF BLACK HELLE-
BORE.

R. Bruised black hellebore one ounce
wormwood a handful
White wine four pints
Macerate for three days, express, and fil-
ter. Two to three spoonfuls, in the
morning, fasting. In dropsy. *Brunner.*

OINTMENT OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

R. Powdered black
hellebore one to two drachms
Lard one ounce
Mix. As an application to obstinate her-
petic eruptions. *Souberian.*

HEMIDESMUS.

INDIAN SARSAPARILLA.

The *H. indicus* is a native of many parts of
India. It is a climbing plant, and has been
long used in the East as an efficient medicinal
agent, but was almost unknown in Europe, or
this country, until about 1819.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Ascle-
piadaceæ.

Brown, Hort. Kew. ii. 75. Griffith, Med.
Bot. 453.

The root, which is the part used, is long, tor-
tuous, rugose, with longitudinal furrows; it is
brownish, externally, and has a peculiar and
somewhat aromatic odor, and a bitterish taste.
It has the properties of sarsaparilla; and like it,
is given in infusion, decoction, &c. These are
made in the same manner as those of sarsapa-
rilla, and given in the same doses, and in simi-
lar diseases.

SYRUP OF INDIAN SARSAPARILLA.

R. Indian sarsaparilla half a pound
Boiling water one pint
Digest in a covered vessel, with a gentle
heat, for three or four hours, strain, add
twice the weight of sugar, and make
syrup. *Beasley.*

MIXTURE OF INDIAN SARSAPARILLA.

R. Indian sarsaparilla ten drachms
Extract of liquorice ten grains
Distilled water ten fl. ounces
Digest for twelve hours, strain, heat to
180°, and again strain. One-third, three
times a-day. *Beasley.*

R. Syrup of Indian sarsaparilla five ounces
Solution of potassa half to one fl.
drachm

Orange-flower water one fl. ounce
One fl. ounce, thrice a-day, in barley
water. For gonorrhœa. *Bellinarye.*

INFUSION OF INDIAN SARSAPARILLA.

R. Indian sarsaparilla two ounces
Lime water one pint

Infuse in a close vessel for twelve hours.
Dose, a wineglassful. *Ashburner.*

DECOCTION OF INDIAN SARSAPARILLA.

R. Indian sarsaparilla two ounces
Water one pint and a-half
Boil down to one pint. To be taken during the day, in wineglassful doses. *Pereira.*

HEPATICA.

LIVERWORT.

The *H. triloba* is a small native plant, found in most parts of the United States, and also in the northern regions of Europe and Asia, having three lobed leaves, and presenting two marked varieties: one with the lobes of the leaves rounded, the other with them acute.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. polyg. *Nat. Syst.* Ranunculaceæ.

Torrey & Gray, Fl. i. 14. Griffith, Med. Bot. 81.

The whole herb is used. It is inodorous, and has a mucilaginous, slightly astringent and bitterish taste. It is a very mild, demulcent tonic and astringent, and was much employed at one time as a deobstruent in herpetic affections, and also as a remedy in diseases of the lungs. Its powers, however, are very slight. It is given in infusion; to be taken freely.

HERACLEUM.

MASTERWORT.

This is the root of *Heracleum lanatum*, a very large, perennial plant, found in many parts of the United States, in waste places.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Apiaceæ.

Torrey & Gray, Fl. i. 632. Griffith, Med. Bot. 335.

The part used is the root; this resembles the parsnip in appearance, but has a rank, unpleasant odor, and a pungent, acrid taste. It is said to be diuretic, expectorant, and antispasmodic, and has proved useful in epilepsy, attended with a disordered condition of the digestive organs. In doses of two or three drachms daily. It is also used in strong decoction, in dyspepsia with flatulence and cardialgia.

HEUCHERA.

ALUM ROOT.

Most of the species of *Heuchera* are possessed of identical properties, but the only one recognized by the U. S. Pharmacopœia is *H. Americana*. This is an indigenous plant, growing in shady, rocky situations, in most parts of the country.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Saxifragaceæ.

Torrey & Gray, Fl. i. 578. Griffith, Med. Bot. 313.

The root is rugose, irregular, yellowish, almost inodorous, and of a strong, styptic taste. It is a

powerful astringent, and may be employed in such cases as require medicines of this class.

HORDEUM.

BARLEY.

There are several species of *Hordeum*, but those usually cultivated in this country are *H. vulgare* and *H. distichon*, the latter of which is recognized as officinal. The native country of these is unknown, but they have been cultivated from the earliest ages.

Sex. Syst. Triand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Gramineæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 125. Griffith, Med. Bot. 664.

The seeds are used in various forms; in that of meal, malt, pearl barley, &c. They are one of the mildest and least irritating of the cerealia, and are much used in decoction, &c., as a nutritive and demulcent drink.

PREPARED BARLEY MEAL.

R. Barley meal at will
Tie it in a linen or cotton cloth, and boil it for twelve hours, then let it cool, remove the outer crust, and pulverize the centre. A useful diet, boiled with milk, in bowel diseases. *Hanover Ph.*

R. Barley meal twelve ounces
Sugar four ounces
Powdered cinnamon half a drachm
Mix, and place in a proper vessel, covering with wheat dough, put in an oven and bake, remove, cool, and pulverize. Half an ounce to two ounces, cooked with water or milk, forms an excellent diet, in debilitated conditions of the system. *Taddei.*

BARLEY SUGAR.

R. Decoction of barley a pint and a-half
Sugar two pounds
Boil to proper consistence, and form lozenges or rolls. As a demulcent in catarrh. *Giordano.*

DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

R. Pearl barley two ounces
Water four pints and a-half
Wash the barley in cold water, drain, pour on it half a pint of the water, boil for a short time, drain off this water, add the remainder in a boiling state, and boil down to one-half, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

As a nutritive and demulcent drink in febrile and inflammatory diseases.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

R. Decoction of barley two pints
Sliced figs two ounces and a-half
liquorice root five drachms
Stoned raisins two ounces and a-half

Water one pint
Mix, and boil down to two pints, and strain.
Lond. Ph.

A demulcent, nutritive, and somewhat laxative drink.

BARLEY WATER WITH NITRATE OF POTASSA.

R. Decoction of barley one pint
Nitrate of potassa two drachms
Lemon juice one fl. ounce
Mix. To be used warm as a diaphoretic drink.
Ellis.

HUMULUS.

HOPS.

By this is meant the strobiles of the *Humulus lupulus*, a climbing vine, a native of Europe, and probably of this country. It is extensively cultivated for its aments or strobiles, which are largely employed in the preparation of malt liquors, and also in medicine.

Sex. Syst. Dicc. pentand. *Nat. Syst.* Cannabaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1457. Griffith, Med. Bot. 574.

Hops consist of thin, somewhat translucent, leaflike scales, of a greenish yellow color, having, near their base, two small, round, dark seeds. Their odor is strong and peculiar, somewhat narcotic, and fragrant; their taste is bitter, aromatic, and somewhat astringent. These properties depend on a peculiar secretion, called Lupuline (q. v.). Hops are tonic, and slightly narcotic, and are used in various conditions of the system. The dose, in substance, is from half a drachm to a drachm, but it is seldom administered in this form.

INFUSION OF HOPS.

R. Hops half an ounce
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.
U. S. Ph.

Dose, one to two fl. ounces, in dyspepsia, nervous tremors, &c.

EXTRACT OF HOPS.

R. Hops at will
Diluted alcohol sufficient
Treat in a displacement apparatus, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue.
Dose, from ten to thirty grains. *Cottureau.*

HOP MIXTURE.

R. Extract of hops two drachms
Water of hops seven fl. ounces
Tincture of hops half fl. ounce
Syrup of orange peel one fl. ounce
Mix. A tablespoonful every hour, as a tonic and stomachic.
Niemann.

TINCTURE OF HOPS.

R. Hops five ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.
U. S. Ph.

Dose, from one to three fl. drachms, as a tonic, and narcotic, especially in the wakefulness and tremors of drunkards.

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF HOPS.

R. Hops
Centaurry, each, one ounce
Peel of bitter orange two drachms
Carbonate of potassa one scruple
Diluted alcohol eighteen fl. ounces
Macerate for eight days, express, and filter. Dose, half an ounce to an ounce.

CATAPLASM OF HOPS.

R. Hops one pound
Flaxseed meal two ounces
Beer sufficient
Mix. As an application to bruises and indolent tumors.
Radiis.

OINTMENT OF HOPS.

R. Hops two ounces
Lard ten ounces
Digest for some hours by a gentle heat, express, and strain; recommended to relieve the pain of cancerous sores.
Swediaur.

HYDRARGYRUM.

MERCURY.

Mercury is a brilliant, silver-white, fluid metal, having neither taste nor smell. It becomes solid at 39°, and boils at 656°. Mercury, in masses, does not appear to act on the system, but when in a state of great division, it produces marked and peculiar effects. It acts as an alterative, deobstruent, sialagogue, &c. It has been employed in almost all diseases, in some of its preparations, each of which has some peculiarity of action.

PURIFIED MERCURY.

R. Mercury six parts
Distil off four parts, very slowly.
Dub. Ph.

MERCURY WITH ANTIMONY.

R. Mercury four parts
Crude antimony three parts
Sulphur two parts
Triturate together till the mercury disappears. As a diaphoretic and alterative.
Dose, one to four grains. *Giordano.*

This preparation is much used in France and Germany, under the name of antimonial ethiops.

COMPOUND MERCURIAL POWDER.

R. Powdered resin of guaiacum one drachm
Mercury with antimony
Magnesia, each, one scruple

Mix. To be taken in two days, in divided doses, in chronic exanthematous affections. *Hufeland.*

℞. Mercury with antimony twenty-four grains
Subcarbonate of soda eighteen grains
Powdered sassafras
Sugar, each, one drachm
Mix, and divide into six powders. One to be taken daily, in chronic diseases of the skin. *Sundelin.*

PILLS OF MERCURY AND ANTIMONY.

℞. Mercury one drachm
Crude antimony four scruples
Flowers of sulphur two scruples
Extract of opium one scruple
Triturate till mercury disappears, with
Syrup of mallows sufficient
Divide into one hundred and fifty pills.
Dose, five or six a-day. Highly spoken of by Huxham, in venereal pains, scrofula, &c. *Baldinger.*

℞. Mercury with antimony one drachm
Extract of hemlock two drachms
Soap half an ounce
Galbanum
Extract of ox gall, each, half a drachm
Beat into mass, and form pills of two grains. Dose, eight to ten, three times a-day, in scirrhus of the pylorus. *Radiis.*

MERCURY WITH CHALK.

℞. Mercury three ounces
Prepared chalk five ounces
Rub together till all the globules disappear. *U. S. Ph.*

A mild preparation, well suited as an alterative in complaints of children. Dose, five grains to half a drachm, twice a-day, for adults, two or three grains for a child.

MERCURY AND CHALK.

℞. Mercury three ounces
Resin six drachms
Prepared chalk five ounces
Alcohol sufficient
Make a paste with the resin, and a small quantity of the alcohol; then add the mercury, which may be extinguished in a short time; add the chalk and alcohol gradually, so as to keep up the pasty consistence; then add sufficient alcohol to dissolve out the resin, and wash the powder on a filter, and dry.

Dr. Stewart, modified by P. Lehman.

MERCURY AND CHALK WITH IPECACUANHA.

℞. Mercury with chalk one scruple

Powdered ipecacuanha ten grains
Mix, and divide into six powders. One, night and morning, in syrup. In dyspepsia with biliary derangement. *Paris.*

MERCURY AND CHALK LINIMENT.

℞. Mercury
Prepared chalk, each, half an ounce
Triturate till globules disappear, and add
Honey of roses two ounces
Mix well. As a dressing to venereal ulcers. *Bories.*

MERCURY AND GUM.

℞. Mercury one part
Gum Arabic two parts
Make a mucilage with a quarter of the gum, rub the mercury with it till extinguished, add the remainder of the gum, with as much water as is required, mix well, dry by a gentle heat, and pulverize. *Paris Cod.*

PILLS OF MERCURY AND GUM WITH HEMLOCK.

℞. Mercury one part
Gum Arabic two parts
Syrup of violets four parts
Triturate till mercury is extinguished, and add
Extract of hemlock one part
Powdered liquorice sufficient
Mix well, and form pills of two grains. Two to four, twice a-day, as alterative. *Plenck.*

MERCURIAL MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC.

℞. Mercury one part
Gum Arabic two parts
Water sufficient
Triturate till the mercury is extinguished. This is a good preparation of mercury; it is given in the dose of two teaspoonfuls, in syrup or mucilage, morning and night, as an alterative or anthelmintic. *Beral.*

MERCURIAL GARGLE.

℞. Mercury half a drachm
Gum Arabic three drachms
Syrup of poppies half an ounce
Calomel six grains
Triturate till mercury is extinguished, and add
Decoction of clematis twenty-six fl. ounces
Honey of roses one ounce
Essence of myrrh one drachm
Mix. As a gargle in syphilitic angina, and ozena. *Plenck.*

MERCURIAL LOTION.

℞. Mercury one drachm

Gum Arabic four drachms
Syrup of poppies sufficient
Rub together till globules disappear, and
add gradually, constantly rubbing,
Boiling milk eight fl. ounces
As a lotion in gonorrhœal ophthalmia,
ulcers on the penis, and also as a gargle
in venereal sore throat. *Plenck.*

MERCURY WITH MAGNESIA.

R. Purified mercury
Manna, each, two parts
Carbonate of magnesia one part
Rub the mercury with the manna, adding
a little water, till globules disappear; add
one-eighth part of the magnesia, still rub-
bing, when mixed; then sixteen parts of
hot water, and agitate; let sediment sub-
side; then decant, and repeat washing, till
all the manna is removed; mix the residue
with remainder of magnesia, and dry. *Dub. Ph.*

A mild mercurial, well suited as an alterative
in children, especially when there is constipa-
tion. Dose, the same as mercury with chalk.

MERCURIAL BLUE PILLS.

R. Mercury one ounce
Confection of roses one ounce and a-half
Powdered liquorice root half an ounce
Rub the mercury with the confection, till
all the globules disappear, add the liquorice
root, and beat into mass. Divide into four
hundred and eighty pills. *U. S. Ph.*

One of the mildest and best of the mercurial
preparations. From five to fifteen grains as a
purgative; one pill every night, or every other
night, as alterative; one pill, two or three times
a-day, as an alterative. Each pill contains one
grain of mercury.

BLUE PILL WITH JALAP.

R. Blue pill
Powdered jalap
aloes, each, fifteen grains
Mix, and form twelve pills; three at night,
as a purgative. *Ellis.*

BLUE PILL WITH RHUBARB.

R. Blue pill nine grains
Powdered rhubarb
Bicarbonate of soda, each, twelve grains
Aromatic syrup of rhubarb sufficient
Beat into mass, and form twelve pills.
One, twice or thrice a-day, as an alterative,
in hepatic derangement. *Hartshorne.*

BLUE PILL WITH COLOCYNTH.

R. Blue pill
Extract of colocynth, each, five grains
Oil of caraway two drops
Mix, and make two pills. A very active
purgative. *Ellis.*

BLUE PILL AND QUINIA.

R. Blue pill
Sulphate of quinia
Powdered aloes, each, twelve grains
Aromatic syrup of rhubarb sufficient
Beat into mass, and form twelve pills.
One, twice to four times a-day, as a tonic
alterative in deranged condition of liver,
consequent to fevers. *Ellis.*

COMPOUND MERCURIAL PILLS.

R. Blue pill five grains
Powdered ipecacuanha two grains
Camphor one grain and a-half
Syrup of ginger sufficient
Mix, and make two pills. One, morning
and evening, in hepatitis, till mouth is
affected. *Ainslie.*

R. Blue pill four grains
Compound powder of squill six grains
Powdered ipecacuanha two grains
Syrup of ginger sufficient
Mix, and make three pills. To be taken
in a day; in hepatic obstruction, threaten-
ing dropsy. *Ainslie.*

R. Blue pill
Antimonial pow-
der, each, two and a-half grains
Opium half a grain
Syrup of ginger sufficient
Make a pill. To be taken at bedtime; in
venereal blotches, attended with diarrhoea.
Ainslie.

ABERNETHY'S PILL.

R. Blue pill ten grains
Powdered jalap twenty grains
Syrup of buckthorn sufficient
Mix well, and divide into six pills. Two
at night, with a wineglassful of infusion
of senna, in the morning. *Cooley.*

MERCURIAL MIXTURE.

R. Mercury six drachms
Syrup of poppies one ounce
Triturate till globules disappear, and add
Orange-flower water two fl. ounces
Rose water one fl. ounce
Mix well. Dose, a spoonful, morning and
night, in gastrodynia and spasmodic vomit-
ing. *Cadet de Gassicourt.*

MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

R. Mercury two pounds
Lard twenty-three ounces
Suet one ounce
Rub the mercury with the suet and a little
of the lard, till the globules disappear;
add the remainder of the lard, mixing
well. *U. S. Ph.*

This is the strong mercurial ointment. It can be weakened by the addition of lard, as may be wished. Used as an inunction to mercurialize the system, by rubbing about a drachm on inside of thighs, twice a-day.

- ℞. Mercury two pounds
Lard, rendered rancid by exposure in a damp, divided state four ounces
Lard nineteen ounces
Suet one ounce

Triturate the mercury and rancid lard, until the globules disappear, then add the lard and suet, and triturate until the texture of the mass is uniform. *W. Procter.*

CAMPHORATED MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

- ℞. Mercurial ointment one ounce
Camphor one drachm
Mix. Used like the former; also to disperse indolent swellings.

MERCURIAL CATAPLASM.

- ℞. Mercurial ointment half an ounce
Camphor two drachms
Boiling milk three ounces
Crumb of bread sufficient
Mix, and form cataplasm. *Radius.*

MERCURIAL CERATE.

- ℞. Mercurial ointment
Simple cerate equal parts
Mix well. As a dressing to venereal ulcers. *Guibourt.*

COMPOUND MERCURIAL CERATE.

- ℞. Mercurial ointment
Soap cerate, each, four ounces
Camphor one ounce
Rub well together. *Lond. Ph.*

As an application to disperse indolent swellings.

COMPOUND MERCURIAL LINIMENT.

- ℞. Mercurial ointment
Lard, each, four ounces
Camphor one ounce
Rectified spirit one fl. drachm
Solution of ammonia four fl. ounces
Rub the camphor with the spirit, then with the lard and mercurial ointment; lastly, add gradually the solution of ammonia, and mix well. *Lond. Ph.*

As a stimulating liniment, in chronic swellings, glandular tumors, &c.

OPIATED MERCURIAL LINIMENT.

- ℞. Mercurial ointment four parts
Oil of sweet almonds forty-eight parts
Tincture of opium three parts
Mix well. Advised in inflamed ulcers of the glans penis, to be applied two or three times a-day. *St. Marie.*

COMPOUND MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

- ℞. Mercurial ointment two ounces
Lard twelve ounces
Powdered stavesacre three ounces
Melt the lard, and add the other ingredients, mixing well. As an application to destroy lice. *Giordano.*

- ℞. Mild mercurial ointment eight parts
Soft soap two parts
Camphor one part
Rub well together. Recommended in periostitis, and engorgements of the testicles. *Swediaur.*

MERCURIAL AND BELLADONNA PLASTER.

- ℞. Mercurial ointment one ounce
Ammoniac six drachms
Extract of belladonna four drachms
Hydrocyanic acid thirty drops
Make mass with ammoniac, and extract with a little water, mix mercurial ointment and acid, and rub the whole together. Useful as an application to scirrhus and scrofulous tumors. *Med.-Chirurg. Pharm.*

OINTMENT OF MERCURY AND BELLADONNA.

- ℞. Strong mercurial ointment thirty parts
Extract of belladonna four parts
Opium one part
Balsam of Peru sufficient
Mix well, as an application to painful hemorrhoidal tumors. *Mignot.*

MERCURIAL PLASTER.

- ℞. Mercury six ounces
Olive oil
Resin, each, two ounces
Lead plaster one pound
Melt the oil and resin together, and, when cool, rub the mercury with them, till the globules disappear; gradually add the lead plaster, previously melted, and mix well. *U. S. Ph.*

As an application to buboes, venereal nodes, &c.

- ℞. Mercurial ointment one ounce
Oil of turpentine
Camphor, each, two drachms
Simple cerate one ounce
Mix well. Used as a rubefacient application over the region of the liver, when blisters cannot be used. *Ellis.*

HYDRARGYRI ACETAS.

ACETATE OF MERCURY.

ACETATE OF PROTOXIDE OF MERCURY.

- ℞. Protonitrate of mercury one part

Distilled water six parts
Dissolve the salt in water, acidified with a little nitric acid, add a solution of acetate of soda or potassa, filter, wash, and dry the precipitate. *Beral.*

PILLS OF ACETATE OF MERCURY.

R. Red oxide of mercury one pound
Distilled vinegar eight pints
Dissolve, and triturate a pint of this solution with
Flake manna two pounds
Rubbing the mixture for a long time, dry before the fire, often stirring; when of a proper consistence, form pills of a grain and a-half. *Guibourt.*

These pills were highly esteemed under the name of *Keyser's pills*. They contain, at first, the acetate of the deutoxide, but this gradually changes to the acetate of the protoxide, then to an oxide; therefore, the following have been substituted.

R. Acetate of mercury
Flake manna
Powdered gum Arabic, each, one scruple
Rose water sufficient
Beat into mass, and form twenty pills. As a sialagogue, three to be taken at night, or one three times a-day. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF ACETATE OF MERCURY AND OPIUM.

R. Acetate of mercury
Opium
Camphor, each, thirty grains
Syrup of poppies sufficient
Mix, and make thirty pills. *Carmichael.*

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF MERCURY.

R. Acetate of mercury ten or twelve grains
Rose water five fl. ounces
Dissolve. As a lotion in obstinate cutaneous affections. *Niemann.*

LINIMENT OF ACETATE OF MERCURY.

R. Acetate of mercury one part
Olive oil two parts
Lard six parts
Rub the salt with a little of the lard, and then add gradually the remainder, and then the oil, constantly rubbing. Used as an application in herpes. *Van Mons.*

HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM.

WHITE PRECIPITATE.

R. Corrosive sublimate six ounces
Distilled water one gallon
Solution of ammonia eight fl. ounces

Dissolve the corrosive sublimate in the water, with the aid of heat, and when cold add the solution of ammonia, frequently stirring. Wash the precipitate thoroughly, and dry it. *U. S. Ph.*

This is seldom, if ever, used, except as an external remedy. *U. S. Ph.*

OINTMENT OF WHITE PRECIPITATE.

R. White precipitate one drachm
Simple ointment one ounce and a-half
Soften the ointment over a gentle fire, and mix the white precipitate. *U. S. Ph.*

As an application to cutaneous eruptions.

HYDRARGYRI BORAS.

BORATE OF MERCURY.

R. Calomel twenty-two parts
Borate of soda twenty-six parts
Triturate together; in a quarter of an hour add a little water, then gradually, more constantly rubbing, permit to settle, decant, wash the precipitate till the washings are insipid, and dry. *Van Mons.*

The borate of mercury is said to resemble calomel in its action. Dose, two grains a-day, gradually augmenting.

HYDRARGYRI BROMIDUM.

BROMIDE OF MERCURY.

There are two bromides of mercury; one the protobromide, answering to calomel; the other the bibromide, like corrosive sublimate, an irritant poison.

PROTOBROMIDE OF MERCURY.

R. Solution of bromide of potassium at will
Add a weak solution of protonitrate of mercury, as long as it causes a precipitate; wash this, and dry by a gentle heat. Dose, one grain a-day, gradually increased, as an alterative; in four or five grains as a purgative. *Magendie.*

BIBROMIDE OF MERCURY.

R. Bromine
Mercury, each, equal parts
Mix, and sublime. Dose, one-twentieth of a grain, gradually increased to a fourth. In syphilis. *Magendie.*

ETHEREAL SOLUTION OF BROMIDE OF MERCURY.

R. Bibromide of mercury one grain
Sulphuric ether one fl. drachm
Dissolve. Dose, ten to twenty drops, in barley water. In syphilis and lepra. *Wernck.*

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM
CORROSIVUM.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

Corrosive sublimate is a very energetic and poisonous preparation, requiring much care in its exhibition. It will produce the usual effects of the other mercurials, but is less apt to salivate. It is much used in secondary syphilis, and as an alterative, and also as an external application, as a stimulant, and escharotic. The best antidote, when poisonous doses have been taken, is albumen, followed by an emetic.

SOLUTION OF CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

R. Corrosive sublimate
Muriate of ammonia, each, ten grains
Distilled water (imp. meas.) one pint
Dissolve. *Lond. Ph.*

A fl. ounce contains half a grain of the mercurial salt. The dose is from one to four fl. drachms, in some mucilaginous drink.

ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF CORROSIVE
SUBLIMATE.

R. Corrosive sublimate one to two grains
Diluted alcohol four fl. ounces
Dissolve. A tablespoonful, night and morning, in decoction of sarsaparilla. *Ellis.*

POWDER OF CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE AND
COPPER.

R. Corrosive sublimate
Sulphate of copper, each, ten grains
Nitrate of silver six grains
Mix. Applied to venereal excrescences, previously moistened with water. *Kruzer.*

POWDER OF CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE AND
ZINC.

R. Corrosive sublimate
Sulphate of zinc equal parts
Mix. In onychia maligna, sprinkled on the sore, and covered with lint soaked in tincture of myrrh. *Perkins.*

PILLS OF CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

R. Corrosive sublimate five grains
Distilled water thirty to forty drops
Confection of roses one scruple
Powdered liquorice sufficient
Dissolve the corrosive sublimate in the water, and add the other articles, and rub well together. Make forty pills. One, from three to four times a-day, in syphilis. *Ellis.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF CORROSIVE
SUBLIMATE.

R. Corrosive sublimate half a grain
Extract of Peruvian bark ten grains
opium half a grain
Powdered Peruvian bark sufficient
Beat together, and make two pills. One,

morning and evening. Each contains a quarter of a grain of the mercurial salt. They require much caution in their use. In syphilis. *Dupuytren.*

R. Corrosive sublimate six grains
Dissolve in
Distilled water sufficient
and add
Extract of hemlock one drachm
Powdered hemlock sufficient
Beat into mass, and make forty-eight pills, to be given like the above. Each pill contains an eighth of a grain of corrosive sublimate. *Ellis.*

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE MIXTURE.

R. Corrosive sublimate four grains
Muriate of ammonia eight grains
Diluted alcohol two fl. ounces
Mix. A teaspoonful twice a-day, in barley water, in syphilis. *Ainslie.*
R. Corrosive sublimate eight grains
Muriatic acid twenty-four drops
Comp. tincture cardamom eight fl. ounces
Mix. Dose, two drachms, morning and evening, in a wineglassful of sugar and water. In syphilis. *Guibourt.*

R. Corrosive sublimate two grains
Distilled water six fl. ounces
Spirit of cinnamon
Syrup, each, one fl. ounce
Mix. One or two spoonfuls, twice or thrice a-day, in venereal cases. *Ellis.*

LOTION OF CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

R. Corrosive sublimate three to six grains
Distilled water sufficient
Dissolve, and add
Extract of hemlock
chamomile, each, two drachms
Tincture of opium one fl. drachm
Honey of roses one ounce
Mix. As an application to venereal ulcers, in the throat, and on the labia pudendi. *Rust.*

R. Corrosive sublimate one drachm
Distilled water six fl. ounces
Dissolve, and add
Muriate of ammonia two drachms
Nitrate of potassa half an ounce
Dissolve. As a wash in itch. *Good.*

COSMETIC LOTION WITH CORROSIVE SUB-
LIMATE.

R. Blanched sweet almonds one ounce
bitter almonds four drachms
Cherry water ten fl. ounces

Make an emulsion, and add

Corrosive sublimate	six grains
Tincture of benzoin	six fl. drachms
Lemon juice	four fl. drachms

Mix. As a wash for eruptions on the face, to be used morning and evening, previously to be shaken. It must be used with caution. *Cadet de Gassicourt.*

LOTION OF CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE AND COPPER.

R. Corrosive sublimate	two grains
Acetate of copper	six grains
Distilled water	two pints

Dissolve. As a wash in obstinate porrigo. *Augustin.*

LOTION OF CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE AND CAMPHOR.

R. Corrosive sublimate	half a drachm
Camphor	one drachm
Diluted alcohol	one ounce

Dissolve. As an application to destroy condylomata. *Phoebus.*

BATEMAN'S MERCURIAL LOTION.

R. Corrosive sublimate	two grains
Compound spirit of lavender	one fl. ounce
Distilled water	four fl. ounces

Dissolve. As a lotion in obstinate cutaneous eruptions. *Bateman.*

ANTACRID TINCTURE.

R. Powdered resin of guaiacum	
Canada balsam, each,	one ounce
Corrosive sublimate	one scruple
Oil of sassafras	two fl. drachms
Alcohol	eight fl. ounces

Dissolve the mercurial salt in one-half the alcohol, and then add the remainder, and the other ingredients; after a due digestion, filter. Ten to twenty drops, morning and evening, in wine or water, in syphilis. *Ellis.*

COLLYRIUM OF CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

R. Corrosive sublimate	two grains
Opium	ten grains
Rose water	four fl. ounces

Dissolve, and add

Mucilage of quince seeds half an ounce

Mix. *Van Mons.*

INJECTION OF CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

R. Corrosive sublimate	three grains
Water of rosemary	
Distilled water, each,	three fl. ounces

Dissolve. As an injection in fistula lachrymalis. *Beer.*

R. Corrosive sublimate	one drachm
Alcohol	one fl. ounce

Dissolve, add from five to twenty drops to a solution of

Sulphate of zinc	five to ten grains
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In

Water	four fl. ounces
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A drachm to be injected into the urethra, three times a-day, in gonorrhœa.

Whately.

YELLOW WASH.

R. Corrosive sublimate	one to three grains
Lime water	one fl. ounce

Dissolve. *Ellis.*

R. Corrosive sublimate	one scruple
Carbonate of potassa	one drachm

Rub together, and add gradually

Distilled water	one pint
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Mix. *Span. Ph.*

These preparations are employed as lotions to venereal and phagedenic ulcers, and should be shaken up when used.

COSMETIC WASH.

R. Blanched bitter almonds	six ounces
Beef tea	sixty-four ounces

Make an emulsion, and add

Corrosive sublimate	half an ounce
Lemon juice	ten ounces

Solution of carbonate of potassa	half an ounce
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Incorporate gradually

White of egg	six ounces
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Strain, and add

Camphor, rubbed with mucilage gum Arabic half a drachm

Mix well. It is said to be an effectual wash for eruptions on the face, but must be used with extreme caution, and very seldom. *Van Mons.*

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM MITE.

CALOMEL.

Calomel is prepared by several modes, on the large scale, and is seldom or never made by the apothecary. The several processes will be found, with judicious observations on each, in the U. S. Dispensatory. It is used in almost every disease, either as purgative, alterative, anthelmintic, &c. As a purgative it is peculiar, in not producing effects in proportion to the dose.

POWDER OF CALOMEL AND ANTIMONY.

R. Calomel	
Golden sulphuret of antimony	equal parts

Triturate together. This powder has been much celebrated under the name of *Plummer's Alterative*, as a deobstruent and alterative. The dose is from five to ten

grains a-day, in divided doses. It should be used recently prepared, as in a short time it changes to sulphuret of mercury, and oxide of antimony. *Guibourt.*

POWDER OF CALOMEL AND JALAP.

R. Calomel five grains

Powdered jalap ten grains

Mix. As a purgative, to be mixed with syrup or molasses. *Ellis.*

R. Calomel three grains

Powdered jalap

Sugar, each, ten grains

Mix. Make a powder to be taken at night, or early in the morning, in bilious fevers, and obstructed bowels. *A. T. Thomson.*

POWDER OF CALOMEL, ANTIMONY, AND HENBANE.

R. Calomel one grain

Golden sulphuret of antimony three grains

Powdered extract of henbane one grain

Powdered sugar half a drachm

Mix. To be taken night and morning, in spasmodic diseases; is said to have proved very useful in nyctalopia. *Phœbus.*

POWDER OF CALOMEL, JALAP, AND RHUBARB.

R. Calomel

Powdered jalap

rhubarb, each, five grains

Oil of cinnamon one drop

Mix. As a purgative, to be given in syrup or molasses. *Ellis.*

POWDER OF CALOMEL AND FOXGLOVE.

R. Calomel three grains

Powdered foxglove four grains

Sugar one drachm

Mix, and divide into twelve powders.

Two a-day, in chronic hydrocephalus. *Berends.*

POWDER OF CALOMEL, NITRATE OF POTASSA, &c.

R. Calomel six grains

Nitrate of potassa one drachm

Tartar emetic half a grain

Mix, and divide into six powders. One, every two hours, as a diaphoretic in febrile affections. *Ellis.*

POWDER OF CALOMEL AND OPIUM.

R. Calomel sixteen grains

Powdered opium four grains

ipêcacuanha eight grains

Mix, and divide into eight powders. One,

to be taken every hour or two. In dysentery. *Chapman.*

POWDER OF CALOMEL AND GAMBOGE.

R. Calomel five grains

Powdered gamboge six to ten grains

Mix. As an anthelmintic. *Ellis.*

R. Calomel

Powdered gamboge

jalap

rhubarb

cinnamon, each, two drachms

Mix. Dose, five to twenty grains.

A. T. Thomson.

ANTHELMINTIC PURGATIVE.

R. Calomel three grains

Compound powder of

scammony

twelve grains

Mix. To be taken at once, in cases of lumbrici. *A. T. Thomson.*

POWDER OF CALOMEL AND PINK ROOT.

R. Calomel four grains

Powdered pink root ten grains

Mix. To be taken two mornings in succession, also on afternoon of second day, followed by a mild purgative, as an anthelmintic for children over four years of age. *Ellis.*

DRY COLLYRIUM OF CALOMEL.

R. Calomel

Powdered sugar, each, half a drachm

opium

ten grains

Mix. To be blown into the eye, in ulcers of the cornea. *Radiis.*

CALOMEL PILLS.

R. Calomel half an ounce

Powdered gum Arabic one drachm

Syrup sufficient

Mix the calomel and gum, then beat with syrup into mass, and divide into two hundred and forty pills. *U. S. Ph.*

A very convenient form to give calomel, whether as purgative, alterative, &c.; each pill contains one grain of calomel.

PILLS OF CALOMEL, QUINIA, &c.

R. Calomel six grains

Powdered opium three grains

Sulphate of quinia twelve grains

Syrup sufficient

Beat into mass, and form twelve pills.

One, night and morning, as an alterative in conditions following bilious fever. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF CALOMEL AND ACETATE OF LEAD.

R. Acetate of lead half a drachm

Calomel five grains

Confection of roses sufficient

Form mass, and divide into ten pills. One to be given every two to four hours, in hematemesis, &c. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF CALOMEL AND DANDELION.

R. Calomel four grains
Extract of dandelion eighteen grains
Mix. To be taken in a day, in divided doses, in abdominal obstructions. *Brera.*

PILLS OF CALOMEL, SQUILL, &c.

R. Plummer's powder twelve grains
Gum ammoniac two grains
Extract of dandelion three grains
Powdered squill half a drachm
Beat together, and form pills of three grains. Dose, five, three or four times a-day, in engorgements of the abdominal viscera, with anasarca supervening on intermittent fever. *St. Marie.*

PILLS OF CALOMEL AND IRON.

R. Calomel
Golden sulphuret of antimony
Sulphate of iron
Myrrh, each, one drachm
Syrup sufficient
Beat into mass, and form pills of three grains. Dose, four, morning and evening, in the same cases as above. *Swediaur.*

PILLS OF CALOMEL AND CATECHU.

R. Powdered catechu
Balsam copaiba, each, three drachms
Calomel one scruple
Syrup of comfrey sufficient
Beat into mass, and make one hundred and fifty pills. Four, thrice a-day, in leucorrhœa or gonorrhœa. *St. Marie.*

COMPOUND CALOMEL PILLS.

R. Calomel
Oxysulphuret of antimony, each, two drachms
Powdered guaiacum resin half an ounce
Molasses two drachms
Rub the calomel with the antimony, and then with the other ingredients, till well incorporated. *Lond. Ph.*

These pills are known as *Plummer's pills*, and have been much employed in chronic rheumatism, and obstinate cutaneous affections, especially when there is a syphilitic taint. The dose is from three to six grains, twice a-day.

R. Calomel two scruples
Precipitated sulphuret of antimony one drachm
Guaiacum two drachms
Balsam copaiba sufficient
Mix, and make sixty pills. Three at

night, in venereal herpes, till mouth is affected; also using frequent tepid baths. *Ainslie.*

COMPOUND CATHARTIC PILLS.

R. Powdered compound extract of colocynth half an ounce
Extract of jalap
Calomel, each, three drachms
Gamboge two scruples
Mix, and with water beat into a mass. To be divided into one hundred and eighty pills. *U. S. Ph.*

As a cathartic or laxative, in cases where there is derangement of the liver. Dose, as a purgative, about ten grains; as a laxative, one of the pills.

PILLS OF CALOMEL AND COLOCYNTH.

R. Compound extract of colocynth forty-eight grains
Calomel one scruple
Mix, and divide into twenty pills. Two or three will act as a cathartic. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF CALOMEL AND ANTIMONY.

R. Calomel ten grains
Golden sulphuret of antimony one scruple
Extract of pot marigold
hemlock, each, two drachms
Mix, and beat into mass, and form pills of two grains. Dose, five, thrice a-day, in chronic indurations. *Rust.*

R. Calomel six grains
Kermes mineral twelve grains
Syrup of elder sufficient
to make six pills. One every two hours, on the decline of peripneumonia, and in the cough of children arising from worms. *Brera.*

PILLS OF CALOMEL AND GUAIAIACUM.

R. Calomel
Resin of guaiacum, each, two drachms
Powdered mallows four ounces
Syrup sufficient
Form mass, and make pills of four grains. Dose, four or five a-day, in syphilis. *Alibert.*

PILLS OF CALOMEL, JALAP, &c.

R. Calomel
Resin of jalap
Compound extract of rhubarb
Soap equal parts
Form mass, and make pills of one grain. Dose, ten to twelve grains, as purgative and anthelmintic. *Par. Cod.*

PILLS OF CALOMEL AND OPIUM.

R. Calomel two grains
Opium half a grain

Mix. Thrice a-day, in neuralgia of the face. *Leslie.*

ELECTUARY WITH CALOMEL, &c.

R. Calomel ten grains
Powdered rhubarb
 semen contra
 valerian, each, two drachms
Conserve of worm-
 wood one ounce and a-half
Oxymel of squill sufficient

Mix. A drachm to half an ounce, in epilepsy, complicated with worms. *Swediaur.*

CALOMEL OINTMENT.

R. Calomel one drachm
Rose ointment three drachms
Mix. As an application in herpes. *Dupuytren.*

R. Calomel one drachm
Sublimed sulphur two drachms
Lard one ounce
Mix well. In obstinate cutaneous affections. *Fouquier.*

OINTMENT OF CALOMEL AND SQUILL.

R. Calomel
Powdered squill, each, half a drachm
Lard two drachms
Oil of roses four drops
Mix. In chronic swellings of the joints. *Dupuytren.*

OINTMENT OF CALOMEL AND ACETATE OF COPPER.

R. Calomel
Acetate of copper, each, one scruple
Lard eleven drachms
Mix well. As an application in porrigo. *Cadet de Gassicourt.*

OINTMENT OF CALOMEL, ALUM, &c.

R. Calomel two drachms
Burnt alum
White oxide of
 lead, each, half an ounce
Oil of turpentine two drachms
Simple cerate one ounce and a-half
Mix well. As an application to tinea capitis, to be applied at night, and washed off in the morning. *Ellis.*

CALOMEL AND CAMPHOR OINTMENT.

R. Calomel half a drachm
Camphor twelve grains
Lard one ounce
Mix. As an application in lichen. *Bielt.*

HYDRARGYRI ET QUINIÆ CHLORIDUM.

CHLORIDE OF MERCURY AND QUININE.

R. Bichloride of mercury one part
Muriate of quinine three parts
Dissolve separately in the smallest quantity of water, and mix the solutions. Collect the precipitate, and dry by a gentle heat. *McDermott.*

PILLS OF CHLORIDE OF MERCURY AND QUININE.

R. Chloride of mercury
 and quinine fifteen grains
Opium six grains
Crumb of bread sufficient
Mix well, and make thirty pills. One, thrice a-day, to produce salivation. *Hamilton.*

HYDRARGYRI CYANURETUM.

CYANURET OF MERCURY.

R. Ferrocyanuret of iron four ounces
Red oxide of mercury three ounces
Distilled water three pounds
Put the ferrocyanuret of iron and the oxide of mercury, well powdered and mixed, into a glass vessel, and pour on them two pints of the water. Boil, and stir, and if in half an hour a blue color remains, add a small portion of oxide of mercury, and continue boiling until the mixture becomes of a yellowish color; then filter, wash the residue in a pint of distilled water, and again filter; mix the solutions, and evaporate, and crystallize. Purify these by dissolving in distilled water, filtering and evaporating. *U. S. Ph.*

It is given in doses of a sixteenth to an eighth of a grain, in syphilis, chronic inflammation of the thoracic and abdominal organs, &c., and also is employed externally in porrigo, and other cutaneous affections.

SOLUTION OF CYANURET OF MERCURY.

R. Cyanuret of mercury four grains
Distilled water eight fl. ounces
Dose, half a drachm to a drachm. *Chaussier.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF CYANURET OF MERCURY.

R. Cyanuret of mercury six grains
Opium twelve grains
Crumb of bread one drachm
Honey sufficient

Mix, and make ninety-six pills. One, morning and evening. *Guibourt.*

R. Cyanuret of mercury eighteen grains
Muriate of ammonia
Extract of aconite, each, three drachms
box one ounce and a-half
Oil of anise one scruple
Beat together, and make four hundred pills. Two, morning and evening. *Cadet.*

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CYANURET OF MERCURY.

R. Cyanuret of mercury eighteen grains
Water fourteen fl. ounces
Alcohol ten fl. ounces
Muriate of ammonia
Extract of aconite, each, three drachms
box one ounce and a-half
Oil of sassafras twenty-four drops
Dissolve the cyanuret in the water, add the ammonia, extract, and alcohol, let stand for some hours, filter, and add essential oil.

GARGLE OF CYANURET OF MERCURY.

R. Cyanuret of mercury ten grains
Barley water one pint
Honey of roses one ounce
Mix. As a gargle. *Brera.*

R. Sarsaparilla half an ounce
Water sixteen fl. ounces
Boil, and add towards close of operation
Fresh hemlock two drachms
Strain, and add to eight ounces of filtered liquid

Cyanuret of mercury two grains
As a gargle. *Muller.*

OINTMENT OF CYANURET OF MERCURY.

R. Cyanuret of mercury twelve grains
Lard one ounce
Rub well together. As an application to venereal ulcers. *Foy.*

R. Cyanuret of mercury sixteen grains
Lard one ounce
Oil of lemon fifteen drops
Rub together. As an application to moist tetter. *Bielt.*

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF MERCURY.

R. Mercury one ounce
Iodine five drachms
Alcohol sufficient
Rub the mercury and iodine together, adding sufficient alcohol to form a soft paste, and continue rubbing till globules disappear. Dry the iodide in the dark,

with a gentle heat, and keep from light, in a well-stopped bottle. *U. S. Ph.*

The dose is about a grain a-day, gradually increased to three or four. Used in scrofula, and scrofulous syphilis.

POWDER OF IODIDE OF MERCURY.

R. Iodide of mercury one to eight grains
Magnesia one drachm
Mix. Divide into twelve powders. One, three times a-day. *Radiis.*

PILLS OF IODIDE OF MERCURY.

R. Iodide of mercury five grains
Confection of roses sufficient
Mix, and make thirty pills. One, three times a-day. *Ellis.*

R. Iodide of mercury one drachm
Confection of dog rose three drachms
Powdered ginger one drachm
Beat together. Dose, five to ten grains. *Lond. Ph.*

R. Iodide of mercury one grain
Extract of juniper twelve grains
Powdered liquorice sufficient
Mix, and make eight pills. Two, morning and evening, gradually increasing to double the number. *Magendie.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF IODIDE OF MERCURY.

R. Iodide of mercury six grains
Extract of opium four grains
Lactucarium twenty-four grains
Extract of guaiacum forty-eight grains
Beat together, and form forty-eight pills.
In syphilis of children; one pill to a child six months old, and two to four at more advanced ages. *Ricord.*

R. Iodide of mercury half a drachm
Extract of guaiacum one drachm
lettuce two scruples
sarsaparilla sufficient
Mix, and make seventy-two pills. One, and then two daily. *Bielt.*

R. Iodide of mercury
Extract of lettuce, each, half a drachm
hemlock one drachm
Mix, and make thirty pills. *Ricord.*

R. Iodide of mercury two scruples
Aloes
Sulphate of iron
Myrrh, each, half a drachm
Oil of savine twenty drops
Mix, and make twenty-four pills. One, thrice a-day, in amenorrhœa. *Barbour.*

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF MERCURY.

R. Iodide of mercury one scruple
Lard one ounce and a-half

Rub well together. In scrofulous swellings, indolent granular tumors, &c.

Soubeiran.

R. Iodide of mercury one ounce
White wax two ounces
Lard six ounces

Melt the wax and lard, and stir in the iodide. *Lond. Ph.*

As a dressing to scrofulous ulcers, &c.

R. Iodide of mercury six grains
Acetate of morphia eight grains
Lard one ounce

Rub well together. As an application to obstinate glandular swellings. *Pelletan.*

R. Iodide of mercury one drachm
Soap half a drachm
Rose water two drachms
Rose ointment six drachms

Mix. *Riecke.*

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM.

RED IODIDE OF MERCURY.

R. Corrosive sublimate one ounce
Iodide of potassium ten drachms
Distilled water two pints

Dissolve the corrosive sublimate in a pint and a-half, and the iodide in half a pint, of the water, and mix the solutions. Filter, and wash the collected precipitate with distilled water. Dry by a gentle heat, and keep in a well-stopped bottle. *U. S. Ph.*

Much more active than the iodide. Used in the same cases, in doses of a sixteenth, gradually increased to the fourth of a grain.

PILLS OF RED IODIDE OF MERCURY.

R. Red iodide of mercury one grain
Extract of juniper twelve grains
Powdered liquorice sufficient

Mix, and make eight pills. Two, morning and evening. *Guibourt.*

R. Red iodide of mercury five grains
Syrup sufficient

Rub well together, and then with Crumb of bread Sugar, each, sufficient to make sixty pills. Two, morning and evening, gradually increasing. *Radiis.*

WASH OF RED IODIDE OF MERCURY.

R. Red iodide of mercury twelve grains
Distilled water six fl. ounces

Mix. As a lotion to scrofulous ulcers. *Radiis.*

TINCTURE OF RED IODIDE OF MERCURY.

R. Red iodide of mercury twenty grains

Alcohol (·837) one fl. ounce and a-half Dissolve. Dose, ten to twenty drops, in distilled water. Twenty-six drops contain about an eighth of a grain. *Foy.*

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF RED IODIDE OF MERCURY.

R. Red iodide of mercury twenty grains
Sulphuric ether one ounce and a-half Dissolve. Rather more powerful than the last, and therefore to be given in smaller doses. *Magendie.*

OINTMENT OF RED IODIDE OF MERCURY.

R. Prepared like the ointment of the iodide. *Lond. Ph.*

It is more active than the ointment of the iodide.

R. Red iodide of mercury one scruple
Lard one ounce and a-half
Rub well together. As a dressing to obstinate venereal ulcers. *Soubeiran.*

R. Red iodide of mercury fifteen grains
Lard one ounce
Essence of bergamot twenty drops
Mix well. As an application to chronic cutaneous affections. *Foy.*

HYDRARGYRI NITRAS.

NITRATE OF MERCURY.

NITRATE OF THE PROTOXIDE OF MERCURY.

R. Mercury equal parts
Nitric acid equal parts
Dissolve, with aid of a gentle heat, then boil until a yellow sediment is formed, decant, and permit to crystallize. *Guibourt.*

PILLS OF PROTONITRATE OF MERCURY.

R. Protonitrate of mercury ten grains
Extract of liquorice forty grains
Beat into mass with a little water, and form sixty pills. *Foy.*

OINTMENT OF NITRATE OF MERCURY.

R. Mercury one ounce
Nitric acid eleven fl. drachms
Fresh neat's foot oil nine fl. ounces
Lard three ounces

Dissolve the mercury in the acid, melt the oil and lard together, and when they become thick, on cooling, add the solution, and mix well. *U. S. Ph.*

A stimulant and alterative application, used in most cases diluted with lard. Employed in various skin diseases, &c. It is known under the name of *Citrine ointment*.

OINTMENT OF NITRATE OF MERCURY AND LEAD.

R. Mercury four parts
Lead half a part
Dissolve separately in
Nitric acid sufficient
Then mix with
Oil of almonds twenty-four parts
Lard forty-eight parts
First the mercurial and then the saturnine
solution, rub well together. *Van Mons.*
Advised by Armstrong in porrigo favosa.

LINIMENT OF NITRATE OF MERCURY.

R. Ointment of nitrate of
mercury two ounces and a-half
Simple cerate seven ounces and a-half
Olive oil five fl. ounces and a-half
Mix well. *Beasley.*

R. Ointment of nitrate of mercury
Almond oil equal parts
Triturate together till perfectly mixed.
Sir H. Halford.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM NIGRUM.

BLACK OXIDE OF MERCURY.

R. Calomel
Potassa, each, four ounces
Water one pint
Dissolve the potassa in the water, let settle
and decant; add the calomel, stirring well
till the black oxide is formed, decant, wash
the oxide with distilled water, and dry with
a gentle heat. *U. S. Ph.*

Alterative, purgative, and sialagogue.

BLACK WASH.

R. Calomel one drachm
Lime water four fl. ounces
Mix well. As a lotion to venereal and
phagedenic ulcers. *Ellis.*

R. Calomel half a drachm
Powdered opium two drachms
Lime water two fl. ounces
Mix. As a dressing for chancres. *Rust.*

PILLS OF BLACK OXIDE OF MERCURY.

R. Black oxide of mercury one drachm
Confection of roses three drachms
Powdered chamomile half a drachm
Mix. As a substitute for blue pill. *Tyson.*

OINTMENT OF BLACK OXIDE OF MERCURY.

R. Black oxide of mercury one part
Lard sixteen parts
Subject to a temperature of 300° to 320°

for an hour, stirring continually, remove,
and stir till cold. As a substitute for mer-
curial ointment. *Donovan.*

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM.

RED OXIDE OF MERCURY.

R. Mercury thirty-six ounces
Nitric acid fourteen fl. ounces
Water two pints

Dissolve the mercury with a gentle heat,
in the acid and water, evaporate to dry-
ness. Rub to powder, and heat in a shal-
low vessel, as long as red vapors arise.
U. S. Ph.

R. Purified mercury at will
Put in an open glass vessel, with narrow
mouth and broad bottom; expose to heat of
100°, till converted into red scales.
Dub. Ph.

R. Corrosive sublimate four ounces
Solution of po-
tassa twenty-eight fl. ounces
Distilled water six pints

Dissolve the corrosive sublimate in the
water, and add the solution of potassa.
Let settle, decant, wash the precipitate
with distilled water, and dry with a gentle
heat. *Lond. Ph.*

These preparations are seldom used internally
in this country, as they are harsh and uncertain
in their operation, but are much employed ex-
ternally as stimulants and escharotics.

PILLS OF RED OXIDE OF MERCURY.

R. Red oxide of mercury
Powdered opium, each, one grain
Oil of cloves two drops
Mix, and make three pills. One, every
night for a week, in venereal complaints.
Ellis.

R. Red oxide of mercury three grains
Acetate of morphia one grain
Powdered mallow root
Water, each, sufficient
Mix, and form twenty pills. One, morn-
ing and evening. *Radius.*

POWDER OF RED OXIDE OF MERCURY.

R. Red oxide of mercury
Burnt alum, each, half a drachm
Powdered savine two drachms
As an application to condyloma, whitlow,
&c. *Phabus.*

OINTMENT OF RED OXIDE OF MERCURY.

R. Red oxide of mercury, in
fine powder, one ounce

Simple ointment eight ounces
 Soften the ointment by a gentle heat, and
 add oxide of mercury and mix well.

U. S. Ph.

An efficacious, stimulating application to foul
 and indolent ulcers, psorophthalmia, &c. Where
 it is too stimulating, dilute with lard.

R. Red oxide of mercury one drachm

Venice turpentine one ounce

Mix. As an application to indolent ulcers,
 and also used in itch. *Ellis.*

OINTMENT OF RED OXIDE OF MERCURY AND SULPHUR.

R. Red oxide of mercury

Mercury, each, one part

Precipitated sulphur sixteen parts

Triturate till globules disappear, and add

Lard thirty-two parts

Rub well together. As a friction in the
 cure of itch. *Swediaur.*

BROWN OINTMENT OF RED OXIDE OF MERCURY.

R. Red oxide of mercury one part

Basilicon ointment six parts

Rub well together. Used in the treatment
 of indolent venereal ulcers. *Saunders.*

OINTMENT OF RED OXIDE OF MERCURY AND TIN.

R. Red oxide of mercury two drachms

Amalgam of equal parts of

mercury and tin four drachms

Rose ointment one ounce

Rub well together, and add

Oil of peppermint twenty drops

Highly spoken of in hemorrhoidal tumors.

Cadet de Gassicourt.

OINTMENT OF RED OXIDE OF MERCURY AND CINNABAR.

R. Red oxide of mercury one ounce

Cinnabar one drachm

Lard one pound

Rub well together. Employed in chronic
 inflammations of the eyelids. *Giordano.*

OINTMENT OF RED OXIDE OF MERCURY AND ZINC.

R. Red oxide of mercury one part

Sulphate of zinc two parts

Lard ninety-six parts

Rub well together. In scrofulous ophthal-
 mia, as an application to the edges of the
 eyelids. *Dupuytren.*

OINTMENT OF RED OXIDE OF MERCURY AND LEAD.

R. Red Oxide of mercury

Prepared calamine

Burnt alum

Acetate of lead, each, one drachm

Corrosive sublimate twelve grains

Rose ointment one ounce

Rub well together. Celebrated in the
 treatment of herpetic affections. *Guibourt.*

HYDRARGYRI PHOSPHAS.

PHOSPHATE OF MERCURY.

R. Solution of nitrate of mercury at will
 Add to it a solution of phosphate of soda,
 as long as any precipitate is formed; de-
 cant, wash the precipitate well, and dry it.

Van Mons.

This has been highly praised in secondary
 syphilis. The dose is half a grain to a grain,
 combined with sugar or some aromatic powder.

PILLS OF PHOSPHATE OF MERCURY.

R. Phosphate of mercury nine grains

Tartar emetic one grain

Opium six grains

Conserve of roses sufficient

Mix, and make nine pills. One in the
 evening, at bedtime. *Radiis.*

HYDRARGYRI SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF MERCURY. PERSULPHATE OF MERCURY.

R. Purified mercury

Sulphuric acid, each, six parts

Nitric acid one part

Expose them to heat in a glass vessel, and
 increase the heat, until the mass becomes
 white and perfectly dry. *Dub. Ph.*

Not used as a remedy, but serves to form cor-
 rosive sublimate, calomel, and turpeth mineral.

YELLOW SULPHATE OF MERCURY.

R. Persulphate of mercury one part

Warm water twenty parts

Rub together in an earthenware mor-
 tar, and pour off the supernatant liquid,
 wash the yellow powder with warm dis-
 tilled water, as long as the washings are
 precipitated by caustic potassa. Dry.

Dub. Ph.

This is alterative, errhine, and emetic. The
 dose, as an alterative, is from a quarter to half
 a grain; as an errhine, one grain, mixed with
 five grains of some bland powder; as an emetic,
 two to five grains.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SULPHATE OF MERCURY.

R. Sulphate of mercury one grain

Powdered asara-

bacca one drachm and a-half

Mix, and divide into eight powders. One to be used as an errhine, twice a-day; in gutta serena, ozaena, &c. *Ellis.*

OINTMENT OF SULPHATE OF MERCURY.

R. Sulphate of mercury one part
Lard eight parts

Rub well together. As an application to herpes, porrigo, &c. *Soubeiran.*

R. Sulphate of mercury two drachms
Chloride of lime three drachms
Oil of almonds six drachms
Lard two ounces

Melt together the oil and lard, and mix the two powders. More stimulating than the last. Used in obstinate cutaneous affections. *Chevallier.*

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM NIGRUM.

BLACK SULPHURET OF MERCURY.

R. Mercury
Sulphur, each, one pound
Rub together till all globules disappear. *U. S. Ph.*

Employed as an alterative in cutaneous affections and glandular swellings. Dose, from five to thirty grains, or even more, several times a-day.

POWDER OF BLACK SULPHURET OF MERCURY.

R. Black sulphuret of mercury four drachms
Prepared chalk two ounces
Powdered amber one ounce

Mix well, and divide into sixty-four powders. One, and afterwards two a-day, in a glass of sugar and water. In scrofulous affections. *St. Marie.*

R. Black sulphuret of mercury
Prepared oyster shell, each, one drachm
Powdered orange peel half a drachm
Mix, and make ten powders. Three a-day, as an anthelmintic. *Phæbus.*

PILLS OF BLACK SULPHURET OF MERCURY.

R. Black sulphuret of mercury
Extract of bitter-sweet, each, two drachms
Powdered mallows sufficient

Mix, and form one hundred and twenty pills. Four to five, three times a-day. In obstinate cutaneous affections. *Radius.*

R. Black sulphuret of mercury one scruple
Extract of dandelion three drachms

Gum ammoniac two drachms
Powdered squill half a drachm
Syrup sufficient

Beat together, and make pills of three grains. Dose, five, thrice a-day. In ascites with engorgement of the abdominal viscera. *St. Marie.*

R. Black sulphuret of mercury half an ounce

Guaiacum
Soap, each, two drachms
Golden sulphuret of antimony two scruples

Extract of horehound sufficient

Beat together, and form pills of two grains. Ten, morning and evening. In chronic rheumatism. *Baldinger.*

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM RUBRUM.

RED SULPHURET OF MERCURY.

R. Mercury forty ounces
Sulphur eight ounces

Melt the sulphur, and mix the mercury with it over the fire. When mass begins to swell, remove from fire, and cover the vessel, to prevent combustion; when cool, powder, and sublime. *U. S. Ph.*

At one time, much used as alterative and anthelmintic, but now seldom employed except for fumigation.

POWDER OF RED SULPHURET OF MERCURY.

R. Red sulphuret of mercury half an ounce
Powdered sugar candy three ounces
Oil of cinnamon half a drachm

Rub well together. At one time celebrated as cordial, stomachic, and analeptic, in doses of a scruple. *Swediaur.*

PILLS OF RED SULPHURET OF MERCURY.

R. Red sulphuret of mercury
Powdered Virginia snake-root, each, half a drachm
Syrup sufficient

Mix, and form twelve pills. Two to be taken thrice a-day; alterative and diaphoretic; useful in obstinate cutaneous affections. *Ellis.*

R. Red sulphuret of mercury
Extract of wormwood
hemlock, each, one drachm

Beat together, and form pills of two grains. Dose, seven, morning and evening, in venereal glandular swellings. *Augustin.*

FUMIGATING POWDER.

R. Red sulphuret of
mercury four drachms
Olibanum two drachms

Mix. To be thrown on a red hot iron, and the diseased parts exposed to the fumes. In herpes, and venereal pustules. *Foy.*

CERATE OF RED SULPHURET OF MERCURY.

R. Powdered red sulphuret
of mercury fifteen grains
Yellow resin half an ounce
Yellow wax
Lard, each, half a pound
Melt the resin, wax, and lard together, and add the sulphuret. As a dressing to ill-conditioned ulcers. *Swedjaur.*

OINTMENT OF RED SULPHURET OF MERCURY.

R. Red sulphuret of
mercury one drachm and a-half
Muriate of ammonia half a drachm
Lard two ounces
Rose water one fl. drachm
Rub well together. Advised in phithiriasis, to diminish the itching, and to destroy the insects. *Radius.*
R. Red sulphuret of mercury one drachm
Camphor one scruple
Simple cerate one ounce
Rub well together. In the treatment of herpes; to be applied at least twice a-day. *Alibert.*

HYDRARGYRI TARTRAS.

TARTRATE OF MERCURY.

R. Black oxide of mercury at will
Tartaric acid sufficient
Boil together, in a due proportion of water, until the oxide is dissolved; filter, and evaporate to the point of crystallization; wash the crystals. *Swedjaur.*
Dose, one to two grains, twice a-day.

TARTRATE OF MERCURY AND POTASSA.

R. Boiling, saturated solution of
Nitrate of mercury at will
Add, drop by drop, a boiling saturated solution of bitartrate of potassa, as long as a precipitate is formed, decant, wash the precipitate well with cold water, dissolve in boiling water, and set aside to crystallize. *Van Mons.*

Dose, one to three grains. Once very celebrated as Pressavin's vegeto-mercurial liquor.

HIPPOCASTANUM.

HORSE CHESTNUT.

The horse chestnut, or *Æsculus hippocastanum*, is a beautiful and lofty tree, a native of the central parts of Asia, but extensively cultivated in Europe, and the United States.

Sex. Syst. Heptand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Sapindaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 488. Griffith, Med. Bot. 213.

The part used is the bark; this is light, brittle, of a brownish red externally, of a yellow brown within. It has a somewhat aromatic odor, and an astringent, bitter taste. It is a somewhat active astringent, and has been much praised in intermittent fevers. The dose of the powder is two to four scruples, every three hours, till an ounce and a-half is taken.

COMPOUND POWDER OF HORSE CHESTNUT.

R. Powdered horse chestnut bark
willow bark, each, half an ounce
gentian
calamus
cloves, each, two drachms
Mix. *Hufeland.*

DECOCTION OF HORSE CHESTNUT BARK.

R. Horse chestnut
bark one ounce and a-half
Water thirty fl. ounces
Boil down to ten ounces, adding towards close of operation,
Liquorice root one drachm
Strain. A cupful every two hours. *Niemann.*

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF HORSE CHESTNUT.

R. Horse chestnut bark
Willow bark, each, half an ounce
Calamus
Root of water avens, each, two drachms
Water sixteen fl. ounces
Boil down to one-half. *Spielmann.*

R. Horse chestnut
bark one ounce and a-half
Water eighteen fl. ounces
Boil down to one-half, strain, and add
Sulphuric ether one to two drachms
Syrup of orange peel one ounce
Mix. To be used during the apyrexia. *Phœbus.*

EXTRACT OF HORSE CHESTNUT.

R. Horse chesnut bark at will
Water sufficient
Exhaust the bark in a displacement apparatus, and evaporate to proper consistence. Dose, five to fifteen grains. *Van Mons.*

HYDRASTIS.

YELLOW ROOT.

This is the root of *Hydrastis Canadensis*, a native plant, more common in the western than in the eastern States. The flowers are yellow and fugacious, and are succeeded by red fruit, resembling raspberries, but not eatable.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. polygyn. *Nat. Syst.* Ranunculaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 784. Griffith, Med. Bot. 82.

The root is contorted, rugose, and of a bright yellow color. It has a strong, somewhat narcotic odor, and a very bitter taste. It is a powerful tonic bitter, and is also used in decoction as a wash in chronic ophthalmia. It is given in powder or decoction.

HYOSCYAMUS.

HENBANE.

Several species of *Hyoscyamus* are medicinal, but the only one that is officinal, is the *H. niger*, a native of Europe, and now naturalized in some parts of the United States. It has a lurid appearance, and a rank, unpleasant odor.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Solanaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 257. Griffith, Med. Bot. 484.

All parts of the plant are active, but the leaves are generally employed, though the seeds also are officinal. The dried leaves have but little taste or smell. The seeds are small, roundish, somewhat uniform, of a grayish color; of an unpleasant smell, and an oily, somewhat bitter taste. They both owe their properties to an alkaloid, called *hyoscyamia*. They are anodyne and hypnotic, and are used to relieve pain, to procure sleep, and to quiet an excited nervous system. The dose of the powdered leaves is from five to ten grains, of the seeds rather less.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF HENBANE.

R. Henbane leaves one pound
Bruise them in a stone mortar, adding a little water; express, heat the juice to boiling point, strain, and evaporate.

U. S. Ph.

Dose, a grain, twice a-day, gradually increased till the system is affected.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF HENBANE.

R. Henbane leaves, in coarse powder one pound
Diluted alcohol four pints

Moisten the henbane with half a pint of the alcohol, and let stand for twenty-four hours; then put in a displacement apparatus, and exhaust, with the remainder of the alcohol, adding sufficient water at the close, to drive off all the spirit. Distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to proper consistence.

U. S. Ph.

Dose, as for the last, and in the same manner.

COMPOUND POWDER OF HENBANE.

R. Powdered extract of henbane
Oxide of zinc, each, ten grains
Magnesia half a drachm
Sugar of milk two drachms and a-half
Mix, and divide into ten powders. One every three hours, as a sedative, in nervous attacks. *Vogler.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF HENBANE.

R. Extract of henbane
opium
belladonna
hemlock, each, one ounce

Beat together, and form pills of one grain. Said to be useful in neuralgia of the face, in doses of one to six a-day. *Pierquin.*

R. Extract of henbane half a drachm
opium two grains

Powdered foxglove
ipécacuanha, each, five grains

Beat together, and make thirty pills. One every three hours, in whooping-cough. *Phæbus.*

R. Extract of henbane
valerian

Oxide of zinc equal parts
Beat together, and form pills of three grains. In neuralgia, in doses of one to ten. *Foy.*

R. Extract of henbane two scruples
Powdered myrrh one drachm and a-half
squill half a drachm

Distilled water sufficient
Beat together, and make thirty pills. Two, night and morning, in catarrh and phthisis, with debility of the pulmonary organs. *Paris.*

PILLS OF HENBANE AND OPIUM.

R. Extract of henbane
hemlock, each, fifteen grains
Powdered opium four grains
Beat into mass, and make ten pills. One at night, as an anodyne. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF HENBANE AND IPECACUANHA.

R. Extract of henbane ten grains
Powdered ipécacuanha five grains
Mix, and make ten pills. One, every hour or two, in irritability of the bowels, with flatulence. *Ellis.*

INFUSION OF HENBANE.

R. Leaves of henbane half an ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse. As a lotion to painful ulcers. *Ellis.*

COMPOUND INFUSION OF HENBANE.

R. Henbane leaves

Poppy heads
 Mallows, each, one ounce
 Boiling water four pints
 Infuse for an hour, and strain. As a fo-
 mentation to painful tumors, &c. *Radiis.*

MIXTURE OF HENBANE.

R. Oil of almonds half an ounce
 Powdered gum Arabic two drachms
 Oil of fennel one drop
 Extract of henbane six grains
 Sugar half an ounce
 Water two fl. ounces

Rub well together. A spoonful every two
 hours, in catarrh. *Foy.*

MIXTURE OF HENBANE AND ANTIMONY.

R. Extract of henbane ten grains
 Antimonial wine two fl. drachms
 Dissolve. In hooping-cough, in doses of
 five to ten drops. *Augustin.*

TINCTURE OF HENBANE.

R. Henbane leaves four ounces
 Diluted alcohol two pints
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and
 filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, a fl. drachm.

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF HENBANE.

R. Henbane leaves one part
 Sulphuric ether six parts
 Macerate for eight days, express, and fil-
 ter. Dose, ten to twelve drops, three or
 four times a-day. *Hesse Ph.*

MIXTURE OF HYOSCYAMUS AND SQUILL.

R. Tincture of squill ten drops
 Nitric acid five drops
 Extract of henbane three grains

Water one fl. ounce and a-half
 Mix. In spasmodic asthma; to be re-
 peated every three or four hours. *Bree.*

LINIMENT OF HENBANE.

R. Extract of henbane half a drachm
 White soap two drachms
 Linseed oil six ounces
 Mix. As an embrocation to glandular
 swellings. *Dupuytren.*

OINTMENT OF HENBANE.

R. Extract of henbane one drachm
 Lard one ounce
 Rub together. As an application to pain-
 ful hemorrhoids. *Taddei.*

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF HENBANE.

R. Leaves of henbane
 stramonium
 bittersweet
 elder, each, a handful
 Lard two pounds
 Heat together till all moisture is evapora-
 ted, and strain. As an application to
 frost-bites, chilblains, &c. *Spielmann.*
 R. Fresh poplar buds four ounces
 Lard twelve ounces
 Leaves of henbane

poppy
 belladonna
 black nightshade, each, one
 ounce

Heat together till all moisture is evapora-
 ted. As a soothing and anodyne oint-
 ment to painful local affections.

Cottureau.

This is much used in Europe, under the name
 of *Unguentum populeum*.

ICHTHYOCOLLA.

ISINGLASS.

This is the swimming bladder of several kinds
 of fish. The best, however, is procured from
 various species of sturgeon, inhabiting the more
 southern parts of Russia. It is a pure and nu-
 tritious gelatine, and is rather employed as food,
 and in the arts, than in medicine, in which it
 is only used as the basis of court plaster.

COURT PLASTER.

R. Isinglass one ounce
 Water eight fl. ounces

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and add
 Alcohol eight fl. ounces
 When perfectly dissolved, brush over
 strained silk, or sarsnet, several times, al-
 ternating with a layer of tincture of Peru
 or benzoin. *Cottureau.*

R. Isinglass nine drachms
 Dissolve in water, and add hot filtered mix-
 ture of

Alcohol (0.921) twelve fl. ounces
 Tincture of benzoin two fl. ounces

Apply this to strained silk, till six coats

are given, permitting each to dry before applying another, then brush over twice with a mixture of

Tincture of benzoin	six fl. ounces
Liquid turpentine	four ounces

Virey.

R. Isinglass one ounce
Water two fl. ounces
Mix, and allow to stand till the isinglass is quite soft, then add

Rectified spirit three fl. ounces and a-half
Mixed with

Water one fl. ounce and a-half
Expose to heat of water-bath, till dissolved, and apply to oiled silk, nailed to a board, by means of a soft brush; apply four coats.
Liston.

R. Fasten a piece of fine muslin, linen, or silk, to a flat board, and give it a thin coat of flour paste; over this, when dry, two coats of colorless gelatine are to be applied. Said to be superior to the usual court plaster.
Deschamps.

DIAMOND CEMENT.

R. Isinglass, softened in water, and dissolved in the smallest quantity of diluted alcohol two ounces
Ammoniac ten grains

And whilst still liquid, add
Solution of mastic, made with half a drachm in three drachms of alcohol.
Stir well together.
Redwood.

INDIGUM.

INDIGO.

A tinctorial material, obtained from several species of *Indigofera*. It is found in commerce, in the form of small, solid, brittle masses, having scarcely any taste or odor, of a deep blue color, but assuming a coppery lustre when rubbed. It is principally used in the arts, but has also been employed as a remedial agent, in various spasmodic diseases. The dose is about a scruple, two or three times a-day; rapidly increased to a drachm or more.

POWDER OF INDIGO.

R. Powdered indigo half an ounce
Aromatic powder half a drachm
Mix. A teaspoonful, three times a-day, in epilepsy.
Radins.

ELECTUARY OF INDIGO.

R. Powdered indigo half an ounce
Aromatic powder half a drachm
Syrup one fl. ounce
Mix. To be taken in divided doses, during the day.
Phobus.

PILLS OF INDIGO.

R. Powdered indigo seventy-five grains
Assafetida fifteen grains
Castor seven grains
Mix, and form twenty pills. One, every hour.
Podreca.

SULPHATE OF INDIGO.

R. Indigo (Bengal) in powder four ounces
Sulphuric acid twenty-four ounces
Dissolve, by maceration and agitation, and add water, until the solution measures four pints.

INULA.

ELECAMPANE.

The root of *Inula helenium*, a large herbaceous plant, a native of Europe, and cultivated in gardens in this country, where it has also become naturalized in some places.

Ser. Syst. Syngen. super. *Nat. Syst.* Astera-
cer.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1236. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 397.

The root is thick, fleshy, and branched. As dried and found in the shops, it is in slices of a yellowish gray color, with a peculiar and aromatic odor, and an unpleasant, bitterish taste, with an after sensation of pungency. It is tonic and expectorant, and also acts in some cases as a diuretic and diaphoretic. The dose of the powder is from a scruple to a drachm.

DECOCTION OF ELECAMPANE.

R. Elecampane root half an ounce
Water one pint
Boil. Dose, a fl. ounce, every hour or two.
U. S. Disp.

COMPOUND PILLS OF ELECAMPANE.

R. Extract of elecampane one drachm
Powdered foxglove
ipecacuanha, each, ten grains
Opium five grains
Beat into mass, and form pills of two grains. One every hour, in chronic catarrh.
Hcim.

EXTRACT OF ELECAMPANE.

R. Elecampane root at will
Water sufficient
Make a concentrated infusion, strain, and evaporate to the proper consistence. Dose, from a scruple to a drachm.
Cottercau.

MIXTURE OF ELECAMPANE.

R. Extract of elecampane two drachms
Antimonial wine one fl. ounce
Syrup of orange flowers half a fl. ounce
Mix. Dose, twenty to thirty drops, every three hours, in asthma and chronic catarrh.
Jahn.

COMPOUND OXYMEL OF ELECAMPANE.

R. Elecampane root one ounce

Orris root half an ounce
 Water thirty-six fl. ounces
 Boil down to two-thirds, strain, and add
 Honey sixteen ounces
 Gum ammoniac one ounce
 Vinegar eight fl. ounces
 Evaporate to the consistence of honey. A
 spoonful occasionally, in catarrh and humid
 asthma. *Spieglmann.*

IODINUM.

IODINE.

Iodine is an elementary non-metallic body, having many of the properties of chlorine. It exists in many marine vegetables and animals, and also in some mineral bodies and salt springs, but is principally obtained from kelp or the ashes of seaweeds. It is soft, friable, and opaque, of a bluish black color and metallic lustre, and has a strong and penetrating odor and an acrid taste. It is employed as a stimulant or alterant in morbid actions of the absorbent and glandular systems, both externally and internally, and, in over doses, acts as an irritant poison. The dose, in substance, is from the eighth of a grain to a grain.

PILLS OF IODINE.

R. Iodine six grains
 Extract of gentian one drachm
 Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
 Mix, and form twenty-four pills. These are said to be useful in mercurial or scorbutic salivation. *Radius.*

TINCTURE OF IODINE.

R. Iodine one ounce
 Alcohol one pint
 Dissolve. *U. S. Ph.*

Sixteen minims, or thirty-five drops, contain one grain of iodine. Dose, from ten to twenty drops, three times a-day; to be increased.

SATURATED TINCTURE OF IODINE.

R. Iodine two scruples
 Alcohol one fl. ounce
 Compound spirit of lavender two fl. drachms
 Mix. Five to ten drops, twice a-day, gradually increasing. In amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, &c. *Durand.*

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF IODINE.

R. Iodine half an ounce
 Iodide of potassium one ounce
 Alcohol one pint
 Mix, and form a tincture. Dose, five to fifteen drops, as may be required. *Ellis.*

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF IODINE.

R. Iodine two scruples
 Sulphuric ether one fl. ounce and a-half
 Dissolve, and filter. *Magendie.*

R. Iodine six grains
 Sulphuric ether two fl. drachms
 Dissolve. Dose, ten drops, two or three times a-day, much diluted. In diseases of the skin or glands. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF IODINE AND IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Iodine three grains
 Iodide of potassium six grains
 Distilled water one fl. ounce
 Dissolve. Dose, six to twenty drops, thrice a-day, in a draught of cold water. In glandular disease and affections of the mucous membranes. *Morton.*

BATH WITH IODINE.

For adults. 1 2 3
 R. Iodide of potassium 231 grs. 308 grs. 370 grs.
 Iodine 123 " 154 " 184 "
 Water twenty fl. ounces
 Dissolve, and add to bath of sixty gallons.

For children.

R. Iodide of potassium 77 grs. 92 grs. 107 grs.
 Iodine 38 " 46 " 61 "
 Water ten fl. ounces
 Dissolve, and add to bath of sixty gallons. Used in scrofulous affections. *Lugol.*

SOLUTION OF IODINE.

For internal use. 1 2 3
 R. Iodine $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. $\frac{2}{3}$ gr. 1 gr.
 Common salt 12 grs. 12 grs. 12 grs.
 Distilled water one pint

For external use.

R. Iodine 2 grs. 3 grs. 4 grs.
 Distilled water one pint
 As a lotion. *Lugol.*

LOTION OF IODINE.

R. Tincture of iodine half fl. ounce
 Iodide of iron twelve grains
 Chloride of antimony half an ounce
 Mix. As an application to corns, by means of a camel's hair pencil, after the corn has been pared. *Henderson.*

R. Tincture of iodine one fl. drachm
 Black drop two fl. drachms
 Oil of almonds
 Lime water, each, two fl. ounces
 Mix carefully. As a lotion for chilblains. *Cudet.*

R. Iodine one to two grains
 Alcohol one fl. drachm
 Water one pint
 Mix. To wash scrofulous ulcers. *Foy.*

MIXTURE OF IODINE.

R. Tincture of iodine ninety drops

Decoction of Peruvian bark ten fl. ounces
 Mix. Two spoonfuls, three times a-day.
Radius.
 R. Tincture of iodine ten drops
 Water of soapwort four fl. ounces
 Syrup of orange-flowers one fl. ounce
 Mix. In spoonful doses. In the treatment of scrofulous ulcers. *Foy.*

CLYSTER OF IODINE.

R. Gum Arabic four drachms
 Water six fl. ounces
 Dissolve, and add
 Tincture of iodine five drops
 In amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, &c.
Cadet.

GARGLE OF IODINE.

R. Tincture of iodine one to two fl. drachms
 Tincture of opium one fl. drachm
 Water six fl. ounces
 Mix. As a gargle, in ulceration of the tonsils. *Ross.*

OINTMENT OF IODINE.

R. Iodine one scruple
 Alcohol twenty minims
 Lard one ounce
 Rub the iodine with the alcohol, and then with the lard, till thoroughly mixed.

U. S. Ph.

In goitre, scrofulous swellings, &c.

R. Iodine one scruple
 Rose ointment one ounce
 Mix. To be applied to the tonsils, night and morning, by means of a brush. Not to be used till all inflammation is subdued.
Cerchiari.

R. Iodine one part
 Lard sixteen parts
 Rub together carefully. *Guibourt.*

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF IODINE.

R. Iodine half a drachm
 Iodide of potassium one drachm
 Alcohol one fl. drachm
 Lard two ounces
 Rub the iodine and iodide of potassium with the alcohol, and then with the lard, till thoroughly mixed. *U. S. Ph.*

Used in same cases as the iodine ointment, but is more active.

IODINE OINTMENT WITH OIL OF TOBACCO.

R. Iodine twelve grains
 Iodide of potassium four scruples
 Oil of tobacco fifty drops

Lard two drachms
 Mix. To relax rigid muscles. *Dover.*

IODINE OINTMENT AND MERCURY.

R. Mercurial ointment sixteen parts
 Iodine three parts
 Mix. In frictions, in ovarian dropsy.
Radius.

LINIMENT OF IODINE.

R. Liniment with opium one fl. ounce
 Tincture of iodine one fl. drachm
 Mix. *Manson.*

CATAPLASM OF IODINE.

R. Tincture of iodine half fl. ounce
 Flaxseed meal one ounce
 Oatmeal three ounces
 Distilled water sufficient
 Make a cataplasm. Used as an application to scrofulous tumors and goitre.
Dunghlison. N. Rem.

IODINE PLASTER.

R. Iodine one drachm
 Iodide of potassium one scruple
 Water half a fl. drachm
 Triturate in a mortar, and add to
 Burgundy pitch three ounces
 Wax
 Suet, each, half an ounce
 Melted together, and triturate till well mixed.

IPECACUANHA.

IPECACUANHA.

The root of *Cephalis ipecacuanha*, a small herbaceous plant, a native of Brazil.

Ser. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Cinchonaceæ.

Richard, Bull. Med. iv. 92. Griffith, Med. Bot. 357.

This root is about the size of a large quill, of an irregular, twisted shape, apparently formed of small, unequal rings, about a line in height, separated by narrow interstices; when broken, it presents two distinct parts, a thin ligneous centre, and a thick cortical layer of a brownish color, and somewhat resinous appearance, having a herbaceous, sub-acrid, somewhat bitter taste, and nauseous odor. Externally it presents some varieties of color, but is usually brown. It is emetic, and sometimes purgative in full doses, and diaphoretic and expectorant in small, but repeated quantities. As an emetic, the dose is fifteen to twenty grains; as a nauseant, two to four grains; as an expectorant, one to two grains.

POWDER OF IPECACUANHA AND OPIUM, DOVER'S POWDER.

R. Ipecacuanha
 Opium, each, in powder, one drachm
 Sulphate of potassa one ounce
 Triturate thoroughly. *U. S. Ph.*

R. Ipecacuanha
Liquorice root
Extract of opium, each,
in powder, one ounce
Sulphate of potassa
Nitrate of potassa, each, four ounces
Triturate well. *Par. Cod.*

This latter formula approaches nearest to the original formula of Dover, but is not superior to the first, now generally used. Dose, five to ten grains, as a diaphoretic.

POWDER OF IPECACUANHA AND TARTAR EMETIC.

R. Powdered ipecacuanha one scruple
Tartar emetic one grain
Mix. As an emetic, or in divided doses, as a nauseant and sudorific. *Ellis.*

POWDER OF IPECACUANHA AND RHUBARB.

R. Powdered ipecacuanha
rhubarb, each, one scruple
Mix. As an emeto-cathartic in full doses; or tonic alterative, in doses of three or four grains. *Beasley.*

POWDER OF IPECACUANHA AND MURIATE OF AMMONIA.

R. Powdered ipecacuanha a quarter grain
Muriate of ammonia twelve grains
Extract of liquorice
Sugar of milk, each, six grains
Mix. To be taken every two hours, as an expectorant, on the decline of pneumonia. *Kopp.*

POWDER OF IPECACUANHA AND ANTIMONY.

R. Ipecacuanha
Golden sulphuret of
antimony, each, one grain
Camphor three grains
Gum Arabic one scruple
Triturate well. To be taken every two hours, in deficient expectoration in pneumonia. *Phœbus.*

POWDER OF IPECACUANHA AND CARBONATE OF SODA.

R. Powdered ipecacuanha
opium, each, one grain
Carbonate of soda twelve grains
Mix, and rub well together. To be taken every eight hours, in spasmodic asthma, hooping-cough, &c. *A. T. Thomson.*

POWDER OF IPECACUANHA AND NITRE.

R. Dover's powder one drachm
Nitre one ounce
Mix. To be taken in divided doses. *Beasley.*

R. Powdered ipecacuanha six grains
nitrate of potassa one scruple and a-half
myrrh twelve grains
Mix, and divide into four powders; one to be taken every four hours. Found useful in asthma, and the earlier stages of phthisis. *A. T. Thomson.*

POWDER OF IPECACUANHA AND CALOMEL.

R. Powdered ipecacuanha six grains
opium three grains
Calomel one grain and a-half
Powdered nitre half a drachm
Mix, and make six powders. One, every three or four hours, as a diaphoretic. *Ellis.*

POWDER OF IPECACUANHA AND MYRRH.

R. Powdered ipecacuanha six grains
myrrh twelve grains
nitre half a drachm
Mix, and make four powders. One, every four hours, as a stimulating expectorant. *Paris.*

POWDER OF IPECACUANHA AND TRAGACANTH.

R. Powdered ipecacuanha five grains
Compound tragacanth powder ten grains
Mix, make a powder, to be taken every four or six hours. Useful at the commencement of febrile diseases, after clearing the stomach and bowels. *A. T. Thomson.*

EXTRACT OF IPECACUANHA.

R. Coarsely powdered
ipecacuanha two parts
Proof spirit seven parts
Treat by displacement; distil off the spirit and evaporate, on water-bath, to proper consistence. *Paris Cod.*

BOLUS OF IPECACUANHA.

R. Powdered ipecacuanha two grains
Conserve of opium one scruple
Prepared chalk sufficient
Mix, and make eight boluses. Two, night and morning, in dysentery. *St. Marie.*
R. Powdered ipecacuanha two grains
Aromatic powder ten grains
Syrup of cinnamon sufficient
Mix, and make two boluses. One, in the evening, in dyspepsia. *Cadet.*

PILLS OF IPECACUANHA AND OPIUM.

R. Dover's powder three parts
Confection of roses one part
Mix, and make pills of four grains each. *Ed. Ph.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF IPECACUANHA.

R. Dover's powder three drachms
 Powdered squill
 Gum ammoniac, each, one drachm
 Mucilage sufficient
 Mix, and form mass. Dose, fifteen to
 twenty grains, as a diaphoretic. *Lond. Ph.*

PILLS OF IPECACUANHA AND FOXGLOVE.

R. Powdered ipecacuanha
 foxglove, each, half a drachm
 opium five grains
 Extract of elecampane sufficient
 Mix, and make sixty pills. One, every
 three hours, in spasmodic asthma. *Heim.*

PILLS OF IPECACUANHA AND CENTAURY.

R. Powdered ipecacuanha
 Extract of centaury, each, fifteen grains
 Powdered rhubarb half a drachm
 Mix, and make thirty pills. One, night
 and morning, in dyspepsia. *Radiis.*

LOZENGES OF IPECACUANHA.

R. Powdered ipecacuanha half an ounce
 sugar fourteen ounces
 Arrow root four ounces
 Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient
 Mix the powders thoroughly, and form
 into a mass with the mucilage, and divide
 into lozenges of ten grains each. *U. S. Ph.*

A good expectorant in catarrh. Each contains
 a quarter of a grain of ipecacuanha.

LOZENGES OF IPECACUANHA AND
CAMPHOR.

R. Powdered ipecacuanha fifteen grains
 camphor
 sugar, each, one drachm
 Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient
 Mix, and make sixty lozenges. *Beasley.*

R. Powdered sugar five hundred parts
 Flake manna one hundred and twenty-
 five parts
 Powdered ipecacuanha eighteen parts
 Lactucarium eight parts
 Powdered squill four parts
 Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient
 Make into a uniform paste, and divide into
 lozenges of ten grains. Five or six a-day,
 in catarrh, &c. *Grunn.*

CONFECTION OF IPECACUANHA.

R. Powdered ipecacuanha twelve grains
 Flowers of sulphur one scruple
 Powdered orris one drachm
 Syrup of mallows
 Manna, each, two ounces
 Mix. A teaspoonful, two or three times
 a-day, in hooping-cough. *Bories.*

DECOCTION OF IPECACUANHA.

R. Bruised ipecacuanha two drachms
 Water twelve ounces
 One-third of the water is to be used at a
 time, so as to make three decoctions;
 these are to be united, and should amount
 to six ounces. Celebrated in dysentery;
 one-third to be taken at a dose. *Soubciran.*

MIXTURE OF IPECACUANHA.

R. Powdered ipecacuanha half a drachm
 Tartar emetic one grain
 Tincture of squill one fl. ounce
 Distilled water seven fl. ounces and a-half
 Mix. Four tablespoonfuls; then two every
 ten minutes, till vomiting is produced. *Ellis.*

R. Powdered ipecacuanha five grains
 Syrup of poppies one drachm
 Spirit of cinnamon two drachms
 Chalk mixture thirteen drachms
 Mix. As a draught in dysentery. *Hooper.*

R. Powdered ipecacuanha two grains
 Carbonate of soda ten grains
 Syrup of poppies one ounce
 Mint water six ounces
 Mix. In spoonfuls, to check spasmodic
 vomiting. *St. Marie.*

R. Ipecacuanha one drachm
 Senna two drachms
 Boiling water six fl. ounces
 Infuse for twelve hours, strain, and add
 Oxymel of squills
 Syrup of hyssop, each, one ounce
 Mix. In spoonfuls, in hooping-cough.
Guibourt.

SYRUP OF IPECACUANHA.

R. Ipecacuanha, in coarse powder, one ounce
 Diluted alcohol one pint
 Syrup two pints
 Macerate the ipecacuanha in the alcohol
 for fourteen days, and filter. Evaporate
 to two fl. ounces, and filter; mix with the
 syrup, and evaporate on a water-bath to
 proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

As emetic for children, one to two fl. drachms;
 as expectorant, five to twenty minims.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF IPECACUANHA.

R. Ipecacuanha one drachm
 Orris root two drachms
 Red Peruvian bark half an ounce
 Seneka
 Iceland moss, each, two ounces
 Sugar two pounds
 Water sufficient
 Mix, and make a syrup. In spoonful
 doses, as an expectorant. *Courtois.*

R. Syrup of ipecacuanha
 poppies, each, two ounces
 orange flowers one ounce
 Oxymel of squill one ounce and a-half
 Mix. Two spoonfuls every hour, in hoop-
 ing cough. *Cadet.*

WINE OF IPECACUANHA.

R. Bruised ipecacuanha two ounces
 Sherry wine two pints
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and
 filter. *U. S. Ph.*

As emetic and diaphoretic. Dose, for an
 adult, as emetic, one fl. ounce; for a child, one
 fl. drachm.

COMPOUND WINE OF IPECACUANHA.

R. Ipecacuanha four parts
 Sugar two parts
 Diluted alcohol twenty-four parts
 Digest for eight days, and add
 Sherry wine ninety-six parts
 Star anise one part
 Sugar four parts
 Filter at the end of six days. *Niemann.*

WINE OF IPECACUANHA AND TARTAR
EMETIC.

R. Wine of ipecacuanha one fl. ounce
 Tartar emetic one grain
 Mix. A teaspoonful, every ten or fifteen
 minutes, till vomiting is induced. *Ellis.*

ALKALINE WINE OF IPECACUANHA.

R. Wine of ipecacuanha forty minims
 Tincture of opium eight drops
 Carbonate of soda sixteen grains
 Syrup two fl. drachms
 Water fourteen fl. drachms
 Mix. A teaspoonful, to children, in hoop-
 ing cough. *Pearson.*

ELIXIR OF IPECACUANHA.

R. Powdered ipecacuanha
 Balsam of tolu, each, half an ounce
 Flowers of benzoin
 Opium
 Saffron, each, two drachms
 Oil of anise one drachm
 Camphor two scruples
 Alcohol two pints
 Digest, express, and filter. Dose, one to
 two drachms, as a stimulating sudorific.
Cadet.

IRIS FLORENTINA.

FLORENTINE IRIS. ORRIS.

The Florentine Iris is a native of the southern
 parts of Europe, and affords a root, or rhizome,
 known as orris root.

Sex. Syst. Triand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Irida-
 ceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 55. Griffith, Med. Bot. 625.

The rhizome is horizontal, knotty, and frag-
 rant; in a recent state it is acrid, and somewhat
 bitter; this acrimony disappears in a great mea-
 sure on dessication. It is seldom used in medi-
 cine, but forms an ingredient in numerous tooth-
 powders, &c.

DENTIFRICE WITH ORRIS ROOT.

R. Cream of tartar two ounces
 Powdered orris root one ounce
 myrrh
 kino, each, half an ounce
 Mix well. *Redwood.*

R. Powdered Castile soap
 orris root, each, two ounces
 cuttlefish bone
 prepared chalk, each,
 three ounces
 Oil of cloves
 Essence of lemons, each, twenty drops
 Mix. *Redwood.*

J

JALAPA.

JALAP.

Jalap is the root of the *Ipomœa jalapa*, a native
 of Mexico.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Con-
 volvulaceæ.

Coxe, Am. Journ. Med. Sci. 1830. Griffith,
 Med. Bot. 474.

The root, when dried, is in pieces of various
 forms and size; usually entire, but sometimes

in slices. The epidermis is thin and brown;
 within it is grayish, with brown, concentric rings.
 The powder is of a brownish yellow, with a pe-
 culiar, unpleasant odor, and a sweetish, sub-acrid,
 nauseous taste. It is an active purgative, in doses
 of ten to thirty grains.

POWDER OF JALAP AND CALOMEL.

R. Powdered jalap ten grains
 Calomel five grains

Mix. To be given in syrup or molasses. *Ellis.* them, and evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

As a purgative.
R. Powdered jalap twelve grains
Calomel three grains
Sulphate of potassa seven grains

Mix; make a powder, to be taken at night; a useful purge in diminishing the action of the liver. *A. T. Thomson.*

POWDER OF JALAP AND CREMOR TAR-TAR.

R. Powdered jalap one drachm
Cremor tartar two drachms

Mix, and divide into six powders. One every two hours, as a hydragogue purgative. *Ellis.*

R. Jalap two ounces
Cremor tartar one ounce
Sugar thirteen ounces
Oil of orange peel two drachms

Mix. Dose, one to two drachms. *Cadet.*

R. Powdered jalap one ounce
Cremor tartar two ounces

Mix. *U. S. Ph.*

R. Powdered jalap three ounces
Cremor tartar six ounces
Ginger two drachms

Mix. *Lond. Ph.*

Dose, thirty grains to a drachm.

POWDER OF JALAP AND IPECACUANHA.

R. Jalap fifteen grains
Ipecacuanha five grains
Oil of cinnamon two drops

Mix. *Paris.*

POWDER OF JALAP AND SCAMMONY.

R. Jalap one drachm
Scammony one scruple
Ipecacuanha ten drachms

Mix, and divide into powders of eight grains. In mucous discharges. *Dumas.*

COMPOUND POWDER OF JALAP.

R. Powdered jalap three ounces
Cremor tartar six ounces
Powdered ginger two drachms

Mix. Half a drachm to one drachm, as a hydragogue purgative. *Lond. Ph.*

EXTRACT OF JALAP.

R. Jalap, in coarse powder, one pound
Alcohol four pints
Water sufficient

Macerate the jalap in the alcohol for four days, then exhaust by the process of displacement; first by alcohol, then by water. Distil off the alcohol from the tincture, and evaporate the infusion, till both are of the consistence of thin honey, mix

Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

RESIN OF JALAP.

R. Coarsely powdered jalap at will
Moisten thoroughly with rectified spirit, put in a displacement apparatus and exhaust, distil off the spirit, and evaporate to due consistence. *Ed. Ph.*

Dose, four to twelve grains.

ALKALINE EXTRACT OF JALAP.

R. Powdered jalap two pounds
Alcohol (.921) one gallon

Digest for some days, strain, and filter; evaporate slowly on the water-bath to a pilular consistence, adding gradually

Carbonate of potassa twelve drachms
Dose, three to nine grains. *Durand.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF JALAP.

R. Jalap
Rhubarb
Aloes, each, one ounce
Soap two ounces

Syrup of ginger sufficient
Mix, and form mass. Dose, twenty to thirty grains. *Foy.*

PILLS OF JALAP AND CALOMEL.

R. Resin of jalap one drachm
Soap, each, six drops
Oil of orange peel six drops
Mix, and make sixty pills. *Alibert.*

ELECTUARY OF JALAP.

R. Powdered jalap
Black sulphuret of mercury, each, two drachms
Scammony one drachm

Resin of jalap
Squills, each, one drachm and a-half
Syrup of buckthorn sufficient

Mix. Dose, half a drachm to a drachm, in dropsy or lead colic. *Cadet.*

R. Powdered jalap two drachms
Cremor tartar one ounce and a-half
Ginger one scruple
Molasses two ounces and a-half

Mix. Dose, two drachms. *Beasley.*

R. Powdered jalap
Cremor tartar
Nitro, each, half an ounce
Confection of senna one ounce
Simple syrup sufficient

Mix. A bolus the size of a hazelnut, three or four times a-day, in hemorrhoids. *Ellis.*

EMULSION OF JALAP.

R. Resin of jalap nine grains

Soap three grains
 Olive oil one ounce and a-half
 Triturate well. Said to be useful in dys-
 entery. A tablespoonful, occasionally.
Vogel.

MIXTURE OF JALAP.

R. Infusion of senna six fl. ounces
 Extract of jalap half a drachm
 Tartrate of potassa four drachms
 Oil of ginger twenty minims
 Mix. *Beasley.*

SOAP OF JALAP.

R. Resin of jalap
 Soap equal parts
 Dissolve in
 Alcohol sufficient
 Evaporate to pilular consistence. Dose,
 ten to fifteen grains. *Pruss. Ph.*

TINCTURE OF JALAP.

R. Powdered jalap eight ounces
 Diluted alcohol two pints
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and
 filter. *U. S. Ph.*
 Seldom given alone, but added to cathartic
 mixtures, in portions of one to two fl. drachms.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF JALAP.

R. Jalap six drachms
 Black hellebore three drachms
 Juniper berries half an ounce
 Rased guaiacum half an ounce
 Brandy twenty-four fl. ounces
 Digest for three days, express, and filter.
Ed. Ph. 1744.

R. Jalap eight ounces
 Scammony two ounces
 Turbeth one ounce
 Brandy twelve pints
 Digest for twelve hours, on a water-bath,
 filter, and add
 Syrup of senna four pounds
 Mix. *Giordano.*

MIXTURE OF TINCTURE OF JALAP.

R. Tincture of jalap two fl. drachms
 Vinegar of squill one fl. drachm
 Mint water one fl. ounce
 Mix. To be taken three times a-day.
Ellis.

JUGLANS CINEREA.

BUTTERNUT.

The Butternut, or White Walnut, is an indigen-
 ous tree, with numerous, nearly horizontal,
 branches, found in many places in the United
 States.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. polyand. Nat. Syst. Jug-
landaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1415. Griffith, Med. Bot. 580.
 The part used is the inner bark, especially of
 the root; this is fibrous, has little odor, but a pe-
 culiar bitter, somewhat acrid taste. It is, at first,
 white, but gradually changes to a dark brown.
 It is a mild cathartic, and is well suited to cases
 of costiveness and bowel affections. It is usually
 given in extract.

EXTRACT OF BUTTERNUT.

R. Butternut, in coarse powder, one pound
 Water sufficient
 Mix the butternut with a pint of the
 water, macerate for twenty-four hours, in-
 troduce into a displacement apparatus, and
 exhaust. Heat the fluid to a boiling point,
 strain, and evaporate to proper consistence.
U. S. Ph.

Dose, from five to ten grains, as a laxative ;
 from twenty to thirty, as a purgative.

JUNIPERUS.

JUNIPER.

The common Juniper, *J. communis*, is an erect,
 evergreen shrub, sometimes attaining a large
 size, found in Europe, and Northern Asia and
 America. The tops and the berries are officinal.
Sex. Syst. Diœc. monadelph. Nat. Syst. Pina-
ceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1470. Griffith, Med. Bot. 608.

The berries are oblong globular, marked with
 three radiating furrows at top, and contain three
 seeds. They are of a purplish black color, have
 a sweetish, somewhat terebinthinate taste, and a
 peculiar, aromatic odor. They are used as stimu-
 lating diuretics, especially as adjuvants to more
 active remedies. The tops have a balsamic
 odor, and a resinous, bitterish taste, with the
 same medicinal properties as the berries.

EXTRACT OF JUNIPER.

R. Bruised juniper berries one pound
 Distilled water three pints
 Macerate at 77° to 86° for twenty-four
 hours; strain with gentle pressure, add
 more water to the berries, and let stand for
 twelve hours. Filter, and evaporate to
 proper consistence. Dose, one to three
 drachms. *Par. Cod.*

INFUSION OF JUNIPER.

R. Juniper berries, bruised, one ounce
 Boiling water one pint
 Infuse, and strain. To be taken during
 the twenty-four hours. *Radius.*

COMPOUND INFUSION OF JUNIPER.

R. Juniper berries, bruised,
 Mustard seed
 Ginger, each, half an ounce
 Horseradish, bruised,
 Parsley root, bruised, each, one ounce
 Cider two pints

Infuse, and strain. A wineglassful, two or three times a-day, in general dropsy. *Parrish.*

R. Juniper berries, one ounce and a-half
bruised, one ounce
Cremor tartar one ounce
Boiling water one pint

Infuse. A teacupful, several times a-day, with forty drops of sweet spirit of nitre. In dropsy. *Ellis.*

R. Juniper berries, two ounces and a-half
bruised, one pint
Boiling water one pint

Infuse for two hours, and strain; add Compound spirit of juniper ten fl. drachms
Dose, two fl. ounces, three times a-day. *Beasley.*

ELECTUARY OF JUNIPER.

R. Extract of juniper
Clarified honey, each, one pound
Juniper berries
Cinnamon
Orange peel, each, half an ounce
Mix. Stomachic and diuretic. Dose, one to four drachms. *Saxon Ph.*

MIXTURE WITH OIL OF JUNIPER.

R. Oil of juniper half a drachm
Nitric ether
Tincture of fox-glove, each, three drachms
Mix. Twenty to thirty drops, every three hours. *Hufeland.*

R. Oil of juniper eight drops
Sugar
Gum Arabic, each, a drachm and a-half
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful, every hour or two, as a diuretic. *Ellis.*

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF JUNIPER.

R. Juniper berries, bruised, one pound
Carraway, bruised,
Fennel, bruised, each, one ounce and a-half

Diluted alcohol one gallon
Water two pints

Macerate in the alcohol, for twenty-four hours, add the water, and with a slow fire, distil one gallon. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, two to four fl. drachms, as an addition to diuretic mixtures, &c., in debilitated cases of dropsy.

LINIMENT OF JUNIPER.

R. Oil of juniper one ounce and a-half
Oil of anise six drops
Lard two ounces
Mix well; as an application in tinea capitis. *Sully.*

R. Spirit of juniper two ounces
Oil of cloves
Butter of nutmeg, each, half a drachm
Mix. As a friction in ecchymosis, and indolent tumors. *Augustin.*

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA.

RED CEDAR.

The tops of the red cedar are officinal. This is an evergreen tree, sometimes attaining a great size, with small, fleshy, closely imbricated leaves. It is found in all parts of the United States, but is most abundant and vigorous in the south. *Ser. Syst. Dicc. monadelph. Nat. Syst. Pinaceæ.*

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1471. Griffith, Med. Bot. 609.

The leaves or tops have a peculiar and somewhat aromatic odor, a bitterish and somewhat acrid taste. They have much the same properties as those of savine, but are not as active, though often used as a substitute for them.

K

KINO.

KINO.

This is an extract obtained from several different plants, but that most used and esteemed is the product of *Pterocarpus marsupium*, a large tree, indigenous to some parts of India.

It is usually in small, angular fragments, of a dark, brownish-black color, opaque and shining, of a brittle and friable consistence, an astringent and slightly bitter taste; adhering to the teeth

when chewed, and tinging the saliva of a red color. It is a powerful astringent, and much used in the treatment of mucous discharges, &c., and as a local application in gonorrhœa, to indolent ulcers, relaxed uvula, &c. The dose in powder is from ten to thirty grains.

COMPOUND POWDER OF KINO.

R. Powdered kino fifteen drachms
opium one drachm
cinnamon four drachms

Rub well together. Dose, five to twenty grains. *Lond. Ph.*

As an anodyne astringent, in diarrhœa and hemorrhage of the bowels.

R. Powdered kino
Sugar of milk, each, one scruple
Mix. To be taken every three or four hours, in cardialgia. *Radius.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF KINO.

R. Powdered kino one scruple
opium two grains
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
Mix, and make four pills. One, every four hours, in diarrhœa, pyrosis, &c. *Ellis.*

R. Powdered kino two scruples
camphor thirty grains
Aromatic powder one scruple
Oxide of zinc ten grains
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
Mix, and make twenty pills. Two, morning and evening, in diabetes. *Augustin.*

ELECTUARY OF KINO.

R. Powdered kino six drachms
alum
cinnamon, each, two drachms
Syrup sufficient
Mix into an electuary. One drachm, two or three times a-day, in diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, &c. *Swediaur.*

INFUSION OF KINO.

R. Kino two drachms
Boiling water eight. fl. ounces
Infuse, and strain when cool. Dose, a fl. ounce. *Wood.*

INJECTION OF KINO.

R. Kino one to two drachms
Alum twenty to thirty grains
Boiling water two pints
Infuse for an hour, and strain. As an injection in chronic urethritis. *Swediaur.*

SYRUP OF KINO.

R. Kino two ounces
Tepid water three pints
Dissolve, and add
Sugar four pounds
Clarify, and evaporate to consistence of syrup. *Taddei.*

TINCTURE OF KINO.

R. Powdered kino three ounces and a-half
Rectified spirit two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. *Lond. Ph.*

Dose, one to two fl. drachms, generally as an adjuvant to astringent mixtures.

KRAMERIA.

RHATANY.

The roots of several species of *Krameria* are possessed of analogous properties, but the only one that is officinal, is that of *K. triandra*, a small shrub found in Peru, in dry, sandy places. The stem is procumbent, and much branched, with sessile, hairy leaves, and dark red flowers. The root is long and branching.

Sex. Syst. Tetrand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Polygalaceæ.

Ruiz & Pavon, Fl. Per. i. 93. Griffith, Med. Bot. 227.

The dried root is of a dark, reddish-brown color, with no odor, but a bitter and astringent taste. The small roots are the most powerful. It is somewhat tonic, and powerfully astringent. It is used for most purposes to which the vegetable astringents are applied. The dose in powder is from twenty to thirty grains.

COMPOUND POWDER OF RHATANY.

R. Extract of rhatany
Catechu, each, ten grains
Alum four grains
Powdered liquorice ten grains
Mix. To be taken three or four times a-day, in diarrhœa, &c. *Vogt.*

DENTRIFICE OF RHATANY.

R. Extract of rhatany one to two drachms
myrrh one drachm
Powdered orris six drachms
Oil of cinnamon two drops
myrrh ten drops
Balsam Peru ten grains
Mix well. *Phœbus.*

EXTRACT OF RHATANY.

R. Prepared like extract of gentian. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, ten to twenty grains.

PILLS OF RHATANY.

R. Extract of rhatany one scruple
Powdered kino sufficient
Mix, and make eight pills. One, every hour or two, to check mucous discharges. *Ellis.*

R. Extract of rhatany one drachm
rhubarb two scruples
Ginger one scruple
Mix, and make twenty-four pills. *Reece.*

ELECTUARY OF RHATANY.

R. Powdered rhatany one ounce
ginger one drachm
Syrup of orange peel sufficient
Mix. A teaspoonful every two or three hours. *Ferrara Ph.*

INFUSION OF RHATANY.

R. Bruised rhatany one ounce

Boiling water one pint
 Infuse for four hours, and strain.
U. S. Ph.

Dose, one to two fl. ounces.

COLLUTORY OF RHATANY.

R. Extract of rhatany half a drachm
 Mucilage of quince seeds two drachms and a-half
 Sage water one ounce and a-half
 Mix. As a mouth-wash in aphthæ, &c.
Radiu.

CLYSTER OF RHATANY.

R. Extract of rhatany one scruple
 Mucilage of quince seeds three drachms
 Infusion of sage one fl. ounce and a-half
 Mix. To check diarrhœa, &c. *Ammon.*

INJECTION OF RHATANY.

R. Extract of rhatany half an ounce
 Tincture of catechu kino, each,
 one drachm and a-half
 To be added to a decoction of
 Rhatany ten drachms
 Water three pints
 Reduced to two-thirds, and strained. As
 an injection in leucorrhœa, and prolapsus
 of the uterus. *Cadet.*

MIXTURE OF RHATANY.

R. Extract of rhatany one drachm
 Syrup of poppies
 Rose water, each, two fl. ounces

Mix. A teaspoonful occasionally, in pas-
 sive hemorrhage and chronic dysentery.
Fouquier.

R. Extract of rhatany one drachm
 Chamomile water six fl. ounces
 Elixir of vitriol half a drachm
 Mix. As the last. *Hildebrand.*

SYRUP OF RHATANY.

R. Extract of rhatany two ounces
 Water one pint
 Sugar two pounds and a-half
 Dissolve the extract in the water, add the
 sugar, and form syrup. *U. S. Ph.*
 Dose, half fl. ounce.

TINCTURE OF RHATANY.

R. Powdered rhatany six ounces
 Diluted alcohol two pints
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and
 filter. *U. S. Ph.*
 Dose, one to two fl. drachms.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF RHATANY.

R. Burgundy pitch eight parts
 Venice turpentine two parts
 White wax one part
 Extract of rhatany two parts
 Alum one part
 Melt the first three ingredients, over a
 gentle fire, and add the rhatany and alum,
 in fine powder, and incorporate well.

Useful where an astringent application is in-
 dicated.

L

LAC.

MILK.

The milk of several animals has been used
 medicinally, but that generally employed is from
 the cow. It is mostly employed in the form of
 whey, and of sugar of milk.

SIMPLE WHEY.

R. Milk three pints
 Prepared rennet sufficient
 Cover up the mixture, and place before the
 fire, till a uniform curd is formed; divide
 this with a spoon, and strain. A good
 diluent in febrile affections; when boiled
 down to one half, it is nutritive.
A. T. Thomson.

VINEGAR WHEY.

R. Milk one pint
 Vinegar half fl. ounce
 Boil a few minutes, and separate the curd.
Ellis.

TAMARIND WHEY.

R. Boiling milk one pint
 Tamarinds two ounces
 Boil till coagulation is effected, and strain.
Plenck.

CREMOR TARTAR WHEY.

R. Boiling milk one quart
 Cremor tartar half an ounce
 Boil until the curd separates, and strain.
Plenck.

ALUM WHEY.

R. Clear whey one pint
 Alum two drachms
 Dissolve. A glassful occasionally, in pas-
 sive hemorrhages. *Foy.*

AROMATIC ALUM WHEY.

R. Powdered alum one drachm
 Sugar of milk half a drachm
 Powdered cinnamon fifteen grains
 Milk two pints
 Boil, and strain when coagulated. In
 passive uterine hemorrhages. To be taken
 during the day. *Niemann.*

MUSTARD WHEY.

R. Bruised mustard seed half an ounce
 Milk one pint
 Boil till the milk is coagulated, and strain.
 A cupful, as a diuretic, in dropsical affec-
 tions. *A. T. Thomson.*

WINE WHEY.

R. Boiling milk half a pint
 White wine one to two fl. ounces
 Sugar sufficient
 Boil for ten minutes, constantly stirring,
 then strain. A good mode of giving wine
 as a stimulant. Dose must depend on cir-
 cumstances. *Ellis.*

POWDER OF MILK.

R. Milk two pints
 Powdered carbonate of
 soda half a drachm
 Water one fl. ounce
 Sugar one pound
 Dissolve the soda in the water, add the
 solution to the milk, gently heat, and stir.
 When evaporated to one-third, add the
 sugar gradually, and stir. Remove from
 fire, pour into plates, and dry in an oven.
 When dry, powder, and keep in well stop-
 ped bottles. One to two ounces, mixed
 with a quart of water, forms an agreeable
 drink, and is a good substitute for milk.
Legrip.

ARTIFICIAL GOATS' MILK.

R. Fresh suet one ounce
 Cut in small pieces, and tie in a muslin
 bag, and boil in
 Milk two pints
 Sugar candy two drachms
 A good diet in scrofulous emaciation, and
 in latter stages of phthisis. *A. T. Thomson.*

MIXTURE OF MILK AND SUET.

R. Sheeps' suet two ounces
 Milk one pint
 Starch half an ounce

Boil slowly for half an hour. As a drink,
 in dysentery and cholera infantum. *Ellis.*

MILK AND SODA WATER.

R. Milk a teacupful
 Heat nearly to boiling, and add
 Sugar a teaspoonful
 Put in a large tumbler, and add
 Soda water sufficient
 A good mode of taking milk when there
 is much acidity of stomach.

A. T. Thomson.

SUGAR OF MILK.

R. Plain whey at will
 Clarify with white of egg, and evaporate
 on water-bath, to crystallization, and set
 aside in a cool place. *Redwood.*

Cooling and laxative, in doses of two drachms
 to one ounce.

SYRUP OF MILK.

R. Skimmed milk twelve pounds
 Evaporate to one-half, and add
 Sugar nine pounds
 Cherry laurel water three ounces
Guibourt.

MIXTURE OF SUGAR OF MILK AND ICE-
LAND MOSS.

R. Iceland moss four drachms
 Water one pint and a-half
 Reduce to one-half by boiling, strain, and
 add
 Sugar of milk two drachms
 Milk one pint
 Syrup of asparagus three ounces
 A cupful, occasionally, in chronic catarrh.
Cadet.

MIXTURE OF SUGAR OF MILK AND GUM
ARABIC.

R. Sugar of milk
 Sugar, each, two pounds
 Gum Arabic three pounds
 Extract of dog grass, seven ounces
 Mix. Half an ounce dissolved in a quart
 of water, forms a refreshing and demul-
 cent drink. *Cadet.*

SUGAR OF MILK DRAUGHT.

R. Sugar of milk half an ounce
 Boiling water two pounds
 Lemon juice sufficient
 Mix. Recommended in cholera, to ap-
 pease the thirst. *Ammon.*

PAROLIC CEMENT.

R. Curd of milk, dried and
 powdered ten ounces
 Quicklime, powdered, one ounce
 Camphor two drachms

Mix, and keep in closely-stopped bottles. When used, a portion is to be mixed with a little water into a paste, to be applied quickly. Used to cement broken glass, china, &c. *Cooley.*

LACCA.

LAC

Is a resinous substance obtained from several kinds of East Indian plants, but particularly from the *Croton lacciferum*. Many varieties are known in commerce, but the principal are seed, shell, and stick lac, of which the purest is the shell. This is in thin fragments of various shades of yellow, or reddish color; brittle, inodorous, and insipid. It is somewhat astringent, and was formerly used in medicine, but is now mainly employed in the arts, for the manufacture of varnishes, sealing wax, &c.

WHITE OR BLEACHED LAC.

R. Shell lac at will
Boil in solution of potassa, pass chlorine gas through the solution, and malaxate in hot water. *Redwood.*

AQUEOUS SOLUTION OF LAC.

R. Shell lac five ounces
Borax one ounce
Water one pint
Boil together, and strain. Used as a varnish, or a vehicle for colors. Mixed with lampblack, it forms an ink that will resist the action of acids. *Cooley.*

CEMENT OF SHELL LAC.

R. Shell lac at will
Alcohol sufficient
to make a solution of the consistence of molasses. Exceedingly tenacious. *Cooley.*

SEALING WAX, RED.

R. Shell lac two pounds
Venice turpentine one pound
Vermilion one pound and a-half
Melt the lac and turpentine together, and stir in the vermilion. *Gray.*

The other colored waxes are made in the same manner, using the appropriate pigment.

LACTUCA ELONGATA.

WILD LETTUCE.

The Wild Lettuce is an indigenous, herbaceous perennial, from three to six feet high, with pale yellow flowers, growing in woods and fertile soils.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. æqual. *Nat. Syst.* Astera-
ceæ.

Willd. Sp. Pl. iii. 1525. Big. Seq. 241.

Considered to resemble the *Lactuca virosa* in

medical properties. An extract made from it may be given in doses of five to fifteen grains.

LACTUCA.

LETTUCE.

This well known plant is commonly cultivated for the table as a salad. It is erect and leafy, the leaves being ovate, semi-amplexicant, and entire or toothed. The whole abounding in a bitter, milky juice.

It is anodyne and sedative, but is seldom used in this country except in the form of the extract, or lactucarium, but is employed to fulfil many indications in Europe.

MIXTURE OF LETTUCE AND DANDELION.

R. Fresh leaves of lettuce
and root of dandelion
of chicory, each, three
ounces

Beat the whole into a pulp, adding, gradually,

Peppermint water three ounces
Express, and filter. To be taken, during the day, in hypochondriasis, with insomnia. *Voght.*

EXTRACT OF LETTUCE. THRIDACE.

R. Juice of the bark of lettuce at will
Evaporate in the stove by a gentle heat, on plates. *Par. Cod.*

SYRUP OF THRIDACE.

R. Thridace two drachms
Water two fl. ounces

Add to the solution
Boiling syrup one pound
Evaporate, and strain. *Par. Cod.*

EXTRACT OF LETTUCE. LACTUCARIUM.

R. Collect the milky juice that flows from incisions made in the stalks of lettuce. *U. S. Ph.*

PILLS OF LACTUCARIUM.

R. Lactucarium twelve grains
Make six pills; one every two hours, till sleep is procured. *Ellis.*

R. Lactucarium twelve grains
Conserve of elder berries
Extract of liquorice, each, sufficient
Mix, and make four pills. One, every three hours, in obstinate coughs, without expectoration. *Brera.*

MIXTURE OF LACTUCARIUM.

R. Lactucarium thirty grains
Decoction of Iceland moss two ounces
Mucilage half an ounce
Syrup one ounce
Mix. Two spoonfuls every two hours, in spasmodic cough, insomnia, hysteria, &c. *Brera.*

SYRUP OF LACTUCARIUM.

R. Lactucarium seventeen grains
 Distilled water three hundred grains
 Simple syrup half a pint

Extract the lactucarium, with the water at the boiling temperature, add the solution to the syrup, and evaporate it to half a pint. *Monchon.*

TINCTURE OF LACTUCARIUM.

R. Powdered lactucarium four ounces
 Proof spirit two pints
 Act by displacement or digestion. *Ed. Ph.*

Dose, thirty minims to two fl. drachms.

LOZENGES OF LACTUCARIUM.

R. Powdered lactucarium two drachms
 sugar six ounces
 gum Arabic
 liquorice, each, five ounces

Mix, and make lozenges. *Ed. Ph.*

As expectorant, in catarrhal affections.

WATERY EXTRACT OF LETTUCE.

R. Fresh lettuce leaves one pound
 Bruise them in a stone mortar, adding a little water, express the juice, and evaporate, without straining, to a proper consistence. *Lond. Ph.*

Dose, five to fifteen grains.

R. Bark and leaves of lettuce, when old and yellow; macerate in water for twenty-four hours, boil for two hours, drain through a sieve, evaporate in shallow vessels by exposure. Dose, three to four grains.

Probat.

POWDER OF EXTRACT OF LETTUCE.

R. Extract of lettuce two grains
 Powdered foxglove half a grain
 sugar twelve grains

Mix. To be taken every two hours, in hydrothorax. *Hufeland.*

MIXTURE OF EXTRACT OF LETTUCE.

R. Extract of lettuce two scruples
 Tincture of foxglove half an ounce
 Vinous cinnamon

 water one drachm and a-half

Mix. Thirty drops to one fl. drachm, every two hours. *Radiis.*

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF LETTUCE.

R. Leaves of lettuce one ounce
 Cinnamon one drachm
 Alcohol

Water, each, four fl. ounces

Mix. Macerate for a week, express, and filter. Fifteen to thirty drops, in dropsy. *Niemann.*

WATER OF LETTUCE.

R. Fresh lettuce ten parts
 Water twenty parts
 Distil off ten parts. *Par. Cod.*

Dose, half a fl. ounce to two fl. ounces.

SYRUP OF LETTUCE.

R. Water of lettuce one pint
 Sugar two pounds
 Make syrup. *Par. Cod.*

MIXTURE OF WATER OF LETTUCE.

R. Water of lettuce
 linden, each, two fl. ounces
 orange flowers two drachms
 Syrup of poppies one ounce
 Mix. A spoonful every two hours. *Foy.*

LAURUS.

LAUREL. BAY TREE.

The berries (*Lauri baccæ*) and leaves (*Lauri folia*) of the *Laurus nobilis*, or bay tree, are used in medicine. This laurel is a small, evergreen tree, indigenous to the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

Sex. Syst. Enneand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Lauraceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 529. Griffith, Med. Bot. 550.

The leaves are fragrant, and have an aromatic, bitterish taste. The berries are small, oval, of a deep blue, when fresh, of a brownish-black, when dried, aromatic, and with an acrid, bitterish taste; they contain a concrete, greenish oil. Neither the leaves nor berries, nor their products, are now much used in medicine; they are stimulant and narcotic.

OIL OF LAUREL.

R. Laurel berries at will
 Crush, warm the pulp for a few moments by a gentle heat, and subject to pressure. *Guibourt.*

Used as a friction, in swelling and pain in the joints, colic, &c.

LAUREL OINTMENT.

R. Suet eight ounces
 Melt, and add
 Laurel oil one pound
 Essence of turpentine one ounce and a-half
 Port Ph.

There are a variety of formulas for this ointment, which is much used under the name of Nervine ointment, or balsam.

R. Fresh laurel leaves
 berries, each, one pound
 Lard two pounds
 Digest the bruised leaves and berries with the lard, till all moisture is driven off, and express. *Par. Cod.*

Both these are used as stimulating frictions.

LAURO CERASUS.

CHERRY LAUREL.

This is the official appellation of the leaves of the *Prunus lauro cerasus*, a small evergreen tree, a native of Asia Minor, but cultivated in the temperate parts of Europe, both for ornament and for medicinal purposes.

Sex. Syst. Icosand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Drupaceae.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 678. Griffith, Med. Bot. 289.

The leaves are ovate-oblong, smooth, and shining, with scarcely any smell when entire, but when bruised, giving out a strong bitter almond odor; they have an astringent, bitter taste, with a flavor like the peach kernel. They become scentless by desiccation. They possess properties analogous to those of hydrocyanic acid, and some of the preparations from them are used for similar purposes. From the plant not being cultivated in this country, these preparations are not in use.

CHERRY LAUREL WATER.

R. Fresh leaves of cherry laurel one pound
Water two pints and a-half
Compound spirits of lavender one ounce

Bruise the leaves, mix them with the water, and distil off one pint; agitate this well; if any milkiness remain, filter, then add the spirit of lavender. *Ed. Ph.*

A sedative narcotic, similar to diluted hydrocyanic acid, but of uncertain strength. Dose, thirty minims to a fl. drachm.

INFUSION OF CHERRY LAUREL.

R. Fresh leaves of cherry laurel four ounces
Boiling water two pints
Infuse, strain, and add Clarified honey four ounces
Used as a lotion in cancer of the lips, and in malignant ulcers. *Cadet.*

OINTMENT OF CHERRY LAUREL.

R. Essential oil of cherry laurel one drachm
Lard one ounce
Mix. As an application to alleviate pain of cancers. *Soubeyran.*

CHERRY LAUREL WATER LOTION.

R. Distilled cherry laurel water four ounces
Sulphuric ether one ounce
Extract of belladonna two drachms
Mix. Said to be very beneficial as a lotion in cases of neuralgia. *Roux.*

MIXTURE OF CHERRY LAUREL WATER.

R. Cherry laurel water sixty drops
Peppermint water two fl. ounces
Infusion of quassia four fl. ounces

Mix. In dysentery, &c., in doses of a tablespoonful, three times a-day. *Augustin.*

CERATE OF CHERRY LAUREL.

R. Cherry laurel water twelve parts
Oil of almonds sixteen parts
White wax four parts
Melt the oil and wax together, and mix the cherry laurel water, stirring well. As an application to burns. *Roux.*

LAVANDULA.

LAVENDER.

Several species of Lavender are used in medicine, but the only one recognized by the U. S. Ph. is the *Lavandula vera*. This is a small shrub, a native of the south of Europe, and commonly cultivated in our gardens; it has opposite, sessile, narrow leaves, and spikes of small, blue flowers.

Sex. Syst. Didym. gymnos. *Nat. Syst.* Lamiaceae.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 800. Griffith, Med. Bot. 501.

The part used is the flowers; these have a strong, fragrant odor, and an aromatic, warm, bitterish taste. Lavender is an aromatic stimulant, and much used in nervous debility, but is mostly employed as a perfume.

COMPOUND POWDER OF LAVENDER.

R. Lavender
Benzoin
Cloves
Sal ammoniac, each one ounce
Petals of red roses four ounces
Pomegranate flowers
Chamomile flowers
Pot marygold flowers, each, two ounces
Peppermint flowers six drachms
Myrrh four drachms
Cologne water two drachms
Solution of ammonia eighteen drops
Oil of cinnamon six drops
Mix well. To perfume rooms and drawers. *Guibourt.*

SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

R. Fresh lavender two pounds
Alcohol one gallon
Water two pints
Mix, and distil a gallon by a slow fire. *U. S. Ph.*

LAVENDER WATER.

R. Oil of lavender one fl. ounce
Diluted alcohol fifteen fl. ounces
Mix. *Gray.*
R. Alcohol five gallons
Oil of lavender twenty ounces
bergamot five ounces
Essence of ambergris half an ounce
Mix.

R. Oil of lavender	four ounces
Essence of musk	two ounces
Oil of berga-	
mot	ten fl. drachms and a-half
Oil of cloves	five drachms
roses	one drachm
origanum	half a drachm
rosemary	half a drachm
Alcohol	ten pints
Water	two pints

Mix.

These are used for perfumes.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

R. Spirit of lavender	three pints
Spirit of rosemary	one pint
Bruised cinnamon	one ounce
cloves	two drachms
nutmeg	half an ounce

Rasped red saunders three drachms
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

As a stimulant and carminative, in doses of thirty drops to a fl. drachm.

OINTMENT OF LAVENDER.

R. Oil of lavender	
nutmeg	
Butter of cocoa	equal parts

Mix. To increase the growth of hair.

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF LAVENDER.

R. Oil of lavender	one part
Sulphuric ether	seven parts

Mix. Dose, five to ten drops. *Beral.*

COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LAVENDER.

R. Oil of lavender	forty-eight drops
cloves	thirty-two drops
orange peel	sixteen drops
bergamot	eight drops
Sweet spirit of nitre	eight drops

Oil of yellow sandal
neroli

roses, each, two drops
cinnamon one drop

Diluted alcohol one ounce

Dissolve, and add
Honey water eight ounces

Essence of ambergris and
musk one ounce

Mix. As a perfume. *Redwood.*

LIMON.

LEMON.

The Lemon is the fruit of the *Citrus limonum*, a native of Asia, but now generally cultivated in all warm climates.

Sex. Syst. Polydelph. icosand. *Nat. Syst.* Aurantiaceæ.

Risso, Ann. Mus. xx. 207. Griffith, Med. Bot. 168.

The parts used in medicine are, the juice and the outer rind; the latter has a fragrant odor, and an aromatic, bitter taste; the juice, as is well known, is very acid, with a peculiar, grateful, and refreshing taste.

ESSENCE OF LEMON.

R. Pure oil of lemon	one fl. ounce
Deodorized alcohol	eight fl. ounces
Exterior rind of lemon (fresh)	half an ounce

Mix. Macerate for forty-eight hours, and filter; used for flavoring mixtures, and for pastry. *W. Procter.*

LOZENGES OF OIL OF LEMON.

R. Oil of lemon	one drachm
Sugar	twelve ounces
Lemon water	sufficient

Boil one-third of the sugar, with the lemon water, to the consistence of honey, by a gentle heat, add the rest of the sugar and the oil, and form lozenges. *Cottureau.*

LOZENGES OF LEMON JUICE.

R. Lemon juice	two ounces and a-half
Sugar	sixteen ounces
Essence of lemon	one scruple

Mix, and form lozenges. *Radius.*

COLLUTORY OF LEMON JUICE.

R. Lemon juice	
Sugar, each,	one part
Claret wine	sixteen parts

As a mouth-wash in scurvy. *Brera.*

LEMONADE.

R. Lemon juice	four ounces
Fresh lemon peel	half an ounce
Sugar	four ounces
Boiling water	three pints

Mix, and let cool. *Ellis.*

R. Lemons	three
Boiling water	two pints
Sugar	two ounces

Cut the lemons in slices, pour the water on them, and add the sugar at the end of an hour, and strain. *Ratier.*

COMPOUND LEMONADE.

R. Lemons	two
Peel them, remove the seeds, and beat them with	

Toasted bread two ounces

Adding, gradually,
Infusion of malt one pint and a-half

Strain, and add

Syrup of mulberries one ounce

Wine six ounces

Cadet.

LEMON PEEL WATER.

R. Pare the rind of one lemon, previously rubbed with half an ounce of loaf sugar; put both into a jar, and add a quart of boiling water; when cold decant, and add one tablespoonful of lemon juice.

A. T. Thomson.

LEMON SYRUP.

R. Strained lemon juice one pint
Sugar two pounds
Mix, and form syrup. *U. S. Ph.*

SYRUP OF LEMON PEEL.

R. Fresh lemon peel three ounces
Boiling water one pint
Infuse for three days, and add
Syrup three pounds
Guibourt.

VINOUS SYRUP OF LEMON PEEL.

R. Fresh lemon peel half a pound
Wine a pint and a-half
Macerate for twenty-four hours, express, and add
Syrup one pound and a-half
Boil, strain, and add
Oil of lemon, rubbed with sugar fifteen drops
Sard. Ph.

SPIRIT OF LEMON.

R. Fresh lemon peel one part
Alcohol four parts
Water two parts
Macerate for two days, and then distil four parts.
Taddei.

ODORIFEROUS SPIRIT OF LEMON.

R. Oil of lemon
bergamot
lavender, each, one part
Acetic ether four parts
Mix. Used as a perfume. *Sax. Ph.*

COLOGNE WATER.

R. Oil of bergamot
lemon
cedrat, each, three ounces
rosemary
neroli
lavender, each,
cinnamon one ounce and a-half
Alcohol six drachms
Eau de melisse twenty-four pounds
Spirit of rosemary three pounds
Dissolve the oils in the alcohol, add the other articles, and distil four-fifths.
Cottrecau.

R. Balm two pounds
Rosemary eight ounces

Lemon peel six ounces
Nutmeg
Cloves
Cinnamon
Coriander, each, two ounces
Oil of bergamot one ounce
Alcohol six pounds
Water eight pounds

Mix, and distil by a gentle fire.

Niemann.

R. Oil of neroli
lemon
bergamot
orange
rosemary, each, twelve drops
Cardamom one drachm
Alcohol one pint
Mix, and distil two-thirds. Said by Troms-
dorff to be the formula used at Cologne.
Niemann.

R. Oil of bergamot
lemon
cedrat
neroli, each, four drachms
cinnamon
rosemary, each, one drachm
Alcohol three pounds
Spirit of rosemary three ounces
Digest for a few days, and distil almost to dryness, add to the product
Balm water nine ounces
Spirit of jasmine
orris, each, four drachms
Giordano.

R. Oil of bergamot three ounces
lemon two ounces
lavender three drachms and a-half
neroli two drachms and a-half
origanum two drachms
rosemary one drachm
Essence of vanilla two drachms
Musk ten grains
Alcohol thirteen pints
Rose water two pints
Orange-flower water one pint
Mix, and after fourteen days, filter. *Gray.*

R. Essence of bergamot two ounces
rosemary
mint, each, one drachm
lemon two drachms
neroli ten grains
Balm water two ounces and a-half
Mix. *Ferrera Ph.*

R. Oil of bergamot
lemons, each, one drachm
neroli half a drachm
cedrat twenty drops

Honey water one ounce
 Alcohol one pint
 Mix. *Gray.*
 R. Oil of neroli
 orange
 lemon
 marjoram
 rosemary,
 each, one drachm and a-half
 cinnamon four drops
 Civet three grains
 Ambergris two grains
 Alcohol four pounds and a-half
 Macerate for a month, and filter.

Swed. iaur.

R. Oil of bergamot three drachms
 lemon two drachms
 lavender twenty-five drops
 neroli fifteen drops
 origanum ten drops
 Alcohol two pints
 Mix. *Gray.*

UNPARALLELED WATER.

R. Oil of lemon half an ounce
 bergamot two drachms and a-half
 cedrat two drachms
 Alcohol seventy-two ounces
 Hungary water eight ounces
 Mix, and distil all but nine ounces.
Guibourt.

LINUM.

FLAXSEED.

Flaxseed is the product of *Linum usitatissimum*, or common flax, now cultivated in most parts of the world, but whose native country is unknown.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. pentag. *Nat. Syst.* Linacæ.
Linn. Sp. Pl. 397. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 206.

Both the seeds and the oil extracted from them are officinal. The first are small, oval, shining, and of a brown color. They are devoid of smell, and have a mucilaginous taste when unbroken, but an oily one when chewed. When steeped in water, they afford a viscid, inodorous and almost tasteless mucilage. The oil, which is obtained by expression, is laxative and emollient, but is principally used in the arts.

COMPOUND MEAL OF FLAXSEED.

R. Flaxseed meal
 Barley meal
 Rye meal
 Mix. To make cataplasm. equal parts
Cottureau.

EMOLLIENT CATAPLASM.

R. Compound meal of flaxseed four ounces
 Water sufficient.
 Boil to proper consistence. *Par. Cod.*

CATAPLASM OF FLAXSEED.

R. Boiling water one pint
 Flaxseed meal sufficient
 Mix, and make cataplasm. *Lond. Ph.*

INFUSION OF FLAXSEED.

R. Flaxseed half an ounce
 Liquorice, bruised, two drachms
 Boiling water one pint
 Macerate for four hours, in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

A pleasant demulcent drink, in inflammatory affections of the lungs, bladder, &c.

FLAXSEED MIXTURE.

R. Flaxseed one drachm
 Boiling water six ounces
 Infuse, strain, and add
 Syrup of poppies half an ounce
 Orange-flower water two drachms
 Mix. *St Marie.*

CLYSTER OF FLAXSEED OIL.

R. Flaxseed oil two ounces
 infusion eight ounces
 Mix. *Swed. iaur.*

FLAXSEED OIL LINIMENT.

R. Flaxseed oil twelve fl. ounces
 Lime water seven fl. ounces
 Mix. As an application to burns and scalds. *Ainslie.*

LIRIODENDRON.

TULIP TREE BARK.

The tulip tree, or *Liriodendron tulipifera*, is one of the most magnificent of our native trees. It is found in most parts of the United States, and is popularly known as the poplar.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. polyg. *Nat. Syst.* Magnoliacæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 755. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 98.

The officinal portion is the bark; this, when deprived of its epidermis, is of a yellowish white color, having a faint odor, but a bitter, pungent, aromatic taste. It is a stimulating tonic, and has been used as a febrifuge, as well as in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, &c. The dose in powder is from half a drachm to two drachms.

INFUSION OF TULIP TREE BARK.

R. Tulip tree bark one ounce
 Boiling water one pint
 Infuse, and strain. Dose, one to two fl. ounces, as a stimulating tonic and diaphoretic. *Wood.*

TINCTURE OF TULIP TREE BARK.

R. Tulip tree bark, bruised, four ounces
 Diluted alcohol one pint
 Macerate for a week, express, and filter.
 Dose, about a fl. drachm. *Beasley.*

LOBELIA.

LOBELIA.

Several species of *Lobelia* are medicinal, but the only one recognized as officinal, is the *L. inflata*, a small annual plant, found in most parts of the United States, having numerous small blue flowers, on leafy racemes. The leaves are ovate, sessile, serrate, and hairy.

Ser. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Lobeliaceae.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1006. Griffith, Med. Bot. 418.

The whole herb is officinal, but the root and seed vessels are the most active. When dried, it has a somewhat unpleasant odor, and an acrid, burning, nauseous taste, resembling that of tobacco. It is emetic, and, in small doses, expectorant and sudorific. It also possesses narcotic properties. It is principally used in asthma, it has also been used in other diseases of the respiratory organs, &c. Dose in substance, as an emetic, from five to twenty grains, as an expectorant, one to three grains.

INFUSION OF LOBELIA.

R. *Lobelia* one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse. A fl. ounce every half hour, till vomiting ensues. *Ellis.*

TINCTURE OF LOBELIA.

R. *Lobelia* four ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, as emetic, half fl. ounce; as antispasmodic and expectorant in asthma, one to two fl. drachms, every two or three hours.

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF LOBELIA.

R. *Lobelia*, in coarse powder, five ounces
Spirit of sulphuric ether two pints
Form tincture by displacement. *Ed. Ph.*
Dose, the same as alcoholic tincture.

R. *Lobelia* one pound
Alcohol four pints
Spirit of nitric ether four pints
sulphuric ether four ounces
Macerate for fourteen days in a dark place, and filter. Dose, five to twenty minims. *Whitelaw.*

MIXTURE OF LOBELIA.

R. Tincture of *lobelia* one drachm
Decoction of mallows six ounces
A spoonful, every two or three hours, as an expectorant. *Radiu.*

ACETIC EXTRACT OF LOBELIA.

R. *Lobelia* seed, bruised, eight ounces
Diluted alcohol four pints
Acetic acid one fl. ounce
Macerate the seed in the diluted alcohol, to which the acid has been added, for forty-eight hours; then displace until four pints

of tincture are obtained, using diluted alcohol to expel the last portion, and then evaporate to the consistence of an extract.

W. Procter.

VINEGAR OF LOBELIA.

R. *Lobelia* leaves, in powder, four ounces
Diluted acetic acid one and a-half pints
Macerate for twelve hours, and displace until twenty-four fluid ounces are obtained—using diluted acetic acid to expel the last portion. *W. Procter.*

SYRUP OF LOBELIA.

R. Vinegar of *lobelia* six fl. ounces
Sugar twelve ounces (av.)
Dissolve the sugar in the vinegar, by aid of heat, remove the scum which rises, and strain. *W. Procter.*

LUPULINA.

LUPULIN

Is the powder attached to the strobiles of *Humulus lupulus*, and has all the properties of hops. It is a yellowish powder, mixed with portions of the scales of the hop strobiles. It is tonic, and somewhat narcotic. It is obtained by rubbing, or threshing and sifting the strobiles, or by washing these several times in different portions of water, mixing the washings, and letting the lupulin deposit, when it is to be dried. The dose is from six to ten grains.

POWDER OF LUPULIN.

R. Lupulin one part
Sugar two parts
Mix. Dose, ten to twenty grains. *Foy.*

PILLS OF LUPULIN.

R. Lupulin at will
Rub into mass in a warm mortar, and divide into two-grain pills. *Magendie.*
R. Lupulin two drachms
Gum tragacanth
Water, each, sufficient
Make mass, and make pills of two grains.

TINCTURE OF LUPULIN.

R. Lupulin four ounces
Alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one to two fl. drachms, in sweetened water.

SYRUP OF LUPULIN.

R. Tincture of lupulin one part
Syrup seven parts
Mix. Dose, half an ounce to an ounce. *Foy.*

EMULSION WITH LUPULIN.

R. Tincture of lupulin four scruples

Syrup of red poppies
of orange flowers,
each, one ounce
Emulsion of almonds four ounces
Water ten ounces
Mix. *Beral.*

OINTMENT OF LUPULIN.

R. Lupulin one part
Lard three parts
Digest, on a water-bath, for five or six
hours, and strain. To appease the pain of
cancerous ulcers. *Soubeiran.*

M

MACIS.

MACE.

A lacinated and reticulated, smooth, thin,
flexible membrane, of a saffron yellow color,
which is the arillus investing the shell of the
nutmeg, which, in taste and odor, it much re-
sembles. It is an active, aromatic stimulant,
but is more used for culinary purposes than in
medicine. The dose is from ten grains to a scrup-
le.

TINCTURE OF MACE.

R. Mace one part
Alcohol (.851) eight parts
Macerate for eight days, express, and filter.
Beral.

Dose, from thirty to forty drops, as a carmin-
ative and stomachic.

CARMINATIVE DROPS.

R. Oil of mace half a drachm
Nitric ether a drachm and a-half
Mix. In flatulent colic, ten or twelve
drops on sugar. *Radius.*

NERVINE BALSAM.

R. Oil of mace four ounces
Beef marrow four ounces
Melt together, and add
Oil of rosemary two drachms
cloves one drachm
Camphor one drachm
Balsam tolu two drachms
Dissolved in
Rectified spirit four drachms
As a liniment in rheumatism, &c.
Redwood.

MAGNESIUM.

This metal is not used, but many of its com-
pounds are largely employed.

MAGNESIA.

MAGNESIA.

R. Carbonate of magnesia, any quantity.

Put in an earthen vessel, and expose it to a
red heat for two hours, or till the carbonic
acid is wholly expelled. *U. S. Ph.*

HEAVY MAGNESIA.

R. Mix solutions of one hundred and
twenty-three parts of crystallized sulphate
of magnesia, and one hundred and forty-
four parts of crystallized carbonate of soda;
evaporate to dryness, and calcine till the
carbonic acid is expelled. Dissolve out
the sulphate of soda, wash, and dry.

R. Phillips.

POWDER OF MAGNESIA AND RHUBARB.

R. Powdered rhubarb one scruple
Magnesia ten grains
Oil of cinnamon one drop
Mix. As a purgative, to be given in sugar
and water. *Ellis.*

POWDER OF MAGNESIA AND SULPHUR.

R. Precipitated sulphur
Magnesia, each, half an ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful, three or four times
a-day, as an aperient. *Ellis.*

POWDER OF MAGNESIA AND ORANGE
PEEL.

R. Magnesia four drachms
Powdered orange peel
fennel seed, each, one drachm
Sugar two drachms
Mix. Ten or twelve grains, three times
a-day, as a stimulant to the digestive or-
gans. *Foy.*

MAGNESIA MIXTURE.

R. Magnesia one drachm
Water of ammonia one fl. drachm
Spirit of cinnamon three fl. drachms
Water five and a-half fl. ounces
Mix. Recommended by Dr. James, in
the cardialgia of pregnant women. Two
or three teaspoonfuls, to be taken as oc-
casion may require. *Sims.*
R. Magnesia thirty grains

Syrup of ginger two drachms
 Peppermint water two fl. ounces and a-half
 Compound spirit of lavender half fl. drachm
 Spirit of caraway half fl. ounce
 Mix. A spoonful, every hour as an ant-acid. *Foy.*

MAGNESIA AND GENTIAN.

R. Magnesia one drachm
 Infusion of gentian six fl. ounces
 Mix. A wineglassful, three times a-day, in cases of uric acid diathesis. *Brande.*

MAGNESIA AND RHUBARB MIXTURE.

R. Magnesia half a-drachm
 Powdered rhubarb two grains
 sugar one drachm
 Essence of peppermint six drops
 Distilled water one fl. ounce and a-half
 Mix. In bowel complaints of children. A teaspoonful, every two hours, till it operates. *Ellis.*

MAGNESIÆ ACETAS.

ACETATE OF MAGNESIA.

R. Carbonate of magnesia one hundred and twenty parts
 Acetic acid sufficient
 to saturate. Evaporate till the mixture weighs three hundred parts. It forms a syrupy fluid. One ounce of this solution mixed with three ounces of syrup of oranges, constitutes the weaker solution, and one ounce and a-half to three ounces of syrup, forms the stronger solution. *Renault.*

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS.

CARBONATE OF MAGNESIA.

SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.

R. Sulphate of magnesia seven drachms
 Bi-carbonate of soda nine drachms
 Water twenty fl. ounces
 Carbonic acid gas six volumes
 Dissolve the salts in the water, and pass the gas through the mixture. The result will be two drachms of bi-carbonate of magnesia, in solution. *Phabus.*

DEWEES' CARMINATIVE.

R. Carbonate of magnesia half a drachm
 Tincture of assafetida forty drops
 opium twenty drops
 Sugar one drachm
 Distilled water one fl. ounce
 Mix. In flatulent colic, diarrhoea, &c., of

children. Dose, twenty drops and upwards, according to age. *Dewees.*

DALBY'S CARMINATIVE.

R. Carbonate of magnesia two scruples
 Oil of peppermint one drop
 nutmeg two drops
 aniseed three drops
 Tincture of castor thirty drops
 assafetida fifteen drops
 Spirit of pennyroyal fifteen drops
 Compound tincture of cardamom thirty drops
 Peppermint water two ounces
Paris.

R. Carbonate of potassa half an ounce
 magnesia twelve ounces
 Laudanum six fl. ounces
 Oil of peppermint
 caraway
 fennel, each, two fl. scruples
 Sugar thirty-two ounces
 Water ten pints

Triturate the oils with the sugar and magnesia, then add the remainder. *Phil. Coll. Pharm.*

CARBONATE OF MAGNESIA MIXTURE.

R. Carbonate of magnesia half a drachm
 Sulphate of magnesia three drachms
 Aromatic spirit of ammonia one fl. drachm
 Tincture of rhubarb half fl. ounce
 henbane half fl. drachm
 Mint water four fl. ounces
 Mix. As a carminative cathartic. A tablespoonful, two or three times a-day. *Meigs.*

MAGNESIA AND COLCHICUM.

R. Carbonate of magnesia one drachm
 Sugar
 Gum Arabic, each, sufficient
 Wine of colchicum forty drops
 Distilled water four fl. ounces
 Mix. In gout and rheumatism. A tablespoonful, every hour, till it operates. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF MAGNESIA AND CAMPHOR.

R. Magnesia one drachm
 Camphor half a drachm
 Sugar
 Gum Arabic, each, sufficient
 Sulphuric ether half fl. drachm
 Distilled water four fl. ounces
 Mix. In flatulency and irritable stomach. A tablespoonful, four or five times a-day. *Ellis.*

MAGNESIÆ CITRAS.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

R. Citric acid at will

Dissolve in water, and add

Carbonate of magnesia sufficient
to saturate; wash the powder, and dry by
a gentle heat. Laxative, but not as ac-
tive as the sulphate. *Beasley.*

SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

R. Carbonate of magnesia
two hundred and ninety-two grains
Crystallized citric acid
four hundred and forty-six grains
Water sixteen fl. ounces
Lemon syrup two fl. ounces
Dissolve one hundred and thirty-eight
grains of the carbonate in two fl. ounces
of water; holding in solution one hundred
and seventy grains of citric acid, and pour
it into a twelve ounce mineral water bot-
tle. The remainder of the magnesia is
then triturated with the rest of the water,
and poured into the bottle, and one hun-
dred and eighty-five grains of the acid
added, and the bottle immediately corked
and tied over. As soon as, with occasional
agitation, the opaque fluid becomes slight-
ly milky, remove the cork, filter the solu-
tion, and pour it back into the bottle, with
two ounces of lemon syrup, and ninety-
one grains of citric acid; cork and wire.
Each ounce contains one drachm of the ci-
trate. Dose, from a half to a whole bot-
tle. *Rabourdin.*

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA WATER.

R. Subcarbonate of mag-
nesia five drachms and a-quarter
Citric acid five drachms and a-half
Lemon syrup two drachms and a half
Water sufficient
to fill a Seidlitz water bottle.
Dissolve the acid in one sixth of the wa-
ter, triturate the carbonate with the re-
mainder, and add to it half the acid solu-
tion; and, on the ceasing of the efferve-
scence, pour it into the bottle with the
syrup; add the acid solution, and cork
instantly. As a purgative draught.
Bardet.

MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.

R. Sulphate of magnesia
Muriate of soda, each, four parts
Sulphate of soda three parts

To be well dried before being powdered
and mixed. Dose, half an ounce, or more,
in solution. *Cooley.*

SEIDLITZ WATER.

R. Sulphate of magnesia two drachms
Chloride of magnesia eighteen grains
Soda water twenty fl. ounces
Dissolve. As a purgative. *Foy.*

PURGATIVE EMULSION.

R. Sulphate of magnesia two drachms
Flake manna one ounce
Simple emulsion four fl. ounces
Dissolve. A tablespoonful, every two
hours. *Wendt.*

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA AND TARTAR
EMETIC.

R. Sulphate of magnesia one ounce
Tartar emetic one grain
Flake manna one ounce
Lemon juice half an ounce
Water eight ounces

Make a solution, and strain. A table-
spoonful, every hour, till it operates.

Dewees.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA AND COFFEE.

R. Sulphate of magnesia one ounce
Powdered roasted
coffee two drachms and a-half
Water sixteen ounces
Boil well in an earthen vessel, for two
minutes; remove from fire, and let infuse
for some minutes; then filter, or strain.
This will destroy the bitter taste of the
salt. *Combes.*

CLYSTER WITH SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

R. Sulphate of magnesia two ounces
Olive oil one fl. ounce
Tepid water one pint
Mix. One-half to be injected, and if it
does not produce the desired effect, the
remainder to be administered. *Ellis.*

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA AND SULPHURIC
ACID.

R. Sulphate of magnesia sufficient
to saturate
Water seven fl. ounces
Add to solution

Diluted sulphuric acid one fl. ounce
Dose, a tablespoonful, in a wineglassful of
water, every hour, till it operates. *Henry.*

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA AND ROCHELLE
SALT.

R. Sulphate of magnesia
Tartrate of potassa and
soda equal parts

Dose, two to three drachms, in six ounces of water. *Christison.*

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA AND NITRIC ACID.

R. Sulphate of magnesia half an ounce
Tincture of jalap one fl. drachm
Nitric acid two drops
Mint water two fl. ounces
Mix. To be taken for a draught. *Ellis.*

MAGNESII SULPHURETUM.
SULPHURET OF MAGNESIA.

SYRUP OF SULPHURET OF MAGNESIA.

R. Sulphuret of magnesia half an ounce
Fennel water six ounces
Dissolve, strain, and add
Sugar fifteen ounces
Said to be useful in chronic exanthemata, whooping-cough, &c. Dose, a spoonful, occasionally. *Radius.*

MAGNESIÆ PHOSPHAS.
PHOSPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

R. Magnesia at will
Phosphoric acid sufficient
to saturate; filter, and evaporate to dryness. *Neimann.*

Stated to be useful in rachitis, in doses of ten to twenty grains.

MAGNOLIA.

The barks of several species of Magnolia are employed as stimulating tonics in the United States, but more especially that of *M. glauca*. It is a stimulating, bitter tonic, with some diaphoretic powers, and the decoction has been used with some success in intermittent fevers and rheumatism, as has also a tincture of the cones. Dose, in powder, half a drachm to a drachm.

TINCTURE OF MAGNOLIA.

R. Recently dried bark or cones of magnolia four ounces
Diluted alcohol one pint
Macerate for a week, express, and filter.
In chronic rheumatism. *Beasley.*

MALTUM.
MALT.

Malt is barley germinated by warmth and moisture, and then subjected to such a degree of heat as to destroy the vital principle. It contains sugar, gum, and hordein, and is principally used in the manufacture of malt liquors.

INFUSION OF MALT.

R. Ground malt one pint
Scalding water three pints
Infuse for two hours, strain, and add sugar or lemon juice, if required. *Ellis.*

Much prescribed by the late Dr. Parrish, as a drink in inflammatory fevers.

EMOLLIENT CLYSTER.

R. Ground malt
Mallow root
Pearl barley, each, two drachms
Water one quart
Boil down to a pint, and strain. *Phœbus.*

MALVA.

COMMON MALLOW.

Several species of Mallow are recognized as officinal in the European Pharmacopœias, and, although they are very similar in their properties, that most generally employed is the *M. sylvestris*, the leaves and flowers being the officinal parts. They are emollient and demulcent, but are seldom or never employed in this country.

MANGANESEIUM.

MANGANESE.

This metal is never employed in medicine, but several of its oxides and salts have obtained some celebrity.

MANGANESII CARBONAS.

CARBONATE OF MANGANESE.

R. Oxide of manganese at will
Wash in very dilute muriatic acid, dissolve in strong muriatic acid, and evaporate to dryness. Dissolve part in water, and precipitate with carbonate of soda; wash precipitate, and digest it with a solution of the rest of the salt. Filter, and precipitate by carbonate of soda; wash, and dry. *Beasley.*

MANGANESII MURIAS.

MURIATE OF MANGANESE.

R. Muriatic acid at will
Carbonate of manganese sufficient
to saturate; evaporate, and crystallize. Preserve in closely-stopped bottles. A solution in water has been praised as a gargle in aphthous sore throat. *Jourdain.*

PILLS OF MURIATE OF MANGANESE.

R. Muriate of manganese two scruples
Gum Arabic
Extract of liquorice, each, one scruple

Mix, and form pills of two grains. Advised in obstinate cutaneous affections, in doses of from five to twenty. *Augustin.*

MANGANESII OXIDUM.

OXIDE OF MANGANESE.

POWDER OF OXIDE OF MANGANESE.

R. Oxide of manganese two grains
Magnesia one scruple
Mix. To be taken every three hours, in chlorosis. *Brera.*

BOLUS OF OXIDE OF MANGANESE.

R. Oxide of manganese fourteen grains
Extract of savine
Aloes, each, six grains
Mix, and divide into six boluses; to be taken during the day, as an emmenagogue. *Niemann.*

OINTMENT OF OXIDE OF MANGANESE.

R. Oxide of manganese one part
Lard two parts
Giordano.

OINTMENT OF OXIDE OF MANGANESE AND SULPHUR.

R. Oxide of manganese
Sulphur, each, one ounce
Soap one ounce
Lard three drachms
Mix. *Beasley.*

Both these ointments have been recommended in porrigo, and other skin diseases.

MANGANESII SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF MANGANESE.

R. Carbonate of manganese at will
Diluted sulphuric acid sufficient
to saturate; evaporate, and crystallize.
Dose, one to two drachms, in half a pint of water; to be taken before breakfast, as a cholagogue cathartic. *Beasley.*

MANNA.

MANNA.

This is the concrete juice of several species of *Fraxinus*, but principally from the *F. ornus*, or *Ornus Europæa*; a small tree found in the south of Europe.

Sex. Syst. Diand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Oleraceæ.
Linn. Sp. Pl. 1510. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 445.

There are several varieties of manna—*flake*, common or in sorts, and *fat*. The first is the best and purest. It consists of sugar, a peculiar principle called mannite, and a viscous, nauseous matter. Manna is a gentle laxative, but some-

times causes flatulence and pain. Dose, for an adult, one to two ounces; for children, one to four drachms.

LOZENGES OF MANNA.

R. Mallow root
Water, each, four ounces
Boil a short time, and add
Manna twelve ounces
When dissolved, strain, and add
Sugar six pounds
Opium, dissolved in water, twelve grains
Evaporate to the consistence of an electuary, and add
Orange-flower water three ounces
Essence of bergamot
citron, each, four drops
Evaporate to proper consistence, pour on a marble slab, and divide into lozenges. *Guibourt.*

SYRUP OF MANNA.

R. Manna six ounces
Water twelve fl. ounces
Dissolve, and strain, then add
Sugar one pound
Evaporate to syrup. *Pidereau.*

EMULSION OF MANNA.

R. Sweet almonds half an ounce
Manna two ounces
Syrup of peach flowers one fl. ounce
Infusion of liquorice four fl. ounces
Orange-flower water half fl. ounce
Make an emulsion. *Radius.*

R. Manna
Oil of almonds, each, one ounce
Carbonate of potassa twelve grains
Cinnamon water
Water, each, three fl. ounces
Rub the first three ingredients together, and gradually add the waters. Two fl. ounces to be taken daily, in divided doses, in inflammation of the kidneys. *Babington.*

MANNA MIXTURE.

R. Sulphate of magnesia one ounce
Manna six drachms
Tincture of
senna one fl. drachm and a-half
Boiling water five fl. ounces
Mix. As a purge. *Ainslie.*
R. Manna one ounce
Sulphate of soda one ounce and a-half
Water six fl. ounces
Augustin.
R. Manna four ounces
Senna one ounce
Cremor tartar half an ounce

Anise
Boiling water
Digest for some time, and strain.
Span. Pharm.

half an ounce
four pints
little cold water, and add to it, stirring constantly, a pint of boiling milk; with this mix one egg and three teaspoonfuls of sugar, previously beaten together. This may be boiled or baked, and forms a good diet in convalescence.
Thomson.

MANNITE.

MANNITE.

R. Common manna
Distilled water
White of egg
Mix, and boil for a few minutes; strain when cold; press impure mannite in a cloth; mix it with its weight of water, and again press. Dissolve in boiling water, with animal charcoal, filter, evaporate to a pellicle, and set aside to crystallize.
Ruspini.

Dose, from two drachms to two ounces.

MARANTA.

ARROWROOT.

Arrowroot is the fecula of the roots, or rhizomes of many plants, but that in common use is derived from the *Maranta arundinacea*, a native of the West Indies.

Sex. Syst. Monand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Marantaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 2. Griffith, Med. Bot. 637.

West Indian arrowroot is a light white powder, tasteless and inodorous. It has firm feel, and crackles when pressed. It is nutritious and demulcent, and is an article of diet well suited to the sick and convalescent, especially in bowel complaints. It is prepared for use by adding to it a certain proportion of boiling water, usually about a pint to a tablespoonful of the fecula.

WATER ARROWROOT.

R. Rub the arrowroot with a little cold water, till well mixed; then pour boiling water over it, stirring constantly; afterwards boil for five minutes. Sweeten with white sugar, and flavor with lemon juice, or some aromatic; if wine be added, none of the astringent kinds should be used.
Thomson.

MILK ARROWROOT.

R. Arrowroot
Sweet milk
Boiling water, each,
Proceed as with water arrowroot.
R. Milk
Sugar
Arrowroot
Proceed as above.

a tablespoonful
half a pint
Ellis.
fifteen fl. ounces
two ounces
one ounce
Beral.

ARROWROOT PUDDING.

Rub a tablespoonful of arrowroot with a

BEEF TEA ARROWROOT.

This is made in the same manner as the water arrowroot, except that beef tea is used in the boiling state instead of water, and that the mixture is to be boiled twenty minutes instead of five.
Thomson.

MARRUBIUM.

HOREHOUND.

Horehound, *M. vulgare*, is a small, herbaceous plant, a native of Europe, and naturalized in some parts of this country.

Sex. Syst. Didynam. gymnos. *Nat. Syst.* Lamiales.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 816. Griffith, Med. Bot. 512.

The whole herb is officinal. It has a strong and peculiar odor in the fresh state, which is almost lost on drying. Its taste is bitter, and somewhat acrid. It is tonic, emmenagogue, antispasmodic, and, in large doses, laxative. The dose of the powder is from thirty grains to a drachm.

EXTRACT OF HOREHOUND.

R. Powdered horehound
Exhaust by the process of displacement, and evaporate to proper consistence. The dose is from a scruple to half a drachm.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF HOREHOUND.

R. Dried horehound
Bruised liquorice root
Flaxseed, each,
Boiling water
Macerate for four hours, and strain. Dose, from a fl. ounce to two fl. ounces, in catarrh.
Steph. and Church.

PECTORAL MIXTURE.

R. Extract of horehound
cough grass, each,
Decoction of dandelion
Oxymel of squills
Syrup of fennel, each,
Mix. A tablespoonful occasionally.
Augustin.

SYRUP OF HOREHOUND.

R. Dried horehound
Horehound water
Digest for two hours, express, and add
Sugar
Form a syrup.
Cottiercau.

two drachms
ten fl. ounces
two fl. ounces
four pounds

HOREHOUND CANDY.

R. Expressed juice of horehound one pint
 Sugar ten pounds
 Boil to proper consistence, pour into
 moulds, or on marble slab, and divide.

Cooley.

Much used to allay irritation of throat, in catarrh.

MASTICHE.

MASTIC.

Mastic is a concrete, resinous exudation from the *Pistacia lentiscus*; a small tree, a native of most of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

Sex. Syst. Diœc. pentand. Nat. Syst. Anacardiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1454. Griffith, Med. Bot. 186.

Mastic occurs in yellowish, semi-transparent, brittle grains or tears, of mild, agreeable smell, and a resinous but not unpleasant taste. It is much used by the Turks as a masticatory to sweeten the breath and to strengthen the gums. It is more employed in the arts as the basis of varnishes, than in medicine.

MASTIC DENTIFRICE.

R. Powdered mastic
 Prepared chalk, each, two drachms
 Powdered orris root half an ounce
 Oil of roses three drops
 Mix. *Phæbus.*

AROMATIC MASTIC COLLUTORY.

R. Mastic two drachms
 Balsam of Peru half a drachm
 Gum Arabic two drachms
 Orange-flower water six fl. ounces
 Make an emulsion, and add
 Tincture of myrrh two fl. drachms
Phæbus.

ANTI-ODONTALGIC PASTE.

R. Mastic
 Sandarach, each, two drachms
 Kino ten grains
 Opium two grains
 Oil of rosemary eight drops
 Spirit of horseradish sufficient
 Mix, and form a paste. Used to fill decayed teeth. *Gassicourt.*

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF MASTIC.

R. Mastic four parts
 Sulphuric ether one part
 Dissolve. To fill the cavity of carious teeth, for which purpose a small dossil of cotton is saturated with it, and introduced into the cavity. *Soubeiran.*

PICTURE VARNISH.

R. Mastic three hundred and sixty parts
 Venice turpentine forty-five parts

Camphor fifteen parts
 Spirit of turpentine one thousand parts
 Dissolve with heat. *Redwood.*

CRYSTAL VARNISH.

R. Mastic three ounces
 Alcohol one pint
 Dissolve. Used to fix pencil drawings. *Cooley.*

MATICO.

MATICO.

This is the leaves of a Peruvian plant, or plants; in most cases of the *Piper angustifolium* (*Artanthe elongata*).

Sex. Syst. Diand. trigyn. Nat. Syst. Piperaceæ.

The leaves, as found in commerce, are strongly veined, reticulated; of a greenish ash color; mixed with fragments of the stem and flower spikes; of a somewhat aromatic odor, and a warm, spicy taste. They have attained much celebrity as a hemostatic, and have also been given in mucous and other discharges. As a styptic, they are applied in substance to the bleeding part.

INFUSION OF MATICO.

R. Matico one ounce
 Boiling water one pint
 Infuse for two hours. Dose, two tablespoonfuls, two or three times a-day, or oftener. In hemorrhagic and other discharges. *Jeffreys.*

INFUSION OF MATICO AND SENNA.

R. Matico
 Senna, each, two drachms
 Boiling water one pint
 Infuse, and strain. Dose, one fl. ounce and a-half, repeatedly. *Watmough.*

DECOCTION OF MATICO.

R. Matico one ounce
 Water one pint
 Boil for ten or fifteen minutes, and strain. Given as above. *Jeffreys.*

TINCTURE OF MATICO.

R. Matico two and a-half ounces
 Diluted alcohol one pint
 Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. *Lane.*

Dr. Jeffreys directs three ounces of matico. Dose, from thirty to sixty drops, in water. In hemorrhagic discharges, &c.

SYRUP OF MATICO.

R. Matico four ounces
 Diluted alcohol one pint
 Make tincture by displacement, evaporate to one half; add
 Sugar sufficient
 and form syrup. *Ruschenberger.*

Used in same cases as above. Dose, one to two fl. drachms.

OINTMENT OF MATICO.

R. Powdered matico three drachms
 opium three grains
 Lard one ounce
 Mix. As an application to hemorrhoids.
Young.

MATRICARIA.

GERMAN CHAMOMILE.

This is the flowers of *M. chamomilla*, a small, annual, herbaceous plant, native of many parts of Europe.

Ser. Syst. Syngen. super. *Nat. Syst.* Astera-
 cea.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1256. Stokes, Bot. Mat. Med. iv.
 238.

The flowers, which are the officinal part, are smaller than those of the true chamomile. They have a strong, penetrating, unpleasant odor, which is much diminished by drying. Their taste is bitter and somewhat nauseous. The medical properties are much the same as those of chamomile, and it is given in the same manner.

MEL.

HONEY.

This is a peculiar fluid, prepared from flowers by the *Apis mellifica*, or honey-bee.

In a recent state it is fluid, but by age concretes into a soft, granular mass. It has a peculiar, somewhat aromatic odor, and a sweet taste, followed by faint acidity. It resembles sugar in its properties, but is more laxative. It is principally used in medicine as a vehicle.

CLARIFIED HONEY.

R. Honey at will
 Melt by means of a water-bath, and remove the scum.
U. S. Pharm.

PREPARED HONEY.

R. Clarified honey half a pint
 Diluted alcohol one pint
 Prepared chalk half an ounce
 Mix the honey and alcohol, add the chalk, let the mixture stand for two hours, occasionally stirring. Heat to boiling, filter, and evaporate on water-bath, so that when cold the sp. gr. will be 1.32.
U. S. Pharm.

OXYMEL.

R. Honey two pounds
 Distilled vinegar one pint
 Boil to consistence of syrup, removing scum.
Dub. Pharm.

HYDROMEL.

R. Honey two parts

Water thirty-two parts
 Dissolve, and strain. A refreshing and slightly laxative drink.
Foy.

PECTORAL HYDROMEL.

R. Washed Iceland moss two ounces
 Hyssop leaves half an ounce
 Hydromel two pounds
 Macerate for five days, strain, and add Sugar three ounces
 In catarrh, &c., one or two spoonfuls occasionally.
Foy.

EXPECTORANT MIXTURE.

R. Honey two ounces
 Fresh butter, each, two ounces
 Mix, and melt over a gentle fire. A spoon-
 ful occasionally.
St. Marie.

CEROMEL.

R. Yellow wax one ounce
 Honey four ounces
 Melt the wax, and add the honey, stirring well. As an application to indolent ulcers.
Van Mons.

HONEY WATER.

R. Honey two parts
 Washed sand three parts
 Introduce into a retort, and distil on a sand-bath, and remove the oil that floats on the product. Aperient and diuretic; in doses of a scruple to half a drachm.
Spielmann.

R. Rectified spirit eight pints
 Rose water two pints
 Orange-flower water two pints
 Oil of cloves half an ounce
 lavender half an ounce
 bergamot two drachms
 sandal wood one drachm

Honey one ounce
 Tincture of saffron one ounce
 Musk ten grains

Macerate for a week, and filter. Used as a perfume.
Gray.

R. Honey eight ounces
 Coriander, each, one ounce
 Fresh lemon peel six drachms

Cloves
 Nutmeg
 Benzoin
 Storax, each, half an ounce
 Vanilla three drachms

Rose water
 Orange-flower water, each, five ounces
 Alcohol forty-eight ounces

Distil by means of a water-bath. *Guibourt.*

MELISSA.

BALM.

Several species have been used in medicine, but the only one that is officinal in this country is *M. officinalis*, a small herbaceous plant, which is a native of the South of Europe, and is very generally cultivated in our gardens.

Sex. Syst. Didynam. gymnos. *Nat. Syst.* Lamiales.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 827. Stokes, Bot. Mat. Med. iii. 365.

The whole herb is used; it has an agreeable odor, somewhat like that of lemons, and an aromatic, slightly bitter taste. Its medicinal properties are very slight, but it communicates an agreeable flavor to infusions.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF BALM.

R. Fresh balm one pound and a-half
Lemon peel four ounces
Cinnamon
Cloves
Nutmegs, each, two ounces
Angelica, dried,
Coriander, each, one ounce
Alcohol, .869, eight pounds
Macerate for two days, and distil.

Used as a perfume.

R. Fresh mint thirteen ounces
Sage three ounces and a-half
Angelica eighteen drachms
Hyssop
Marjoram, each, fourteen drachms
Thyme thirteen drachms
Cinnamon
Coriander, each, twelve drachms
Rosemary
Cloves
Nutmeg, each, ten drachms
Anise half an ounce
Lemon peel one drachm
Alcohol, (.927)

one hundred and forty ounces

Macerate for two days, distil, and rectify.

Guibourt.

This form of the compound spirit of balm is known as the *Eau des Carnus*. It is used as a perfume, stomachic, and stimulant.

R. Compound spirit of balm sixteen parts
Spirit of mint

rosemary, each, twelve parts

sage nine parts

thyme eight parts

Mix. This is known as *Eau de Dardel*, and is used as above. Guibourt.

ANTI-HYSTERIC WATER.

R. Fresh balm one pound
Laurel berries
Cinnamon, each, one ounce
Myrrh half an ounce

Castor

two drachms

White wine

twelve pounds

Digest for some time, and distil off one-half. As a stimulant, and antispasmodic in hysteria.

Wirtemberg Ph.

MENTHA PIPERITA.

PEPPERMINT.

Many species of *Mentha* are used in medicine, but two only are recognized in our pharmacopœia, the *M. piperita* and *M. viridis*, both natives of Europe, and naturalized in this country.

Sex. Syst. Didynam. gymnos. *Nat. Syst.* Lamiales.

Smith, Eng. Bot. 687. Griffith, Med. Bot. 502.

The whole plant is used; it has a peculiar, aromatic odor, and a balsamic, pungent, camphorated taste, followed by a sensation of coolness. It is aromatic, carminative, and stimulant, and is much employed to expel flatus, obviate nausea, &c.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

R. Peppermint at will
Water sufficient
Distil, and collect the oil that floats on the product. Par. Cod.

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT.

R. Oil of peppermint two fl. ounces
Alcohol one pint
Mix. U. S. Ph.

PEPPERMINT LOZENGES.

R. Oil of peppermint one drachm
Water of peppermint sufficient
Sugar twelve ounces
Mix, and form pastilles. Cottereau.

CARMINATIVE MIXTURE.

R. Essence of peppermint one fl. ounce
Peppermint water four fl. ounces
Syrup of mallows three fl. ounces
Oil of cinnamon two drops
peppermint three drops
Mix. A spoonful every two hours, in convulsive hiccup. Alibert.

R. Magnesia half a drachm
Peppermint

water two and a-half fl. drachms

Compound spirit of

lavender half fl. drachm

Spirit of carraway four fl. drachms

Syrup of ginger two fl. drachms

Mix. A spoonful occasionally, as an antacid and carminative. Paris.

MENTHA VIRIDIS.

SPEARMINT.

This species, like the last, although a native of

Europe, has become extensively naturalized in many parts of the United States, principally in low, wet situations. It is less powerfully aromatic, and pungent than peppermint, but is more agreeable in odor and taste to most persons. It has the same properties, and its preparations are the same as of that article.

INFUSION OF MINT.

R. Dried spearmint two drachms
Boiling water sufficient
to afford six fl. ounces of strained infusion.
Dub. Ph.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF MINT.

R. Dried spearmint two drachms
Boiling water sufficient
to afford six fl. ounces of strained infusion.

Add
Sugar two drachms
Oil of spearmint three drops

Dissolved in
Compound tincture of
cardamom half fl. ounce
To allay nausea, &c. Dose, one to two fl.
ounces. *Dub. Ph.*

ARQUEBUSADE WATER.

R. Dried mint
angelica tops, each, one pound
wormwood half a pound
Angelica seeds five ounces
Oil of juniper half a drachm
Spirit of rose-
mary three pints and a-half
Rectified spirit five gallons
Water four gallons

Mix, and distil six gallons. Much celebrated as a vulnerary, for contusions, and for cleansing and healing ulcers and wounds, especially those caused by fire-arms. *Redwood.*

MENYANTHES.

BUCKBEAN.

The *M. trifoliata*, or buckbean, is an aquatic, herbaceous plant, with ternate leaves, a native of both Europe and North America.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Gentianaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 207. Griffith, Med. Bot. 464.

All parts of the plant are medicinal. They are very bitter, but have very little odor. In small doses, the buckbean is tonic and astringent, in large ones cathartic, and even emetic. As a tonic, the dose of the powdered leaves, or root, is from twenty to thirty grains.

INFUSION OF BUCKBEAN.

R. Buckbean one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for two hours, and strain. Dose,
one to two fl. ounces. *Saunders.*

EXTRACT OF BUCKBEAN.

R. Clarified juice of buckbean at will
Evaporate to the proper consistence.
Guibourt.

Dose, ten to fifteen grains.

COMPOUND PILLS OF BUCKBEAN.

R. Extract of buckbean
valerian, each, two drachms
Soap half an ounce
Rhubarb one drachm and a-half
Syrup sufficient
Mix, and make pills of two grains. Ten,
three times a-day, in a costive condition of
the bowels. *Vogel.*

MIXTURE OF BUCKBEAN, FUMITORY, &c.

R. Extract of buckbean
fumitory
cough grass, each,
half an ounce
Chamomile water ten fl. ounces
Compound infusion of
horseradish four fl. ounces
Sulphuric acid half a drachm
Mix. Two tablespoonfuls a-day, as an anti-
scorbutic. *Selle.*

DIURETIC MIXTURE.

R. Extract of buckbean half an ounce
Vinegar of squills two fl. ounces
Tincture of assafetida half fl. ounce
Mix. Dose, thirty drops, three times a-
day, as a diuretic. *Augustin.*

MEZEREUM.

MEZEREON.

This is the bark of several species of *Daphne*; two species of which are officinal in the U. S. Pharm., the *D. mezereum* and *D. gnidium*, both shrubs indigenous to Europe. The first being the most generally used.

Sex. Syst. Octand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Thymelacææ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 509. Griffith, Med. Bot. 560.

The officinal portion is the bark. This, as found in the shops, is in long, narrow strips, of a grayish color and fibrous texture. It is almost inodorous, with a sweetish taste at first, soon becoming extremely acrid. It is used as an external irritant and stimulant, and internally as an alterative diaphoretic.

DECOCTION OF MEZEREON.

R. Mezereon two drachms
Water three pints
Boil till reduced to a quart. Add
Liquorice root half an ounce
Strain. Four to eight fl. ounces a-day.
Thomson.

In syphilitic affections, especially when there are night-pains and eruptions.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF MEZEREON.

R. Mezereon	two drachms
Bittersweet	half an ounce
Burdock	two ounces
Water	four pints

Boil down to three pints, and add

Liquorice root	two drachms
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Strain. In the same cases as above, and in obstinate diseases of the skin.

Van Mons.

EXTRACT OF MEZEREON.

R. Mezereon	three parts
Alcohol	five parts

Digest, and repeat the operation twice, with the same proportion of alcohol, each time; unite the tinctures; filter, and distil off three-fourths of the spirit; filter the residue, retaining what is left on the filter.

Ham. Pharm.

GREEN OIL OF MEZEREON.

R. Extract of mezereon	at will
Sulphuric ether	sufficient

Macerate, express, and permit the ether to evaporate.

Guibourt.

MEZEREON OINTMENT.

R. Extract of mezereon	one part
Alcohol	
White wax, each,	eight parts
Lard	seventy-two parts

Dissolve the extract in the alcohol; add the wax and lard; heat to expel the alcohol, and strain.

Guibourt.

R. Green oil of mezereon	one part
White wax	sixteen parts
Lard	one hundred and sixty parts

Mix, and melt by means of a water-bath.

Used as a stimulating application to blistered surfaces, and to indolent ulcers.

MONARDA.

HORSEMINT.

Almost all the species of *Monarda* are possessed of medicinal properties, but one only is recognized as officinal; the *M. punctata*. This is a native, perennial, herbaceous plant, with yellow flowers, spotted with brown; usually growing in sandy soil.

Ser. Syst. Diand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Lamiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 126. Griffith, Med. Bot. 510.

The whole plant is aromatic, and abounds in a pungent, volatile oil. It is used in infusion, for flatulent colic, and as an emmenagogue.

OIL OF HORSEMINT.

R. Fresh horsemint	at will
Water	sufficient

Distil, and collect the oil that floats on the product.

Internally, as a carminative; in doses of two or three drops, with sugar and water. Externally, as a rubefacient, in low states of fever, rheumatism, &c. In most cases it must be diluted.

OIL OF HORSEMINT LINIMENT.

R. Oil of horsemint	half an ounce
Tincture of camphor	two ounces
Laudanum	two drachms

Mix. As a rubefacient application.

Atlee.

MONESIA.

MONESIA.

This is the extract of an unknown tree, perhaps a *Chrysophyllum*, coming from South America. It is in the form of hard, thick cakes, having at first a sweet taste, which soon becomes astringent and acrid. It is of a dark brown color, friable, and soluble in water. It has been used with success in various discharges, especially of a chronic character; in chronic bronchitis, &c., in doses of two to ten grains, frequently repeated; also as an application to atonic ulcers.

PURIFIED MONESIA.

R. Monesia, bruised,	one pound
Boiling water	six pints

Infuse for twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; decant, and evaporate by a water-bath.

Beasley.

MONESIA MIXTURE.

R. Monesia	two scruples
Water	seven and a-half fl. ounces
Compound tincture of cardamoms	half a fl. ounce

Mix, and dissolve. Dose, a tablespoonful.

Neligan.

SYRUP OF MONESIA.

R. Monesia	one drachm
Water	one fl. drachm
Boiling syrup	twelve fl. ounces

Mix. Dose, half a fl. ounce. *Derosne.*

COMPOUND SYRUP OF MONESIA.

R. Hot syrup of monesia	sixteen fl. ounces
Orange-flower water	half a fl. ounce
Extract of poppies	sixteen grains

Mix. As above. *Derosne.*

TINCTURE OF MONESIA.

R. Monesia	one ounce
Diluted alcohol	nine and a half fl. ounces
Water	two fl. ounces

Macerate, and decant. *Donovan.*

R. Monesia	half an ounce
Alcohol	two fl. ounces
Water	seven and a-half fl. ounces

St. Ange.

As above. Used in injections; half a drachm to a drachm, to six fl. ounces of water.

MONESIA OINTMENT.

R. Monesia one drachm
Lard one ounce
Mix. *St. Ange.*

R. Monesia one part
Water, each, two parts
White wax four parts
Oil of almonds *Derosne.*
Mix.

As an application to indolent ulcers.

MORA.

MULBERRIES.

Two species of *Morus* produce fruit which appears to have identical properties: *M. nigra*, a native of Europe, which is officinal in the foreign Pharmacopœias; and *M. rubra*, a native of the United States.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. tetrand. *Nat. Syst.* Moraceæ.

Mulberries are refreshing and laxative, and form the basis of a grateful drink in febrile cases.

SYRUP OF MULBERRIES.

R. Strained juice of mulberries one pint
Sugar two and a-half pounds
Dissolve with a gentle heat, set aside for twenty-four hours, remove the scum, and decant. *Lond. Ph.*

As an addition to cooling drinks in fever.

ROB OF MULBERRIES.

R. Strained juice of mulberries at will
Evaporate to the consistence of honey. *Austr. Ph.*

Used as a detersive application to ulcers, and as an addition to gargles.

MORPHIA.

MORPHIA.

R. Opium, sliced, one pound
Distilled water sufficient
Alcohol, each, six fl. ounces
Solution of ammonia

Macerate the opium with four pints of the water, for twenty-four hours; and having worked it with the hand, digest for twenty hours, and strain. Operate on the residue twice, in the same manner. Mix the infusions, evaporate to six pints, and filter; then add five pints of alcohol, and afterwards three fl. ounces of the solution of ammonia mixed with a half pint of alcohol. Let rest for twenty-four hours, add the rest of the ammonia, mixed as be-

fore, and set aside for twenty-four hours to crystallize. Purify the crystals by boiling them with two pints of alcohol, till dissolved, and filtering while hot through animal charcoal, and recrystallizing.

U. S. Ph.

R. Mix a concentrated infusion of opium with milk of lime (in which the lime is one-fourth the weight of the opium used); heat the mixture to boiling; filter while boiling hot, through linen, and add an excess of muriate of ammonia. As it cools, the morphia is precipitated. *Mohr.*

R. Muriate of morphia one ounce
Distilled water one pint
Dissolve, and add

Solution of ammonia five fl. drachms mixed with one fl. ounce of distilled water; shake together; wash the precipitate with distilled water, and dry by a gentle heat. *Lond. Ph.*

One-sixth of a grain is about equal in power to a grain of opium.

PILLS OF MORPHIA.

R. Morphia one grain
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and make six pills. *Magendie.*

MORPHIA DRAUGHT.

R. Morphia a quarter of a grain
Syrup of poppies one drachm
Distilled water one fl. ounce
Mix. At bedtime. *Brera.*

INJECTION OF MORPHIA.

R. Morphia two grains
Almond oil
Oil of lilies, each, half an ounce
Mix.

R. Morphia two grains
Yolk of egg one
Oil of chamomile

poppies, each, one ounce
Mix. To ease pain in earache, in acute gonorrhœa and hemorrhoids. *Brera.*

MORPHIÆ ACETAS.

ACETATE OF MORPHIA.

R. Powdered morphia one ounce
Distilled water half a pint
Acetic acid sufficient

Mix the morphia with the water, and drop in the acid, constantly stirring, till the morphia is saturated and dissolved. Evaporate to consistence of syrup on a water-bath. Dry by a gentle heat, and powder. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one-eighth to a quarter of a grain.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ACETATE OF MORPHIA.

R. Acetate of morphia one grain
 Powdered foxglove six grains
 Extract of pulsatilla twelve grains
 Sugar one drachm
 Mix, and form thirty-six powders. Four
 a-day, in the cough and sleeplessness of
 consumptive patients. *Cadet.*

BOLUS OF ACETATE OF MORPHIA.

R. Acetate of morphia one grain
 Olive oil ten drops
 Crumb of bread
 Honey, each, sufficient
 Mix, and make six boluses. *Brera.*

PILLS OF ACETATE OF MORPHIA.

R. Acetate of morphia one grain
 Conserve of roses sixteen grains
 Mix, and make eight pills. *Mialhe.*

R. Acetate of morphia one grain
 Golden sulphuret of
 antimony
 Extract of aconite, each, two grains
 Powdered liquorice
 Honey, each, sufficient
 Mix, and make eight pills. *Brera.*

R. Acetate of morphia one grain
 Powdered digitalis six grains
 camphor ten grains
 gum Arabic eight grains
 Syrup of tolu sufficient

Beat into mass, and divide into six pills.
 One may be taken every three hours.
A. T. Thomson.

R. Acetate of morphia fifteen grains
 Ammon. sulphate of
 copper half a drachm
 Inspissated bile
 Powdered quassia, each, four scruples
 Mix, and make one hundred pills. Five,
 morning and evening, in diabetes mellitus.
Brendt.

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF MORPHIA.

R. Acetate of morphia sixteen grains
 Acetic acid two fl. drachms
 Distilled water six fl. drachms
 Mix. Dose, six to twenty-four drops.
Dunghlison.

ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF MORPHIA.

R. Acetate of morphia sixteen grains
 Alcohol one fl. ounce
 Dissolve. *Cottureau.*

SYRUP OF ACETATE OF MORPHIA.

R. Acetate of morphia four grains

Dissolve in a small portion of water, and a
 few drops of acetic acid, add to

Syrup sixteen ounces
Par. Cod.

MIXTURE WITH ACETATE OF MORPHIA.

R. Solution of acetate of
 morphia twenty drops
 Lactucarium ten grains
 Infusion of chamomile five ounces
 Syrup of marsh mallow half an ounce
 Mix. Dose, a spoonful. *Beral.*

CLYSTER WITH ACETATE OF MORPHIA.

R. Starch one drachm
 Hot water one pint
 Acetate of morphia one grain
 Mix. In chronic diarrhoea. *Cadet.*

OINTMENT OF ACETATE OF MORPHIA.

R. Acetate of morphia six to eight grains
 Lard one to two drachms
 Mix. As a friction in violent rheumatic
 pains. *Foy.*

R. Acetate of morphia four grains
 Mercurial ointment
 Simple ointment, each, two drachms
 Mix. In frictions on the labia; twice a-
 day, in cancer of the uterus. *Hildenbrand.*

MORPHIÆ BIMECONAS.

BIMECONATE OF MORPHIA.

R. Meconic acid two hundred grains
 Boiling water sufficient
 Dissolve, and add
 Morphia sufficient
 to saturate. Evaporate to dryness.
Squire.

Dose, one-fourth of a grain.

SOLUTION OF BIMECONATE OF MORPHIA.

R. Bimeconate of morphia ten grains
 Rectified spirit one fl. drachm
 Distilled water thirteen fl. drachms
 Mix. About the strength of laudanum.
Beasley.

MORPHIÆ CITRAS.

CITRATE OF MORPHIA.

R. Morphia sixteen grains
 Crystallized citric acid eight grains
 Distilled water one ounce
 Color with
 Tincture of cochineal two drachms
 Mix. Dose, six to thirty drops, in the
 twenty-four hours. *Magendie.*

MORPHIÆ HYDRIODAS.

HYDRIODATE OF MORPHIA.

R. Muriate of morphia two parts
 Iodide of potassium one part
 Make a strong solution of each, and mix, wash the precipitate in a little cold water, press in bibulous paper, redissolve in hot water, and let crystallize. *A. T. Thomson.*

MORPHIÆ MURIAS.

MURIATE OF MORPHIA.

R. Morphia in powder one ounce
 Distilled water half a pint
 Muriatic acid sufficient
 Mix the morphia with the water, drop in the acid, constantly stirring, till the morphia is saturated and dissolved. Evaporate by means of a water-bath to crystallization. Dry upon bibulous paper. *U. S. Ph.*

SOLUTION OF MURIATE OF MORPHIA.

R. Muriate of morphia one drachm and a-half
 Rectified spirit five fl. ounces
 Distilled water fifteen fl. ounces
 Mix the spirit and water, and dissolve the muriate in the mixture with the aid of heat. *Ed. Ph.*

Eighteen minims contain one-sixth of a grain of the muriate, equal to a grain of opium.

SYRUP OF MURIATE OF MORPHIA.

R. Muriate of morphia one grain
 Syrup four ounces
 Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful. *Cadet.*

MIXTURE OF MURIATE OF MORPHIA.

R. Muriate of morphia sixteen grains
 Acetic acid four drops
 Distilled water one fl. ounce
 Alcohol one fl. drachm
 Mix. Dose, six to twenty drops. *Cadet.*

COMPOUND SYRUP OF MURIATE OF MORPHIA.

R. Muriate of morphia two grains
 Syrup of pinks ten ounces
 balm four ounces
 orange flowers two ounces
 Mix. Dose, half an ounce to an ounce. *Cadet.*

LOZENGES OF MURIATE OF MORPHIA.

R. Muriate of morphia one scruple
 Tincture of tolu half a fl. ounce
 Sugar twenty-five ounces
 Dissolve the muriate in a little hot water, mix it and the tincture with the sugar,

beat into a mass with mucilage, and divide into lozenges of fifteen grains. Each lozenge contains a fortieth of a grain of the muriate. *Ed. Ph.*

LOZENGES OF MURIATE OF MORPHIA AND IPECACUANHA.

R. Made as the last, with the addition of one drachm of ipecacuanha. *Ed. Ph.*

MORPHIA NITRAS.

NITRATE OF MORPHIA.

R. Morphia at will
 Dilute nitric acid sufficient
 Saturate, dissolve, evaporate, and let crystallize. *Giordano.*

MORPHIÆ PHOSPHAS.

PHOSPHATE OF MORPHIA.

Make like the last, using dilute phosphoric acid instead of nitric.

MORPHIÆ SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF MORPHIA.

R. Morphia, in powder, one ounce
 Distilled water half a pint
 Diluted sulphuric acid sufficient
 Mix the morphia with the water, drop in the acid, constantly stirring till the morphia is saturated and dissolved. Evaporate on water-bath and let crystallize. Dry crystals on bibulous paper. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one-eighth to a quarter of a grain.

BOLUS OF SULPHATE OF MORPHIA.

R. Sulphate of morphia two grains
 Oil of almonds sufficient
 Sulphate of iron four grains
 Crumb of bread
 Honey, each, sufficient
 Mix, and make eight boluses.

R. Sulphate of morphia one grain
 Ipecacuanha three grains
 Oil of almonds twelve drops
 Extract of aconite two grains
 Liquorice powder
 Honey, each, sufficient
 Mix, and make six boluses. One, every three or four hours. *Brera.*

PILLS OF SULPHATE OF MORPHIA.

R. Sulphate of morphia two grains
 Cyanide of potassium four grains
 Mucilage sufficient
 Mix, and make twenty-four pills. One every six hours, in neuralgia. *Rougier.*

- ℞. Sulphate of morphia one grain
 Olive oil sufficient
 Ipecacuanha three grains
 Nux vomica two grains
 Crumb of bread
 Honey, each, sufficient
 Mix, and make six pills. One, every two
 hours. *Brera.*

SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF MORPHIA.

- ℞. Sulphate of morphia eight grains
 Distilled water half a pint
 Dissolve. *U. S. Ph.*

One fl. drachm contains an eighth of a grain.

- ℞. Sulphate of morphia four grains
 Distilled water one fl. ounce
 Dissolve. One fl. drachm contains half a
 grain. *Copland.*

SYRUP OF SULPHATE OF MORPHIA.

- ℞. Sulphate of morphia one grain
 Dissolve in a little water, and add to
 Syrup four ounces
 Each ounce contains one quarter of a grain
 of sulphate. *Cadet.*

MIXTURE OF SULPHATE OF MORPHIA.

- ℞. Sulphate of morphia sixteen grains
 Acetic acid four drops
 Distilled water one ounce
 Alcohol one drachm
 Mix. Dose, six to twenty drops. *Magendie.*

LOTION OF SULPHATE OF MORPHIA AND BORAX.

- ℞. Sulphate of morphia six grains
 Borax half an ounce
 Rose water eight fl. ounces
 Mix. As an application in pruritus va-
 ginæ, washing first with tepid soap and
 water. *Meigs.*

MORPHIÆ TARTRAS.

TARTRATE OF MORPHIA.

- ℞. Morphia at will
 Saturate with
 Solution of tartaric acid sufficient
 Evaporate and crystallize. *A. T. Thomson.*

MOSCHUS.

MUSK.

This is a peculiar concrete substance obtained from the *Moschus moschiferus*, a small animal of the deer kind, inhabiting the mountainous regions of central Asia. The musk is secreted in the male, in an oval sac, situated near the generative organs. It is found in commerce in these sacs; it is concremented or granular; of a brownish color;

soft and greasy to the touch; of a powerful, penetrating odor, and of a bitter, unpleasant, somewhat acrid taste. From its high price it is very liable to adulteration. It is antispasmodic and stimulant, and has been much used in spasmodic diseases of all kinds, as well as a stimulant in low states of the system. The dose is from five to ten grains.

POWDER OF MUSK.

- ℞. Musk three grains
 Opium half a grain
 Gum Arabic one scruple
 Sugar two drachms
 Triturate together, and divide into six
 powders. One, every three hours, in
 whooping-cough. *Augustin.*

- ℞. Musk sixteen grains
 Valerian twenty-four grains
 Camphor eight grains

Mix. As an antispasmodic, in hysteria, &c.; in doses of three to twelve grains.

Guibourt.

This is called by Jourdain, Tonquin powder, but this name belongs rather to the following.

- ℞. Musk sixteen grains
 Cinnabar twelve grains
 Mix. For a single dose. *Spielmann.*

Once celebrated as a remedy in hydrophobia.

MUSK BOLUS.

- ℞. Musk five to ten grains
 Camphor five grains
 Syrup sufficient
 Make a bolus. Antispasmodic. *Ellis.*

- ℞. Musk Carbonate of am-
 monia, each, ten grains
 Conserve of roses sufficient
 Make a bolus. One, every three hours.
 In mortification, attended with spasmodic
 action. *Ellis.*

MUSK PILLS.

- ℞. Musk eight grains
 Opium two grains
 Camphor twenty-four grains
 Syrup sufficient
 Mix, and form six pills. To be taken
 during the day, in hospital gangrene.

Dupuytren.

- ℞. Musk ten grains
 Camphor one scruple
 Gum ammoniac two scruples
 Opium four grains

Mix, and make pills of four grains. Four or five in the twenty-four hours, in nervous disorders. *Richard.*

- ℞. Musk twelve grains
 Castor twenty-four grains
 Assafetida thirty grains

Tincture of valerian sufficient
Make twenty-four pills. Four, three
times a-day, in nervous complaints.

Radiis.

MUSK MIXTURE.

R. Musk two drachms
Sugar
Gum Arabic, each, one drachm
Distilled water six fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful, every hour or
two, in low fevers. *Ellis.*

R. Musk mixture six fl. ounces
Paregoric elixir half fl. ounce
Ammon. tinc. of
valerian one fl. drachm
Mix. A teaspoonful, three or four times
a-day, in pertussis in children. *Ellis.*

R. Musk two grains
Fennel water six fl. ounces
Laudanum ten drops
Syrup of poppies two drachms
Mix. A spoonful, every hour, in tris-
mus. *Cheselden.*

R. Musk mixture
Camphor water, each, three fl. ounces
and a-half
Syrup of ginger
Spirit of sulphuric
ether, each, two fl. drachms
Mix. A tablespoonful, every three or
four hours, in low fevers. *Ainslie.*

MUSK CLYSTER.

R. Musk ten grains
Valerian half an ounce
Starch half a drachm
Boiling water eight ounces
Mix. As an antispasmodic and excitant.
Radiis.

R. Musk twelve grains
Sugar two scruples
Spirit of ammonia thirty drops
Infusion of flaxseed four fl. ounces
Mix. For children with convulsions.
Ellis.

TINCTURE OF MUSK.

R. Musk one part
Alcohol twelve parts
Digest for twelve days, and filter. Dose,
thirty to sixty drops. *Guibourt.*

MUCUNA.

COWHAGE.

This is the bristles of the pods of *Mucuna pruriens*, a perennial, twining plant, native of the warmer parts of America, bearing somewhat

curved brown pods, covered with short bristles, which, when dry, readily separate.

Sex. Syst. Diadelph. decand. *Nat. Syst.* Favaceæ.

Decandolle, Prod. ii. 405. Griffith, Med. Bot. 242.

The pod is shaped somewhat like the italic S, and is covered with brown, bristly hairs, which adhere to any substance coming in contact with them. These hairs or spicula are possessed of anthelmintic powers, but whether they act mechanically or not, has not been fully ascertained, though the probability is that they do.

ELECTUARY OF COWHAGE.

R. Cowhage two scruples
Syrup half an ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful every morning, fast-
ing, for three days, to be followed by a
dose of castor oil; in cases of lumbrici.
Correa.

R. Cowhage one drachm
Honey sufficient
to make electuary. To be given as above.
Ellis.

MYRISTICA.

NUTMEG.

The nutmeg is the kernel of the fruit of *Myristica moschata*, a small tree, a native of the Molucca Islands, and now cultivated in various tropical regions.

Sex. Syst. Dicc. monadelph. *Nat. Syst.* Myristicaceæ.

Thunberg. Act. Holm. 1782. Griffith, Med. Bot. 109.

The nutmeg is an oval, oblong almond, of a lightish brown color externally, and of a reddish gray with red veins, internally, of an agreeable, fragrant odor, warm, aromatic taste, and unctuous feel. It is principally used for culinary purposes, but is also employed in medicine as a stimulant, and to disguise the taste of nauseous remedies.

AROMATIC POWDER.

R. Cinnamon
Ginger, each, two ounces
Cardamom seeds
Nutmeg, grated, each, one ounce
Rub together into very fine powder.
U. S. Ph.

Stimulant and carminative; dose, ten to thirty grains.

GOELIS' ANTIHECTIC POWDER.

R. Burnt hartshorn
Powdered nutmeg
Roasted laurel berries, each, one part
Liquorice three parts
Mix, and make a powder. Advised in the
hectic attendant on scrofulous affections.
Augustin.

STIMULATING CLYSTER.

R. Powdered nutmeg one drachm

Powdered columbo one drachm
 salep one scruple
 Infusion of flaxseed four fl. ounces
 Mix. As a stimulating enema. *Ammon.*

SPIRIT OF NUTMEG.

R. Nutmeg, bruised, two ounces
 Diluted alcohol one gallon
 Water a pint
 Mix, and distil one gallon, with a slow fire.
U. S. Ph.

Dose, one to two fl. drachms; principally used to flavor other medicines.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF NUTMEG.

R. Nutmeg two ounces
 Lemon peel
 Orange peel
 Spearmint
 Balm, each, one ounce
 Diluted alcohol four pints
 Water twelve pints
 Distil three pints. *Van Mons.*

As a stomachic, and an external application to contusions.

MYROXYLON.

BALSAM OF PERU.

This balsam is the product of *Myroxylon Peruvianum*, a large tree, indigenous to South America, where it is called *quinquina*.

Sex. Syst. Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 233. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 248.

The balsam is a thick, viscid fluid, of a dark, reddish-brown color, an agreeable, fragrant odor, and a warm, bitterish taste, occasioning a pungent sensation in the throat. It is stimulating, tonic, and expectorant, and has been much used in pectoral complaints, &c., and also externally as an application to indolent ulcers. The dose is about half fl. drachm.

PILLS OF BALSAM OF PERU.

R. Balsam of Peru one drachm
 Extract of bitter polygala two drachms
 Marsh mallow sufficient
 to make one hundred and twenty pills.
 Ten, four times a-day, in chronic mucous discharges. *Schubert.*

ACOUSTIC BALSAM.

R. Balsam of Peru half a drachm
 Narcotic oil
 Onion juice, each, one ounce
 Mix. A dossil of cotton saturated with this oil, is to be introduced into the deaf ear, provided there is no inflammation or violent pain.

R. Beef gall three fl. drachms
 Balsam of Peru one fl. drachm

Mix. To be occasionally dropped into the ear to correct a fetid discharge, syringing it also, daily, with a weak solution of soap and water. *Hugh Smith.*

LINIMENT FOR CHILBLAINS.

R. Balsam of Peru half a drachm
 Muriatic ether
 Laudanum, each, two drachms
 Mix. As a friction. *Henschel.*

MAMMILLARY LOTION.

R. Balsam of Peru one drachm
 Yolk of egg one
 Spirit of wild thyme three ounces
 Mix. The sore nipple is to be bathed with this, and then sprinkled with a powder, composed of one drachm of Peruvian bark, and two drachms of gum Arabic. *Iverg.*

BALSAM OF PERU MIXTURE.

R. Balsam of Peru two drachms
 Yolk of egg one
 Extract of cinchona six drachms
 Honey of roses three ounces
 Mix. Two dessertspoonfuls, four times a-day, in chronic mucous discharges.

St. Marie.

R. Balsam of Peru half a drachm
 Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
 Cinnamon water
 Water, each, half fl. ounce

Mix. To be taken three or four times a-day, as an expectorant in chronic catarrh.

Ellis.

SYRUP OF BALSAM OF PERU.

R. Tincture of balsam of Peru one fl. ounce
 Tepid simple syrup two pounds
 Mix, and agitate briskly. Dose, from one to two drachms. *Lisbon Ph.*

TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF PERU.

R. Balsam of Peru one part
 Alcohol eight parts
 Macerate for some days, and filter.

Guibourt.

Principally used as an external application to ulcers, &c.

BALSAM OF PERU COLLUTORY.

R. Tincture of balsam of Peru one part
 guaiacum four parts
 Mix. A teaspoonful to a glass of water, to rinse the mouth. *Taddei.*

LOCATELLI'S BALSAM.

R. Olive oil six ounces
 Yellow wax four ounces
 Wine five fl. ounces

Melt together by a gentle heat, till all moisture is evaporated, and add

Venice turpentine	six ounces
Balsam of Peru	two drachms
Red saunders	half an ounce

Mix. Formerly used in phthisis, but now employed only as an external application. This is the original formula. *Spielmann.*

OINTMENT OF BALSAM OF PERU.

R. Balsam of Peru
Spermaceti ointment equal parts

Mix. As a dressing to painful ulcers. *Radius.*

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF BALSAM OF PERU.

R. Lard two ounces
White wax four drachms

Melt in a water-bath, and add

Balsam of Peru	two drachms
Oil of lavender	twelve minims

As an application to promote the growth of the hair. *Copland.*

PLASTER OF BALSAM OF PERU.

R. Powdered carbonate of
lead sixteen parts
litharge eight parts

Rose oil	forty-eight parts
White wax	thirty-two parts

Melt together, and, at close of operation, add

Balsam of Peru	two parts
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As an application to indolent ulcers. *Foy.*

MYRRHA.

MYRRH.

Myrrh is the concrete juice of *Balsamodendron myrrha*, a small shrubby tree, with spiny branches, a native of Arabia, &c.

Sex. Syst. Octand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Amyridaceæ.

Nees. Offic. Planz. i. 17. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 171.

Myrrh occurs in tears, or in agglutinated masses, of various shades of color; the best is of a reddish yellow color, somewhat translucent, having a peculiar, aromatic odor and a warm, bitter taste. It is a stimulating tonic. It is given in a variety of diseases, and is used externally as an application to foul ulcers, aphthæ, &c. The dose is from ten to thirty grains, usually in combination.

POWDER OF MYRRH AND IPECACUANHA.

R. Powdered myrrh twelve grains
ipecacuanha six grains
nitre half a drachm

Mix, and divide into four powders. One, every fourth hour. Stimulating expectorant. *Paris.*

EMMENAGOGUE POWDER.

R. Myrrh twelve grains
Saffron three grains
Oil of cloves one drop

Rub into powder. *Augustin.*

PILLS OF MYRRH AND ZINC.

R. Sulphate of zinc ten grains
Powdered myrrh one drachm and a-half
Conserve of roses sufficient

Mix, and form twenty pills. Two, twice a-day. In pertussis. *Paris.*

PILLS OF MYRRH AND SULPHATE OF IRON.

R. Myrrh
Sulphate of iron, each, two scruples
Carbonate of potassa
Soap, each, half a drachm

Rub into mass, and form forty pills. Two, thrice a-day. In amenorrhœa. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF MYRRH AND SQUILL.

R. Myrrh one drachm and a-half
Dried squill half a drachm
Extract of henbane two scruples
Distilled water sufficient

Rub into mass, and form thirty pills. Two, night and morning. In catarrh and phthisis. *Paris.*

PILLS OF MYRRH AND CANADA BALSAM.

R. Myrrh three drachms
Canada balsam one drachm and a-half
Opium half a drachm

Mix, and make pills of two grains. Two to four, every hour, in ulcerated phthisis. *Augustin.*

ALKALINE SOLUTION OF MYRRH.

R. Myrrh two ounces
Sub. carbonate of soda one drachm
Boiling water eight fl. ounces

Macerate for two days, and filter. *Swediaur.*

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF MYRRH.

R. Myrrh two ounces
Gum Arabic two drachms

Triturate together; add sufficient water to make a thick emulsion, and mix well with the

Extract of couchgrass four ounces
Advised in phthisis, and ulcers of the uterus. Dose, one to three drachms, mixed with water, two or three times a-day. *Swediaur.*

MYRRH COLLUTORY.

R. Lime water one fl. ounce and a-half
Tincture of myrrh two fl. drachms
Honey of roses two drachms

Mix. *Pharm. Chirurg.*

R. Tincture of myrrh two fl. drachms
 Infusion of sage six fl. ounces
 Honey of roses two ounces
 Mix. *Augustin.*

MYRRH GARGLE.

R. Tincture of myrrh
 Vinegar, each, two fl. ounces
 Honey one ounce
 Infusion of contra-
 yerva one pint and a-half

Mix. In putrid sore throat, scarlatina,
 &c. *Fothergill.*

R. Honey of roses one ounce and a-half
 Barley water twelve fl. ounces
 Tincture of myrrh six fl. drachms
 Vinegar one fl. ounce

Mix. As a gargle in putrid sore throat.
Ainslie.

STIMULATING INJECTION.

R. Myrrh one ounce
 Quicklime two ounces
 Water two pints

Infuse for a few days, and decant. As an
 injection in fistulous ulcers. *St Marie.*

TINCTURE OF MYRRH.

R. Myrrh, bruised, four ounces
 Alcohol three pints

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.
U. S. Ph.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH AND HELLEBORE.

R. Tincture of myrrh one fl. ounce
 black helle-
 bore half a fl. ounce
 Spanish flies two fl. drachms

Mix. As an emmenagogue, in doses of
 thirty drops, three times a-day, in a little
 sugar and water. *Ellis.*

GRIFFITH'S MYRRH MIXTURE.

R. Myrrh one drachm
 Sulphate of iron one scruple
 Carbonate of potassa one drachm
 Sugar two drachms
 Water six fl. ounces

Make mixture. As a tonic in phthisis, in
 tablespoonful doses, according to circum-
 stances. *Ellis.*

COMPOUND MYRRH MIXTURE.

R. Powdered myrrh one drachm
 Carbonate of potassa half a drachm
 Sulphate of iron twelve grains
 Mucilage gum Arabic two fl. drachms
 Decoction of liquo-
 rice six and a-half fl. ounces
 Spirit of allspice one fl. ounce

Rub the myrrh, potassa, sulphate of iron,
 and mucilage, well together; add gradually
 the other ingredients. Dose, a tablespoon-
 ful, twice or thrice a-day. *Babington.*

Nearly the same as Griffith's mixture, and
 used in the same cases.

OIL OF MYRRH.

R. Myrrh two parts
 Washed sand three parts
 Distil, separate the oil that passes, and
 rectify it. *Wirt. Ph.*

MYRRH PLASTER.

R. Balsam of Peru
 Camphor
 Powdered myrrh, each, one ounce and
 a-half

Lead plaster thirty-two ounces
 Triturate the three first ingredients to-
 gether, and when intimately mixed, add
 the melted plaster, and stir until chilled;
 then form into rolls of half a pound each.

N

NAPHTHALINA.

NAPHTHALINE

Is a product of the distillation of coal tar, and
 is deposited from the rectified oil of coal tar, in
 white, shining, concrete crystals, and may be
 purified by dissolving in alcohol and recrystalliz-
 ing. It is an active expectorant, in doses of eight
 to thirty grains.

SYRUP OF NAPHTHALINE.

R. Naphthaline sixteen grains

Dissolve in smallest quantity of hot alco-
 hol, and triturate with

Syrup four ounces
Dupasquier.

OINTMENT OF NAPHTHALINE.

R. Naphthaline one scruple
 Lard five drachms

Mix. As an application in dry tetter,
 lepra, psoriasis, &c. *Emery.*

LOZENGES OF NAPHTHALINE.

R. Naphthaline five scruples
 Sugar twenty ounces
 Oil of aniseed
 Mucilage of tragacanth, each, sufficient
 Mix, and form lozenges of fifteen grains.
 Expectorant. One occasionally, to the
 amount of twenty a-day. *Dupasquier.*

NARCOTINA.

NARCOTINE

Is a white, tasteless, inodorous principle, existing in opium. It forms bitter salts with the acids. It has been used with success as an antiperiodic, in doses of three grains, three times a-day.

R. Residue of opium, exhausted by
 Water at will
 Dry it, powder it coarsely, add cold acetic acid, express, and filter; add an excess of ammonia, wash the precipitate with cold water, dissolve in boiling alcohol, decolorize by means of animal charcoal, let cool, and crystallize.

BOLUS OF NARCOTINE.

R. Narcotine one scruple
 Oil of almonds six drops
 Crumb of bread
 Honey, each, sufficient
 Mix, and make eight boluses. One, three times a-day, in the apyrexia of intermittents. *Brera.*

MIXTURE OF NARCOTINE.

R. Narcotine one drachm
 Lemon water three fl. ounces
 Mix. Dose, a spoonful. *Brera.*

NARCOTINÆ MURIAS.

MURIATE OF NARCOTINE.

R. Opium two pounds
 Alcohol twenty pounds
 Rub together, gradually adding the spirit, till the opium is exhausted, decant, and press residue; to solution add ammonia, till turbid. Distil off one-fourth of alcohol, and let the product cool; wash the deposit with water, and then with a drachm of muriatic acid mixed with a quart of water. Filter the solution, and evaporate to dryness. Dose, about the same as of narcotine. *O'Shaughnessy.*

NUX VOMICA.

NUX VOMICA

Is the seed of the *Strychnos nux vomica*, a moderate sized tree, a native of many parts of the East Indies, having a very bitter wood.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Loganiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 271. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 469.

The seeds are flat, peltate, with a narrow annular striæ, somewhat downy on the surface; they are of a horny consistence, inodorous, and of a bitter, acrid, somewhat nauseous taste. *Nux vomica* is a violent excitant of the cerebro-spinal system, and in large doses an active poison. In small doses, frequently repeated, it is tonic, diuretic, and even laxative. It owes its energetic properties to the presence of strychnia and brucia. It is principally used in paralysis, in doses of about five grains, three or four times a-day.

POWDER OF NUX VOMICA.

R. Powdered nux vomica three grains
 Gum Arabic
 Sugar, each, twelve grains
 Mix. Advised in chronic dysentery. One, every day. *Soubeiran.*
 R. Powdered nux vomica eighteen grains
 ipecacuanha

twenty-four grains
 Powdered rhubarb one drachm
 Prepared chalk two scruples
 Oil of peppermint two drops
 Mix. To be divided into twelve powders. One every three or four hours, in cardialgia, &c. *Vogt.*

EXTRACT OF NUX VOMICA.

R. Nux vomica one pound
 Alcohol sufficient
 Expose the nux vomica to steam, till softened, slice, dry, and reduce it to powder. Place this in a displacement apparatus, add alcohol till it comes away without bitterness. Distil off the alcohol from the tincture, and evaporate to a proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, half a grain to two grains.

TINCTURE OF NUX VOMICA.

R. Powdered nux vomica one part
 Alcohol four parts
 Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. *Cottercau.*

Dose, five to twenty drops, in paralysis.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF NUX VOMICA.

R. Extract of nux vomica twenty-four grains
 Camphor one drachm
 Tincture of pellitory one fl. ounce

Mix. Dose, twenty drops, four times a-day, in paralysis. *Radius.*

R. Tincture of nux vomica
Spanish flies, each,
one fl. drachm
Phosphoric ether one fl. scruple

Mix. Thirty drops, three or four times a-day, in paralysis. *Radius.*

PILLS OF NUX VOMICA.

R. Powdered nux vomica thirty grains
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and make ten pills; one, twice or thrice a-day, in paralysis, closely watching the effects. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF EXTRACT OF NUX VOMICA.

R. Extract of nux vomica one scruple
liquorice seven scruples
Mix, and make eighty pills. Two to four, two or three times a-day, in paralysis. *Radius.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF NUX VOMICA.

R. Extract of nux vomica six grains

Black oxide of iron one drachm
Mix, and make twenty-four pills. Three a-day, in atonic incontinence of urine. *Mondiere.*

PILLS OF NUX VOMICA AND ALOES.

R. Extract of nux vomica ten grains
Pills of aloes and myrrh four scruples
Mix well, and form thirty-six pills. One or two, night and morning. *Copland.*

MIXTURE OF NUX VOMICA.

R. Extract of nux vomica ten grains
Elder water six fl. ounces
Mucilage of gum Arabic
Spirit of mallows, each, one fl. ounce
Mix. A spoonful every two hours, in chronic dysentery. *Ammon.*

LOTION OF NUX VOMICA.

R. Extract of nux vomica eight grains
Alcohol two fl. ounces
Strong water of ammonia half fl. ounce
Mix. As a stimulating lotion to paralyzed limbs. *Radius.*

OLEUM ANIMALE EMPYREUMATICUM.

DIPPEL'S ANIMAL OIL.

R. Oil of hartshorn at will
Distil off one-fourth, by a slow heat, on a sand-bath, keeping it protected from the light. *Van Mons.*

Antispasmodic, diaphoretic, and anodyne, in doses of five or ten drops; poisonous in large doses.

LINIMENT OF DIPPEL'S OIL.

R. Dippel's oil one drachm
Oil of almonds six drachms
Turpentine soap half an ounce
Mix. As an exciting liniment, also as an application to the abdomen, in cases of worms. *Sundelin.*

TINCTURE OF DIPPEL'S OIL.

R. Dippel's oil one part
Sulphuric ether fifteen parts
Dissolve. Fifteen to thirty drops, as a stimulant and antispasmodic. *Beral.*

MIXTURE OF DIPPEL'S OIL.

R. Dippel's oil one drachm
Hoffmann's anodyne three drachms

Dissolve. Twenty to thirty drops, four times a-day, in chorea and tetanus. *Radius.*

OLEUM CAJUPUTI.

OIL OF CAJEPUT.

This is a fluid, transparent, green oil, of an aromatic and pleasant odor, and a warm, pungent taste; obtained from the *Melaleuca cajuputi*, a small tree, a native of the Molucca islands.

Sex. Syst. Polydelph. icosand. *Nat. Syst.* Myrtaceæ.

Maton. Lond. Pharm. 1800. Griffith, Med. Bot. 296.

It is also furnished by other species. It is an active stimulant, when given internally, in doses of a few drops, and acts as a rubefacient, when applied to the skin.

MIXTURE OF OIL OF CAJEPUT.

R. Oil of cajeput half a drachm
Dippel's animal oil one drachm
Mix. As a stimulant. Dose, five to fifteen drops. *Augustin.*

CAJEPUT LINIMENT.

R. Cajeput oil
Camphor, each, three drachms

Soft soap two ounces
 Alcohol one pint
 Water of ammonia two fl. ounces
 Mix. As an embrocation. *Chapman.*

OLEUM MORRHUÆ.

COD LIVER OIL.

This, which is also called *Oleum jecoris aselli*, is procured from the livers of several kinds of fish, but principally from the Cod, though that from the Ray is said to be preferable. There are several varieties; one, clear and limpid, the other dark colored, and somewhat acrid, which is said by many writers to be the most powerful. The pale oil has a faint smell, and a bland taste. It has obtained much celebrity as an alterative, in strumous affections; in chronic gout, rheumatism, and cutaneous diseases, &c. The dose for an adult, is from half a spoonful to three spoonfuls, two or three times a-day.

MIXTURE OF COD LIVER OIL.

R. Cod liver oil four fl. ounces
 Gum Arabic
 Sugar, each, two drachms
 Cinnamon, or mint water four fl. ounces

Mix. One or two tablespoonfuls, morning and evening. *Ellis.*

R. Cod liver oil four fl. ounces
 Solution of carbonate of potassa half fl. ounce
 Syrup of orange peel half fl. ounce
 Peppermint water seven fl. ounces

Mix. Dose, one and a-half fl. ounces to three fl. ounces. *Beasley.*

R. Cod liver oil one fl. ounce
 Solution carbonate of potassa two fl. drachms
 Syrup of orange peel one fl. ounce
 Oil of calamus three drops

Mix. Dose, one to two fl. drachms, night and morning, for rickets in children. *Fehr.*

R. Cod liver oil
 Syrup of orange peel
 Aniseed water, each, one fl. ounce
 Oil of calamus three drops

Mix. Three spoonfuls a-day, in rachitis, and gouty swellings. *Phœbus.*

SYRUP OF COD LIVER OIL.

R. Cod liver oil eight parts
 Powdered gum Arabic five parts
 Simple syrup four parts

Make an emulsion, and add Sugar twenty-four parts

Dissolve by gentle heat, and add Orange-flower water two parts

Duclou.

LINIMENT OF COD LIVER OIL.

R. Cod liver oil one fl. ounce
 Water of ammonia half fl. ounce
 Mix. *Brach.*

R. Cod liver oil four fl. drachms
 Lead water two fl. drachms
 Yolk of egg three drachms

Mix. As an application to ulcers, &c. *Brefeld.*

OINTMENT OF COD LIVER OIL.

R. Cod liver oil three fl. ounces
 Spermaceti six drachms
 White wax two drachms

Melt together, and stir till cold. *Beasley.*

R. Caustic soda one ounce
 Water two fl. ounces and a-half

Dissolve, and add Cod liver oil eight fl. ounces
 Agitate briskly. *Deschamps.*

R. Cod liver oil ten parts
 Lead water five parts
 Lard ten parts

Mix.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF COD LIVER OIL.

R. Cod liver oil one fl. drachm
 Red oxide of mercury four grains
 Simple cerate two scruples

Mix. *Cunier.*

R. Cod liver oil
 Extract of wood soot, each, two drachms
 Citrine ointment one drachm
 Beef marrow six ounces

Mix. *Carron.*

In opacities of the cornea, and scrofulous ophthalmia.

COMPOUND OIL OF COD LIVER.

R. Cod liver oil one fl. drachm
 Walnut oil two fl. drachms

Mix. A drop or two to be introduced between the eyelids, in opacities of the cornea. *Radius.*

OLEUM OLIVÆ.

OLIVE OIL.

The oil of the fruit of *Olea Europæa*, a small tree, originally from Syria, but now extensively cultivated in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

Sex. Syst. Diand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Oleaceæ. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 11. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 442.

Good olive oil is an unctuous fluid, of a pale yellow or greenish color; almost inodorous, and of a bland taste. It is principally used as an article of food, but is also employed in medicine as a demulcent, emollient, and laxative, and in

the composition of liniments, ointments, &c.
The dose, as a laxative, is about a fl. ounce.

OLIVE OIL MIXTURE.

℞. Syrup of gum four fl. ounces
Olive oil half fl. ounce
Mix. As a laxative. *Radiis.*

℞. Olive oil eight fl. ounces
Aromatic spirit of ammonia two fl. drachms

Mix. Three spoonfuls, night and morning, as an anthelmintic. *Ellis.*

℞. Olive oil one fl. ounce
Solution carbonate of potassa half fl. drachm
Mint water seven fl. ounces
Mix. *Guy's Hospit.*

℞. Olive oil one fl. ounce
Water of carbonate of ammonia one fl. drachm
Mint water seven fl. ounces
Mix. *Guy's Hospit.*

℞. Olive oil mixture eight fl. ounces
Manna one ounce and a-half
Mix. Dose, three spoonfuls as a laxative. *St. Bart's Hospit.*

OLIVE OIL CLYSTER.

℞. Common salt one tablespoonful
Olive oil
Molasses, each, two tablespoonfuls
Warm water one pint
Mix. *U. S. Dispens.*

℞. Manna one ounce
Compound decoction of chamomile ten fl. ounces
Dissolve, and add
Olive oil one fl. ounce
Sulphate of magnesia half an ounce
Dub. Ph.

OLEUM RICINI.

CASTOR OIL.

The oil of the seeds of *Ricinus communis*, a perennial tree in tropical countries, but an annual herbaceous plant, in temperate latitudes. The seeds are ovate, compressed, bean-like, of a grayish ash color, marbled with reddish brown, not unlike the dog tick in appearance.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. monad. *Nat. Syst.* Euphorbiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1430. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 599.

The oil, which is generally obtained by expression, is a thick, viscous, colorless fluid, with a faint, but unpleasant odor, and a mild, but nauseous taste, followed by a slight sensation of acidity. It is a mild, but prompt cathartic, acting rather as an evacuant than as an excitant of the alvine secretions. The dose is about a fl. ounce; for infants, from one to four fl. drachms. Its dis-

gusting taste is best disguised by mixing it with froth of porter.

OLEAGINOUS MIXTURE.

℞. Castor oil one ounce
Powdered gum Arabic two drachms
Sugar one drachm

Rub together, and add gradually
Mint water four fl. ounces
Triturate well. A tablespoonful, every hour or two hours, till it acts. *Ellis.*

In some cases, as in dysentery, it is of benefit, to add thirty or forty drops of laudanum to the mixture.

℞. Castor oil
Mucilage of gum Arabic
Syrup of orgeat, each, two ounces
Water ten fl. ounces
Make an emulsion. Dose, as last. *Beral.*

℞. Castor oil one ounce
Yolk of egg one
Water of orange peel two fl. drachms
Water two fl. ounces
Make an emulsion. *Radiis.*

℞. Castor oil one ounce
Yolk of egg one
Orange-flower water
Simple syrup, each, half an ounce
Water two ounces
Make an emulsion. *Cottureau.*

℞. Castor oil eleven drachms
Powdered tragacanth half a drachm
White sugar seventy-five grains
Water two and a-half fl. ounces
Syrup of orange-flowers six fl. drachms
Triturate the tragacanth with the sugar; add the syrup, and rub well in a mortar, until the mucilage begins to thicken, then add the oil, and continue rubbing till it is homogeneous, adding the water gradually, during the process. *Mannè.*

EMULSION OF CASTOR OIL SEEDS.

℞. Castor oil seeds half an ounce
Anise water four ounces
Sugar two drachms

Deprive the seeds of their exterior, triturate them to a uniform pulp with a little water, and the sugar, and finally add the remainder of the water gradually, and strain through a coarse cloth. *W. Procter.*

ANTHELMINTIC EMULSION.

℞. Castor oil
Mucilage of gum Arabic, each, one ounce
Syrup of Corsica moss
Water of semen contra chamomile, each, two fl. ounces

Emulsion of sweet almonds eight fl. ounces
 Mix, and make an emulsion. As an anthelmintic. *Beral.*

CASTOR OIL CLYSTER.

R. Castor oil one ounce and a-half
 Yolk of egg two
 Infusion of chamomile six fl. ounces
 Mix. *Radiis.*

MIXTURE OF CASTOR OIL AND ETHER.

R. Castor oil one ounce
 Sulphuric ether two drachms
 Mix. A spoonful every two hours, advised as an anthelmintic, in cases of tapeworm. *Radiis.*

FIXATURE.

R. Castor oil two ounces
 Spermaceti one drachm
 Arnotto half an ounce
 Oil of bergamot one drachm
 Otto of roses five drops
 Mix; melt by a moderate heat, and strain.
 To stiffen, and keep hair in form. *Redwood.*

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

OIL OF TURPENTINE.

This is usually known as *Spirits of turpentine*, and is the volatile oil obtained from the turpentine afforded by several species of *Pinus*. It is limpid, colorless, of a strong, penetrating, peculiar odor, and of a warm, pungent, somewhat bitterish taste. It is stimulant, diuretic, anthelmintic, and cathartic, and externally rubefacient.

PURIFIED OIL OF TURPENTINE.

R. Oil of turpentine eight parts
 Alcohol one part
 Agitate together, and pour off the spirit, and repeat the process several times. *Nimmo.*

LOTION FOR CHILBLAINS.

R. Oil of turpentine four parts
 Sulphuric acid one part
 Olive oil ten parts
 Mix. To be applied to the affected part, night and morning. *Gassicourt.*

OIL OF TURPENTINE AND HONEY.

R. Oil of turpentine two fl. drachms
 Honey one fl. ounce
 Mix. A teaspoonful night and morning, in warm tea. In sciatica. *Ellis.*

LOTION FOR TOOTHACHE.

R. Oil of turpentine one fl. drachm and a-half
 Oil of cloves
 Oil of cajeput, each, half a fl. drachm

Balsam of Peru two drachms
 Opium two scruples
 To be well rubbed together. As an application to the face, in cases of toothache. *Beasley.*

TURPENTINE MIXTURE.

R. Oil of turpentine one hundred and twenty drops
 Powdered gum Arabic sugar, each, two drachms
 Laudanum sixty drops
 Compound spirits of lavender two fl. drachms
 Mint water five fl. ounces
 Mix. A tablespoonful every two hours, in low forms of fever, &c. *Ellis.*

VERMIFUGE EMULSION.

R. Oil of turpentine six fl. drachms
 Gum Arabic two drachms
 Chamomile water six fl. ounces
 Sulphuric ether two fl. drachms
 Mix. Two spoonfuls, night and morning, in cases of tapeworm. *Radiis.*

TURPENTINE MIXTURE.

R. Oil of turpentine one fl. ounce
 Powdered gum Arabic sugar, each, two drachms
 Mint water four fl. ounces
 Mix. A tablespoonful every two hours till it operates. An active purgative. *Frank.*

R. Oil of turpentine three fl. drachms
 Yolk of egg two
 Syrup of mint two fl. ounces
 orange flowers
 ether, each, one fl. ounce
 Tincture of cinnamon half a fl. drachm
 Mix. A spoonful, three times a-day, in neuralgia and rheumatism. *Foy.*

R. Oil of turpentine one fl. ounce
 Yolk of egg one
 Triturate together, and add, gradually,
 Emulsion of almonds four fl. ounces
 Syrup of orange two fl. ounces
 Compound spirit of lavender four fl. drachms
 Oil of cinnamon four drops
 One fl. ounce, three times a-day. Advised as a purge in Iritis. *Carmichael.*

SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE MIXTURE.

R. Honey
 Spirit of turpentine
 Ammoniated tincture of guaiacum, each, two drachms
 Oil of cloves
 lemon, each, three drops

Mix. A teaspoonful, twice or three times a-day, in sciatica and lumbago. *Copland.*

TURPENTINE CLYSTER.

R. Oil of turpentine one fl. ounce and a-half
Yolk of egg one
Tepid infusion of flaxseed one pint
Mix. *Ellis.*

R. Oil of turpentine one fl. ounce
Yolk of egg sufficient
Decoction of barley nineteen fl. ounces
Lond. Ph.

TURPENTINE AND ETHER.

R. Oil of turpentine
Sulphuric ether equal parts
Mix. Dose, twenty to forty drops, in honey or syrup, in biliary calculi, and as an external application in rheumatism.
Cottureau.

TURPENTINE LINIMENT.

R. Oil of turpentine
olives, each, two fl. ounces
Tincture of camphor one fl. ounce
Water of ammonia one fl. drachm
Mix. As an external rubefacient.
Ellis.

R. Soft soap two ounces
Camphor one ounce
Oil of turpentine sixteen fl. ounces
Mix. A powerful rubefacient. *Lond. Ph.*

R. Oil of turpentine half a pint
Resin cerate one pound
Melt the cerate, and add the turpentine.
U. S. Ph.

This is known as *Kentish's ointment*, and is much used as an application to burns and scalds.

ACETIC TURPENTINE LINIMENT.

R. Oil of turpentine three fl. ounces
Acetic acid five fl. drachms
Rose water two and a-half fl. ounces
Essence of lemon four fl. scruples
Yolk of egg one
Mix. As an external embrocation and liniment in phthisis.
Stokes.

SULPHURIC TURPENTINE LINIMENT.

R. Oil of turpentine three fl. ounces
Sulphuric acid one fl. drachm
Olive oil three fl. ounces
Mix. *Brodie.*

OPIATED TURPENTINE LINIMENT.

R. Oil of turpentine one fl. ounce
chamomile two fl. ounces
Laudanum one fl. drachm
Mix. As a lotion in neuralgia.
Recamier.

STARKEY'S SOAP.

R. Dry carbonate of potassa
Oil of turpentine
Turpentine equal parts
Mix the potassa with the oil, then add the resin, and triturate till the mixture is of the consistence of honey. Used in dropsy, and in gonorrhœa. Dose, eight to ten grains.
Guibourt.

DIURETIC WINE.

R. Oil of turpentine two fl. drachms
Lemon juice one fl. ounce
Wine four fl. ounces
Mix. For a single dose. *Pierquin.*

OLEUM TIGLII.

CROTON OIL.

This oil is procured, for the most part, from the seeds of the *Croton tiglium*, but also from those of two or three other species. They are all natives of India, and the adjoining parts of Asia. The *C. tiglium* is a moderate sized shrub, bearing a somewhat triangular nut, containing three ovoid seeds, of a reddish brown color, having an oleaginous kernel, which affords, on pressure, the oil in question.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. monadelph. *Nat. Syst.* Euphorbiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1426. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 597.

The oil, when pure and fresh, is nearly colorless, or yellowish; but when kept for some time, becomes of a reddish-brown or orange color. It has a faint, but peculiar smell, and an acrid and hot taste. It is a powerful hydragogue purgative, and has been much used in dropsy, apoplexy, and visceral obstructions; when applied externally, it causes irritation and inflammation of the skin, followed by a pustular eruption; and has been successfully employed in rheumatism, neuralgia, and bronchial and pulmonary affections. Dose for an adult, one to two drops.

BOLUS OF CROTON OIL.

R. Croton oil one drop
Powdered gum Arabic half a drachm
Syrup of orange flowers sufficient
Mix, and make four boluses. Two to four to be taken in the morning. *Foy.*

PILLS OF CROTON OIL.

R. Croton oil six drops
Soap half a drachm
Oil of caraway eight drops
Powdered liquorice root sufficient
Mix, and make twelve pills. Dose, one or more. *Reece.*

R. Croton oil six drops
Pill of aloes and myrrh one drachm and a-half
Soap one scruple
Powdered liquorice root sufficient

Mix, and make thirty pills.
to three, or more.

R. Croton oil
Crumb of bread

Mix, and make four pills.
hour, until they operate.

R. Croton oil

Soap

Gum Arabic

Mix, and make four pills.

Dose, two

Copland.

one drop

sufficient

One, every

Ellis.

two drops

two grains

sufficient

Foy.

COMPOUND CROTON OIL PILLS.

R. Powdered scammony

Powdered aloes, each, sixty-four parts

Croton oil three parts

Alcohol four parts

Dissolve the oil in the alcohol; add the solution, gradually, to a mixture of the powders, and beat into a mass. Divide into pills of five grains. One to three, for children of eight to fourteen years of age; three to five, for adults.

Beral.

PILLS OF CROTON OIL AND QUININE.

R. Croton oil soap three grains

Sulphate of quinine one drachm

Extract of dandelion sufficient

Mix, and make twenty pills.
dose. One for a

Caventou.

PILLS OF CROTON OIL AND BLUE MASS.

R. Croton oil soap three grains

Extract of henbane

Blue mass, each, twenty-four grains

Oil of pimento twelve minims

Mix, and make twelve pills.
bedtime. Two at

Neligan.

LOZENGES OF CROTON OIL.

R. Vanilla chocolate two drachms

Sugar one drachm

Starch one scruple

Croton oil five drops

Mix, and make thirty lozenges.

Soubciran.

SOAP OF CROTON OIL.

R. Croton oil two parts

Solution of caustic soda one part

Mix; put into paper moulds; in a few days, slice, and keep in well-stopped bottles. Dose, one to three grains, in pills.

Foy.

TINCTURE OF CROTON OIL.

R. Croton oil sixteen drops

Alcohol one ounce

Macerate for six or eight days, and filter.

Dose, fifteen to twenty-five drops.

Soubciran.

R. Croton oil

four drops

Tincture of myrrh

one fl. ounce

Mix, digest, and filter.
fl. drachms.

Dose, one to two
Bateman.

R. Croton oil

eight drops

Alcohol

one fl. ounce

Mix, digest, and filter.

Dose, half to one

fl. drachm.

Nimmo.

EMULSION OF CROTON OIL.

R. Croton oil three drops

Almond oil half a fl. ounce

Powdered gum Arabic two drachms

Triturate well, and gradually add

Syrup of orange flowers one fl. ounce

Chamomile water five fl. ounces

A tablespoonful every two hours, till it operates.

Phæbus.

R. Croton oil

one drop

Yolk of egg

two drachms

Orange-flower water

Mint water, each,

one ounce

Make an emulsion.

Foy.

MIXTURE OF CROTON OIL.

R. Croton oil one to two drops

Mucilage of gum Arabic

Distilled water, each, one fl. ounce

Mix. A teaspoonful every two hours, until it operates.

Ellis.

R. Croton oil

two drops

White sugar

two drachms

Gum Arabic

half a drachm

Tincture of cardamom half fl. drachm

Distilled water one fl. ounce

Mix. Dose, two dessertspoonfuls every three or four hours. As it is agreeable to the taste, it is suited for children, but in smaller doses.

Beral.

R. Tincture of croton oil twenty-five drops

Mucilage of gum Arabic one drachm

Water one ounce

Mix. In the morning, fasting.

Foy.

SAPONACEOUS SOLUTION OF CROTON OIL.

R. Croton oil eight drops

Potassa six grains

Distilled water two fl. drachms

Mix. From three to six drops may be given for a dose.

Ellis.

LINIMENT OF CROTON OIL.

R. Croton oil one part

Olive oil five parts

Pereira.

Mix.

R. Croton oil

one fl. drachm

Oil of turpentine

one fl. ounce

Mix.

Corrigan.

R. Croton oil

four drops

Carbonate of soda

ten grains

Spirit of mint half an ounce
In friction, in rheumatism. *Foy.*

R. Croton oil
Solution of potassa, each, half fl. ounce
Mix, and agitate.

R. The above solution thirty minims
Rose water one fl. ounce
Mix. To be used twice a-day, till pustules appear. *J. Allen.*

EMBROCATION OF CROTON OIL.

R. Croton oil twenty minims
Tartar emetic one scruple
Solution of potassa one fl. drachm
Water eight fl. drachms
Mix. To keep up a mild eruption on the skin. *Morris.*

CERATE OF CROTON OIL.

R. Lard two and a-half parts
Wax half a part
Melt together, and when nearly cold, mix with them
Croton oil one part
Caventou.
R. Soap cerate four parts
Melt, and when semifluid, add
Croton oil one part
Beasley.

PLASTER OF CROTON OIL.

R. Lead plaster four parts
Melt, and when nearly cold, add
Croton oil one part
Spread on linen for an adhesive and irritating plaster. *Bouchardat.*
R. Lead plaster eight parts
Melt, and when nearly cold, add
Croton oil twenty parts
To be spread as above. A very active counter irritant. *Bouchardat.*

OINTMENT OF CROTON OIL.

R. Croton oil ten minims
Lard half an ounce
Mix. *Ainslie.*

OPIUM.

OPIUM.

Opium is the inspissated juice of the unripe capsules of the *Papaver somniferum*, and presents many varieties, as the Turkey or Smyrna, the East Indian or Bengal, the Egyptian, &c.; of which the first is the best, and affords the largest proportion of morphia.

Opium contains various peculiar principles, several of which are officinal, and are treated of under their respective titles. Turkey opium is in flattish, rounded masses, of half a pound to two pounds in weight, covered externally with

the seed vessels of some species of dock. The texture is soft; the color is pale brown; the odor is strong and narcotic, and the taste bitter and acrid.

Opium is stimulant, in small and repeated doses, narcotic in large; and also antispasmodic, diaphoretic, sedative, and anodyne. It is used to fulfil a variety of indications; to procure sleep, to lull pain, to check morbid discharges, to alleviate cough, &c. The medium dose is one grain, but in spasm, &c., it is given in much larger doses.

EXTRACT OF OPIUM. (AQUEOUS.)

R. Opium one pound
Water five pints
Cut the opium into small fragments, macerate it for twenty-four hours in a pint of water, break the pieces down with the hand, express; add another pint of water to the residuum, macerate for twenty-four hours, and again express; repeat this process till all the water has been used. Filter the several infusions, unite them, and evaporate on a water-bath to due consistence. *Edin. Ph.*

EXTRACT OF OPIUM. (AQUEO-ALCOHOLIC.)

R. Opium one part
Alcohol four parts
Cut the opium in small pieces, and digest it in the alcohol for two days, at a gentle heat, express, and treat the residue with four parts of warm water; express, unite the solutions, and evaporate to due consistence. *Taddei.*

EXTRACT OF OPIUM. (ACETOUS.)

R. Opium one ounce
Distilled vinegar two pints
Cut the opium into small pieces, digest in the vinegar for two days, on a sand-bath, stirring from time to time, decant, filter, and evaporate to due consistence. *Soubeyran.*

EXTRACT OF OPIUM. (ALCOHOLIC.)

R. Opium at will
Alcohol sufficient
Reduce the opium to small pieces, digest in the alcohol in a closed vessel, by a gentle heat, often stirring, filter, and distil off the alcohol, till the residue is of due consistence. *Antwerp Ph.*

EXTRACT OF OPIUM. (VINOUS.)

R. Opium one part
White wine four parts
Reduce the opium to small pieces, macerate it in the wine for twenty-four hours, occasionally stirring; express. Macerate the residue in two more parts of wine, and

express; unite the solutions, and evaporate to proper consistence. *Par. Cod.*

EXTRACT OF OPIUM. (DENARCOTIZED.)

R. Aqueous extract of opium at will
Rub it with a little water, put it in a flask, add sulphuric ether, agitate, and decant; repeat the process with other portions of ether, as long as anything is taken up, and evaporate the residuum to a pilular consistence. *Robiquet.*

R. Aqueous extract of opium four parts
Resin one part

Beat together, and add

Boiling water sixteen parts
Boil till reduced one half, add as much cold water as has been boiled away, filter, and evaporate. *Limousin—Lamothe.*

EXTRACT OF OPIUM. (BY FERMENTATION.)

R. Opium one part
Water eight parts

Mix, and add

Yeast

sufficient

Let ferment for a week, at a temperature of 68° to 70°; then dilute with water, filter, boil till all vinous odor is dissipated, and evaporate to proper consistence. *Deyeux.*

R. Opium two ounces

Dissolve in a mixture of

Quince juice

Water, each,

sixty ounces

Digest for some days, with a gentle heat, strain, and add

White sugar

four ounces

Let ferment for a month, stirring from time to time, then strain, and evaporate. *Langolst.*

EXTRACT OF OPIUM. (ROASTED.)

R. Powdered opium one part
Heat it on a flat dish, over a moderate fire, constantly stirring, as long as fumes are given off. Treat it twice with six times its weight of cold water, filter, and evaporate. *Guibourt.*

The last three forms of Extract, whilst containing the full proportion of morphine, are deprived of the irritating and virose principles of opium.

COMPOUND POWDER OF OPIUM AND CHALK.

R. Powdered opium six grains
cinnamon one drachm

long pepper eight grains

Prepared chalk one drachm and a-half

Mix, and divide into twelve powders. One, three or four times a-day. In diarrhoea. *Ellis.*

POWDER OF ROASTED OPIUM.

R. Powdered opium at will
Put it in a flat dish; moisten it with white wine, expose to a moderate heat, constantly stirring till it is perfectly dry, repeat the operation, till the opium is one-half reduced, moisten with vinegar, and rub into paste, dry, and pulverize. As an astringent in hemorrhages, and mucous discharges, in doses of three or four grains, with some bitter extract. *Giordano.*

POWDER OF OPIUM, CAMPHOR, &C.

R. Powdered opium ten grains
camphor two scruples
Carbonate of ammonia four scruples
Starch fifteen grains
Mix, and make eight powders. One, every hour or two, as antispasmodic. *Swediaur.*

POWDER OF OPIUM AND NITRE.

R. Powdered opium four grains
nitre

Sugar of

milk, each, one drachm and a-half

Mix, and make six powders. As an antispasmodic. *Phœbus.*

POWDER OF OPIUM AND SULPHUR.

R. Powdered opium
camphor, each, two grains
sulphur
sugar, each, half a drachm
Mix, and make four powders. One, every three hours, in lead colic. *Hildebrand.*

POWDER OF OPIUM AND MUSK.

R. Powdered opium two grains
Musk five grains
Magnesia four grains
Sugar of milk ten grains
Mix. To be taken every two to four hours, in delirium tremens. *Vogt.*

POWDER OF OPIUM AND ANTIMONY.

R. Dover's powder
James' powder, each, four grains
Mix. To be taken every four hours, in obstinate rheumatic pains. *Brera.*

PILLS OF OPIUM.

R. Powdered opium one drachm
Soap twelve grains
Beat into a mass, and divide into sixty pills. *U. S. Ph.*

PILLS OF OPIUM, HENBANE, AND HEMLOCK.

R. Powdered opium four grains
Extract of henbane
hemlock, each, fifteen grains

Mix, and divide into ten pills. One at night, where an anodyne is required.

Ellis.

PILLS OF OPIUM AND SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

R. Extract of opium ten grains
Precip. sulph. antimony twelve grains
Nitrate of potassa twenty-four grains
Syrup sufficient

Mix, and make six pills. One at bedtime, to cause perspiration, and to ease pain in rheumatism.

Recamier.

PILLS OF OPIUM AND FOXGLOVE.

R. Powdered opium
foxglove, each, six grains
Conserve of roses sufficient

Mix, and make twelve pills. One, every four hours, in asthma, &c.

Ellis.

AROMATIC PILLS OF OPIUM.

R. Extract of opium
Saffron
Powdered cinnamon
nutmeg
cardamom, each, one drachm
Syrup of orange flowers sufficient

Mix, and make pills of three grains. Known as Oriental pills, and considered to be aphrodisiac. One to three, at bedtime.

Cadet.

PILLS OF OPIUM AND CAMPHOR.

R. Extract of opium three grains
Camphor six grains
Syrup sufficient

Mix, and make six pills. One to three a-day, as an anodyne, and antispasmodic.

Foy.

PILLS OF OPIUM AND BUTTER OF CACAO.

R. Butter of cacao
Powdered gum
Arabic, each, forty-eight grains
Extract of opium twelve grains
Syrup of ipecacuanha sufficient

Mix, and make pills of five grains. One in the evening, as an anodyne and expectorant.

Petit.

PILLS OF OPIUM AND MUSK.

R. Extract of opium twelve grains
valerian

Musk, each, twenty-four grains
Mix, and make sixteen pills. One, then two, then three a-day, in hysteria.

Foy.

PILLS OF OPIUM AND SULPHATE OF ZINC.

R. Extract of opium one grain
Sulphate of zinc four grains
Syrup of gum sufficient

Mix, and make four pills. Two a-day, in

painful mucous discharges from the urethra or vagina.

Foy.

PILLS OF OPIUM, HEMLOCK, CALOMEL.

R. Extract of opium eighteen grains
hemlock one drachm
Calomel thirty-six grains
Syrup of mallows sufficient

Mix, and make thirty-six pills. Two to six a-day, as alterative and sedative, in organic affections.

Foy.

R. Opium four grains
Calomel six grains
Tartar emetic one grain
Extract of hemlock one scruple

Mix, and make eight pills; two to be taken at bedtime, in rheumatic pains.

Brande.

PILLS OF OPIUM AND ACETATE OF LEAD.

R. Extract of opium one grain
Acetate of lead four grains
Powdered henbane eight grains

Mix, and make eight pills. One, morning and evening, in epilepsy.

Recamier.

R. Acetate of lead twenty-four grains
Powdered opium three grains
Syrup sufficient

Mix, and make twelve pills. One every three hours, in hemorrhages, dysentery, and cholera.

Chapman.

PILLS OF OPIUM AND ACETATE OF MERCURY.

R. Extract of opium
Acetate of mercury
Camphor, each, twelve grains
Syrup of poppies sufficient

Mix, and make thirty pills. One, morning and evening, in syphilis.

Carmichael.

PILLS OF OPIUM, NITRATE OF SILVER, &c.

R. Extract of opium seventy-two grains
Nitrate of silver six grains
Musk forty-eight grains
Camphor ninety-six grains

Mix, and make ninety-six pills. One, morning and evening, gradually increasing the dose, in epilepsy, paralysis, &c.

Foy.

PILLS OF OPIUM, CASTOR, &c.

R. Opium half a grain
Castor six and a-half grains
Powdered digitalis one grain
Syrup sufficient

Make two pills. One to be taken twice or thrice a-day. In spasmodic asthma and dyspnœa.

A. T. Thomson.

PILLS OF OPIUM AND LIQUORICE.

R. Powdered opium ten grains

Extract of liquorice one drachm
 Mix, and make eighty pills. One, occasionally, as an expectorant. *Wurt. Ph.*

CONFECTION OF OPIUM.

R. Powdered opium four drachms and a-half

Aromatic powder six ounces

Clarified honey fourteen ounces

Rub the opium with the aromatic powder, add the honey, and beat together till thoroughly mixed. *U. S. Ph.*

As a stimulant narcotic, in atonic gout, flatulent colic, &c. It contains one grain of opium in thirty-six.

R. Powdered catechu four ounces
 kino three ounces

nutmeg

cinnamon, each, one ounce

Opium, dissolved in

wine, one drachm and a-half

Syrup of red roses twenty-seven ounces

Mix. Each drachm contains rather less than half a grain of opium. *Soubeiran.*

ANTI-ODONTALGIC MASS.

R. Opium two grains

White wax two drachms

Mastic one drachm

Oil of almonds three drachms

cloves twelve drops

cochineal eight grains

Mix well into a uniform mass. To fill carious teeth. *Clarus.*

R. Opium five grains

Oil of cloves three drops

Extract of henbane five grains

belladonna ten grains

Powdered pellitory sufficient

Mix, and make a consistent mass. Used as above. *Rust.*

BALSAM FOR THE TOOTHACHE.

R. Opium one scruple

Oil of turpentine one drachm and a-half

Oil of cloves

cajuput, each, half a drachm

Balsam of Peru two drachms

Mix. *Beasley.*

R. Opium

Camphor, each, two scruples

Dissolve in a little alcohol, and add

Oil of cloves one drachm

guaiacum two drachms

nutmeg six drachms

Mix. *Van Mons.*

TOOTHACHE DROPS.

R. Opium

Camphor, each, ten grains

Alcohol sufficient

Oil of cloves

cajuput, each, one drachm

Mix. *Copland.*

ANTIDYSENTERIC OPIATE.

R. Purified opium four grains

Ipecacuanha half a drachm

Tormentilla one drachm

Syrup of whortleberries

Conserve of red

roses, each, six drachms

Mix. Dose, one drachm, every hour. *Quarin.*

PLASTER OF OPIUM.

R. Powdered opium two ounces

Burgundy pitch three ounces

Lead plaster one pound

Boiling water four fl. ounces

Melt together the pitch and plaster; then add the opium mixed with the water, and boil to the proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

As an application in rheumatic and other pains.

PLASTER OF OPIUM AND CAMPHOR.

R. Powdered opium

camphor

soap, each, one drachm

Laudanum sufficient

to make a plaster *Ellis.*

R. Opium

Camphor, each, half a drachm

Lead plaster sufficient

Mix. For local pains. *Paris.*

R. Opium one drachm

Simple plaster two ounces

Galbanum one ounce

Oil of caraway two drachms

Melt the last three ingredients, and add the opium. As an application to the abdomen, in flatulent colic, diarrhoea, and dysentery. *Swediaur.*

LINIMENT OF OPIUM.

R. Soap six ounces

Opium one ounce and a-half

Camphor three ounces

Oil of rosemary six fl. drachms

Rectified spirit two pints

Macerate the soap and opium in the spirit for three days; filter; add the oil and camphor, and agitate briskly. *Ed. Ph.*

As an embrocation in rheumatic pains, sprains, &c.

LINIMENT OF OPIUM AND OIL OF CHAMOMILE.

R. Opium

Oil of chamomile, each, half a drachm

almonds two drachms

Mix. As a friction around the eyes, in spasm of the eyelids. *Weller.*

ANTI-OTITIC MIXTURE.

R. Opium four grains
Saffron ten grains
Myrrh half a drachm
Juice of mallows half an ounce
Oil of almonds two ounces
Triturate well together, and strain. As an injection into the ear, in pain in that organ. *Pierquin.*

ANODYNE OINTMENT.

R. Opium
Saffron, each, one scruple
Yolk of egg one
Poplar ointment
Acetate of lead ointment, each, one ounce

Mix. As an application to painful hemorrhoids. *Fulda Ph.*

R. Syrup of opium one ounce
Lard three ounces
Essence of roses four drops

Mix. For chapped lips. *Pierquin.*

R. Opium half a drachm
Extract of hemlock one drachm
Basilicon ointment half an ounce

Mix. As an application to gangrenous ulcers. *Carus.*

R. Opium ten grains
Alum fifteen grains
Lard half an ounce

Mix. In the treatment of ulcerated, atonic buboes. *Simon.*

OINTMENT OF OPIUM AND TAR.

R. Powdered opium two drachms
Tar ointment one ounce

Mix. As an application to hemorrhoids. *Ellis.*

CERATE OF OPIUM.

R. Opium half a drachm
Yolk of egg one

Mix well, and add Simple cerate one ounce

Triturate well together. *Lagneau.*

SYRUP OF OPIUM.

R. Extract of opium one part
Water sixteen parts
Syrup five hundred parts

Dissolve the opium in the water, filter, add it to the syrup, heated to boiling, strain. *Par. Cod.*

SUCCINATED SYRUP OF OPIUM.

R. Syrup of opium one ounce
Spirit of amber two grains

Mix. *Soubiran.*

ANODYNE COLLYRIUM.

R. Extract of opium ten grains
Camphor six grains
Boiling water twelve fl. ounces

Rub the opium and camphor together, and add the water, and strain. *Ellis.*

R. Extract of opium four grains
Rose water four ounces

Dissolve, and strain. *Par. Cod.*

OPIUM FOMENTATION.

R. Extract of opium two drachms
Boiling water one pint

Dissolve, and strain. As a fomentation in pruriginous affections. *Radius.*

INJECTION OF OPIUM.

R. Opium twelve grains
Solution of subacetate of lead twelve drops
Water nine ounces

Mix. As an injection in gonorrhœa. *Girtanner.*

R. Extract of opium six grains
belladonna

one drachm and a-half
Decoction of wild lettuce one pound

Dissolve. As an injection in neuralgia, and hemorrhage of the urethra and vagina. *Foy.*

R. Extract of opium one and a-half grain
Distilled water five fl. drachms

Dissolve. As an injection in coryza, and other inflammations of the nasal, mucous membrane. *Deschamps.*

He directs one nostril to be closed by the finger, and the liquid to be drawn up into the other, &c.

CLYSTER OF OPIUM.

R. Powdered opium two grains
Mucilage of gum Arabic half fl. ounce
Tepid milk two fl. ounces

Mix. *Ellis.*

R. Flaxseed one ounce
Boiling water six ounces

Infuse for an hour, strain, and add Extract of opium two grains

Dissolve. *Spielman.*

SUPPOSITORY OF OPIUM.

R. Powdered opium two grains
Soap four grains

Mix. *Ellis.*

LINCTUS WITH OPIUM.

R. Extract of opium one grain
Peruvian bark four grains

Camphor six grains
Sugar one drachm

White linctus four ounces

Mix. In bronchitis, when the cough is violent.
Foy.

MIXTURE OF OPIUM AND SYRUP OF POPPIES.

R. Opium two to three grains
Syrup of poppies one ounce
Chamomile water six ounces

Mix. A spoonful every half hour, in dysentery.
Swediaur.

MIXTURE OF OPIUM AND LIME WATER.

R. Extract of opium one grain
Lime water

Oil of almonds, each, three fl. drachms

Mix. For the treatment of sore nipples, to be applied on dossils of lint.

Sibergundi.

MIXTURE OF OPIUM AND CINNAMON WATER.

R. Powdered opium ten grains
Sugar one drachm
Cinnamon water six fl. ounces

Mix. A tablespoonful every two hours, in tetanus and colica pictonum.
Ellis.

WATER OF OPIUM.

R. Opium, in small pieces one pound
Water six pounds

Macerate for forty-eight hours, and distil one pound. It is given in the dose of one to four drachms, in syrup of sugar.
Foy.

MURIATE OF OPIUM.

R. Powdered opium one ounce
Muriatic acid one ounce
Distilled water twenty ounces

Mix, and shake the mixture frequently, for fourteen days, strain, and filter. Dose, from twenty to forty drops. Said not to cause headache.
Nichol.

VINEGAR OF OPIUM. BLACK DROP.

R. Powdered opium eight ounces
Coarsely powdered nutmeg one ounce and a-half
Saffron half an ounce
Sugar twelve ounces
Distilled vinegar sufficient

Digest the opium, nutmeg, and saffron, with a pint and a-half of distilled vinegar, on a sand-bath, with a gentle heat, for forty-eight hours, and strain. Digest the residue with an equal quantity of distilled vinegar, in the same manner, for twenty-four hours. Put the whole into a displacement apparatus, and return the filtered liquor as it passes, until it comes away clear. When the filtration has ceased, pour distilled vinegar gradually on the residue in the filter, until the whole quantity of filtered liquor amounts to three

pints. Lastly, add the sugar, and, by means of a water-bath, evaporate to three pints and four fl. ounces. Diluted acetic acid may be substituted for the distilled vinegar.
U. S. Ph.

Dose, about six minims, which are nearly equivalent to one grain of opium.

LANCASTER BLACK DROP.

R. Opium half a pound
Verjuice three pints
Bruised nutmeg one ounce and a-half
Saffron half an ounce

Boil to a proper consistence; add two spoonfuls of yeast, and let stand in a warm place for six or eight weeks, and then in the open air till of the consistence of syrup, then decant, filter, and bottle; adding a little sugar to each bottle. Dose, six to ten drops.
Armstrong.

HOULTON'S BLACK DROP.

R. Opium two ounces and a-half
Diluted acetic acid thirty-two ounces
Digest for six days with a gentle heat, and filter, evaporate to an extract; macerate in

Rectified spirit five fl. ounces
Distilled water thirty-five ounces
for eight days, and filter.
Beasley.

About the strength of laudanum.

GUY'S HOSPITAL BLACK DROP.

R. Powdered opium eight ounces
Juice of crab apples two pints
boil gently for half an hour, decant, and boil residue with one pint more of the juice, for a quarter of an hour; express, and strain; mix the two liquors, and add
Bruised nutmeg one ounce
Saffron half an ounce
Yeast half fl. ounce.

Ferment for some days; macerate for fourteen days; filter, and evaporate by a water-bath to consistence of thin syrup. Dose, two to ten minims.
Beasley.

ROUSSEAU'S BLACK DROP.

R. Opium four ounces
Honey twelve ounces
Hot water five pounds
Yeast two drachms

Dissolve the opium and honey separately in the hot water, mix, and add the yeast; keep at about 80° F. for a month; express; filter; distil off sixteen ounces, and evaporate residue to ten ounces; add to it one and a half ounce of strong spirit; mix, and filter. Four drops are equivalent to one grain of opium.
Beasley.

PORTER'S BLACK DROP.

R. Opium four ounces
Citric acid two ounces
Beat together in a mortar, and add
Boiling distilled water one pint
Triturate well together, let stand for
twenty-four hours, and filter. Dose, from
six to twenty-four drops. *Redwood.*

ACETATED TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

RR. Opium two ounces
Vinegar twelve fl. ounces
Alcohol half a pint
Rub the opium with the vinegar, then
add the alcohol, macerate for fourteen
days, express, and filter through paper.
U. S. Ph.

Dose, ten minims or twenty drops, which are
equivalent to a grain of opium.

MIXTURE WITH BLACK DROP.

R. Houlton's black drop ten drops
Spirit of nitric ether half a drachm
Distilled water one ounce
Mix. To be taken at once. *Foy.*

SEDATIVE MIXTURE.

R. Opium two grains
Distilled vinegar half an ounce
Plantain water six ounces
Syrup of white poppy one ounce
Mix, and filter. In spoonful doses, in
 hæmoptysis with spasms. *Pierquin.*

WINE OF OPIUM.

RR. Powdered opium two ounces
Bruised cinnamon
cloves, each, one drachm
Wine one pint
Macerate for fourteen days, agitating occa-
sionally, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, about thirteen minims or twenty-five
drops, equivalent to a grain of opium.

RR. Extract of opium two ounces
Cinnamon water ten ounces
Alcohol two ounces
White wine four ounces
Mix, and macerate for four days, and filter.
Brugnatelli.

About the same strength as the last.

R. Acetous extract of opium six drachms
Sherry wine ten ounces
Brandy two ounces
Mix; macerate for four days, and filter;
each drachm contains four grains of opium.
Lalouette.

LAUDANUM OF SYDENHAM.

R. Opium two ounces
Saffron one ounce

Bruised cinnamon

cloves, each, one drachm
Sherry wine one pint
Mix, and macerate for fifteen days, and
filter. *Par. Cod.*

Twenty drops are equivalent to a grain of
opium.

COLLYRIUM OF WINE OF OPIUM.

R. Decoction of flaxseed four ounces
Saffron one drachm
Wine of opium one drachm
Macerate the saffron in the flaxseed decoc-
tion, strain, and add the wine of opium.
Foy.

R. Acetate of copper three grains
Dissolve in
Rose water eight ounces
add,
Wine of opium one drachm
In chronic ophthalmia. *Foy.*

FOMENTATION OF WINE OF OPIUM.

R. Opium one ounce
Wine two pints
Boil down to one pint. As an anodyne
application, in gouty and rheumatic pains,
&c. *Pierquin.*

ODONTALGIC DROPS.

R. Wine of opium
Hoffmann's anodyne
Oil of peppermint equal parts
Mix. In frictions on the cheek, and ap-
plied to carious teeth, on cotton.
Dobberan.

MIXTURE OF WINE OF OPIUM.

R. Wine of opium ten drops
Cinnamon water one ounce
Balm water two ounces
Tincture of castor twenty drops
Syrup of opium half an ounce
Mix. In spoonful doses, in uterine colic.
Augustin.

R. Cascarella
Colombo, each, two drachms
Boiling water sufficient
to obtain seven ounces of strained infusion.
Add to this

Wine of opium
Sulphuric ether, each, twenty drops
To be taken by degrees, in chronic diar-
rhœa. *Brera.*

TINCTURE OF OPIUM. LAUDANUM.

R. Opium, powdered, two ounces and
a-half
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.
U. S. Ph.

Dose, thirteen minims or twenty-five drops, equivalent to a grain of opium.

BATTLE'S SEDATIVE DROPS.

R. Hard extract of opium three ounces
Boiling distilled water thirty ounces
Dissolve, when cold filter, and add
Rectified spirit six ounces
and water sufficient to make up two pints.
Cooley.

SMITH'S CONCENTRATED LAUDANUM.

R. Denarcotized opium four ounces
Dissolve in alcohol, filter, evaporate to consistence of an extract, redissolve in water, and evaporate the filtered solution to twelve ounces; add
Rectified spirit twenty-two drachms
Distilled water sufficient
to make up sixteen ounces. Dose, three to five drops.
Beasley.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

R. Extract of liquorice half an ounce
Opium, each, one drachm
Carbonate of potassa three pints
Water
Boil down to one pint, filter, and evaporate to twelve ounces, then add
Spirit of pimento five fl. ounces
Powdered cochineal half a drachm
Let rest for some time, and filter.
Med.-Chirurg. Rev.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

R. Benzoic acid
Chopped saffron, each, six drachms
Sliced opium half an ounce
Oil of anise one drachm
Spirit of ammonia two pints
Digest for seven days, and filter. *Ed. Ph.*

Also called *Scotch Paregoric*. Eighty minims should contain one grain of opium.

CAMPHORATED TINCTURE OF OPIUM. PAREGORIC.

R. Powdered opium one drachm
Benzoic acid, each, one fl. drachm
Oil of anise two ounces
Clarified honey two scruples
Camphor two pints
Diluted alcohol
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.
U. S. Ph.

Half a fl. ounce contains rather less than a grain of opium. Dose, for an infant, five to twenty drops; for an adult, one to two fl. drachms.

BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS.

R. Diluted alcohol four gallons
Rasped red saunders two ounces

Digest for twenty-four hours, filter, and add

Powdered opium

catechu

camphor, each, two ounces

Oil of anise four fl. drachms

Digest for ten days. About as strong as camphorated tincture of opium, or two grains of opium to the fl. ounce.
Phil. Coll. Pharm.

GODFREY'S CORDIAL.

R. Tincture of opium one pint and a-half
Sugar-house molasses sixteen pints
Alcohol two pints
Water twenty-six pints
Carbonate of

potassa two ounces and a-half

Oil of sassafras four fl. drachms

Dissolve the carbonate of potassa in the water; add the molasses; heat over a gentle fire, till they simmer; remove the scum; add the laudanum and oil of sassafras, previously mixed together.
Phil. Coll. Pharm.

Contains rather more than one grain of opium to the fl. ounce.

TINCTURE OF OPIUM AND SOAP.

R. Opium half an ounce
Soap two ounces
Alcohol sixteen ounces
Digest for three days on a water-bath, filter, and dissolve in the liquor

Camphor six drachms

Oil of rosemary one drachm

Principally used in frictions, in pains in the limbs, &c., but also given internally, in doses of thirty to fifty drops, in wine.
Turin Ph.

SUCCINATED TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

R. Opium forty grains
Camphor
Amber, each, half a drachm
Alcohol six ounces

Digest for four days on a water-bath, and filter. As a friction in spasmodic attacks.
Dumas

SWEDIAUR'S TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

R. Extract of opium one drachm
Distilled water four drachms
Alcohol half a drachm

Dissolve, and filter. Five drops are equivalent to a grain of opium.
Swediaur

TINCTURE OF OPIUM AND ASARABACCA.

R. Asarabacca root one ounce
Sassafras, each, half an ounce
Aloes wood

Opium three drachms
Carbonate of ammonia one drachm
Alcohol sixteen ounces
Digest for twenty days, and filter. Dose,
six to thirty drops. In hysteria and epi-
lepsy. *Cottureau.*

WARNER'S TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

R. Opium
Soap, each, six drachms
Nutmeg one drachm
Camphor four drachms
Saffron forty grains
Spirit of ammonia nine ounces
Digest for ten days, agitating occasionally,
then filter. *Van Mons.*

LETTSON'S ELIXIR.

R. Opium
Benzoic acid
Saffron, each, two drachms
Camphor four scruples
Oil of anise one drachm
Ipecacuanha
Balsam of tolu, each, half an ounce
Alcohol two pounds
Macerate for ten days, and filter. Dose,
five to twenty drops, in whooping-cough. *Augustin.*

CLYSTER OF LAUDANUM.

R. Tincture of opium half a drachm
Infusion of flax-
seed two to four fl. ounces
Mix. *Ellis.*

R. Decoction of starch four fl. ounces
Tincture of opium thirty minims
Mix. In obstinate vomiting, strangury
from blisters, painful affections of the
genito-urinary apparatus, tenesmus, &c.
Lond. Ph.

CLYSTER OF LAUDANUM AND VALERIAN.

R. Tincture of opium five to six drops
Infusion of valerian three ounces
Mix, in spasms, in children. *Swediaur.*

OPIATE LINIMENT.

R. Olive oil two fl. ounces
Tincture of opium two fl. drachms
Solution of acetate of
lead half a fl. ounce
Mix. *Ellis.*

R. Sulphuric
ether two fl. drachms and a-half
Spirit of cam-
phor two fl. ounces and a-half
Laudanum half a fl. ounce
Mix; as an embrocation in flatulent colic.
Ainslie.

R. Tincture of opium
Spirit of sulphuric ether
camphor, each, two fl. ounces
Mix. As an embrocation in rheumatism,
tooth, or earache, &c. *Ellis.*

LINIMENT OF LAUDANUM AND LIME
WATER.

R. Tincture of
opium two drachms and a-half
Lime water one ounce
Oil of almonds two ounces
Mix. To be applied on lint; four times
a-day, on painful syphilitic pustules.
Phœbus.

LAUDANUM OINTMENT.

R. Tincture of opium one drachm
Spermaceti ointment two ounces
Mix. As an application, morning and
evening, to painful hemorrhoids. *Brera.*

BROWN COUGH MIXTURE.

R. Paragoric elixir one ounce
Antimonial wine half an ounce
Powdered gum Arabic
Extract of liquor-
ice, each, three drachms
Water six ounces
Mix well. A tablespoonful, every three
or four hours, in catarrh. *Dewees.*

R. Extract of liquorice
Powdered gum
Arabic, each, two drachms
Boiling water four fl. ounces
Dissolve, and add
Antimonial wine two fl. drachms
Tincture of opium twenty minims
Mix. A tablespoonful occasionally.
Wood.

OPIATE LINCTUS.

R. Tincture of opium two fl. drachms
Diluted sulphuric
acid two fl. drachms and a-half
Molasses eight fl. ounces
Water three fl. ounces
Mix. A teaspoonful occasionally, to
quiet cough. *Beasley.*

ANODYNE DRAUGHT.

R. Camphor mixture nine drachms
Nitrate of potassa six grains
Comp. spirit of ether one drachm
Tincture of opium ten to twelve minims
Syrup of poppies two drachms
Mix. To be taken at bedtime. *Copland.*
R. Tincture of opium twelve minims
Water one fl. ounce
Pimento water three drachms

Syrup of poppies
Mix. one drachm
Beasley.
R. Tincture of
opium fifteen to twenty-five drops
Syrup of poppies two fl. drachms
Spirit of cinnamon one fl. drachm
Distilled water one fl. ounce and a-half
Mix. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF LAUDANUM AND TARTAR EMETIC.

R. Laudanum one fl. drachm
Tartar emetic four grains
Camphor mixture eight fl. ounces
Mix. In delirium tremens, and the ad-
vanced stage of low fevers. Dose, half a
fl. ounce to one fl. ounce. *Graves.*

WISTAR'S COUGH LOZENGES.

R. Powdered gum Arabic
extract of liquorice
sugar, each, two drachms
opium six grains
Oil of anise four drops
Mix, and add
Distilled water sufficient
Make into mass, and divide into sixty
lozenges. One, three or four times a-day.
Ellis.

OPOPONAX.

OPOPONAX.

A gum resin obtained from the *Opoponax chironium*, a tall, parsnep-like plant, a native of the warm countries of Europe and the Levant.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Apiaceæ.
Decandolle. iv. 170. Griffith, Med. Bot. 323.

It occurs in tears and irregular lumps, or fragments, of a reddish-yellow color. Its odor is strong, peculiar, and unpleasant, and its taste bitter and acrid. It is seldom used in this country, but was formerly much esteemed in a variety of diseases. The dose is from ten to thirty grains.

TINCTURE OF OPOPONAX.

R. Opoponax one part
Alcohol five parts
Macerate for some days, and filter. *Beral.*

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF OPOPONAX.

R. Round birthwort
Long birthwort
Orris root, each, half an ounce
Opoponax
Sagapenum, each, two drachms
Guaiacum four scruples
Cloves two drachms
Camphor three drachms
Alcohol ten ounces
Macerate for twenty-four hours, and filter.
As an application to foul venereal ulcers.
Brera.

EMULSION OF OPOPONAX.

R. Opoponax
Soap, each, one drachm
Yolk of egg two drachms
Syrup of worm-wood one ounce and a-half
Fennel water three ounces
Make an emulsion. A teaspoonful every
hour, as a vermifuge. *Bories.*

ORIGANUM.

ORIGANUM.

The article so designated in the U. S. Pharm. is the herb of the *Origanum vulgare*, a native of Europe, but extensively naturalized in the United States.

Sex. Syst. Didynam. gymnos. *Nat. Syst.* Labiatae.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 834. Griffith, Med. Bot. 511.

The dried herb has an aromatic, agreeable odor, and a hot, pungent taste, depending on the presence of a volatile oil. It is somewhat tonic and stimulating, and has been used in the form of infusion as a diaphoretic and emmenagogue. The oil is employed in stimulating liniments.

ORYZA.

RICE.

The seed or grain of *Oryza sativa*, an annual plant, said to be a native of Ethiopia, but now extensively cultivated in most warm countries.

Sex. Syst. Hexand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Graminaeæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 475. Griffith, Med. Bot. 660.

This grain as found in commerce is deprived of its cuticle, is white, dry, hard, inodorous, and of a farinaceous taste. It is very nutritive, and, in the form of a decoction, emollient.

RICE WATER.

R. Rice, well washed, two ounces
Water two quarts
Boil for an hour and a half, then add sugar
and flavoring, as may be required. *Ellis.*
R. Rice five drachms
Water sufficient
to obtain a quart of decoction; add
Liquorice root three drachms
Let stand for some time, and strain, add-
ing sugar, &c., at will. *Cottreave.*

RICE GRUEL.

R. Ground rice one ounce
Cinnamon one drachm
Water one quart
Boil for forty minutes, adding the aro-
matic near the close. Strain, and sweeten.
Ellis.

MUCILAGE OF RICE.

R. Rice one ounce

Macerate it for three hours in

Tepid water one quart
Then boil slowly for an hour, and strain.

A. T. Thomson.

RICE JELLY.

R. Rice sufficient

Macerate in as much water as will cover it, boil slowly, adding water as it evaporates, until the rice is reduced to a pap, sweeten and flavor, and pass through a fine sieve. On cooling, it becomes a moderately consistent jelly. A good diet in dyspepsia, &c.

OVUM.

EGGS.

OIL OF EGGS.

R. Yolk of eggs at will

Heat gently till the moisture is dissipated, introduce into a displacer, and exhaust by ether, distil the product in a water-bath, heat the residue, till the albuminous matter coagulates, then strain. *Par. Cod.*

Was, at one time, much esteemed as an application to hemorrhoids, chaps, and excoriations, &c.

EMULSION OF EGGS.

R. Yolk of eggs two
Powdered sugar one ounce
Boiling water fourteen ounces

Triturate the eggs and sugar in a marble mortar, gradually adding the water.

Beral.

EMOLLIENT CLYSTER OF EGGS.

R. Yolk of eggs two
Decoction of bran one pound

Mix. *Pierquin.*

RESTORATIVE CLYSTER OF EGGS.

R. Yolk of egg one
White wine two ounces

Beef tea, without salt, eight ounces
Mix. *Radius.*

MIXTURE WITH EGGS.

R. Yolk of egg one
Cream six ounces

Cinnamon barley water six drachms

Sugar one ounce

Mix. To be taken in teaspoonful doses, in the convalescence of children. *Foy.*

R. Yolk of egg one

Water two pints

Make an emulsion, and add

Common salt half a drachm

Mix. In mesenteric atrophy of children.

Hufeland.

EGG AND BRANDY MIXTURE.

R. Brandy

Cinnamon water, each, four fl. ounces

Yolk of eggs two

Sugar half an ounce

Oil of cinnamon two minims

Mix. *Lond. Ph.*

As a stimulant in the sinking stage of fevers.

EGG AND WINE MIXTURE.

R. Yolk of eggs two

Oil of cinnamon twenty drops

Mix, and add

Madeira wine

Cinnamon water, each, three fl. ounces

Distilled water two fl. ounces

Sugar two drachms

Mix. Three or four spoonfuls for a dose.

In convalescence from low fevers. *Ellis.*

LINIMENT OF EGGS.

R. Yolk of egg one

Flaxseed oil two ounces

Mix well. As an application to burns.

Radius.

R. White of egg one

Flaxseed oil three ounces

Mix well. As the last. *Mynsicht.*

CERATE OF EGGS.

R. Yolk of egg one part

Simple cerate two parts

Mix well. *Foy.*

R. Yolk of a hard-boiled egg one

Yellow wax half an ounce

Almond oil one ounce and a-half

Melt the wax and oil together, and add the egg, triturating them thoroughly together.

As an application to burns. *Soubiran.*

P

PAPAVER.

POPPY HEADS.

The ripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*. These capsules are of a more or less globular form, crowned by a radiated, persistent stigma; of a light brown color, a papery and brittle texture, inodorous, but of a slightly bitter taste. They are analogous in properties, but in a slight degree, to opium. They contain numerous, small, oleaginous seed, which are used in many preparations.

DECOCTION OF POPPY HEADS.

R. Poppy heads, sliced, four ounces
Water four pints
Boil, and strain. *Lond. Ph.*

As a soothing and anodyne fomentation, in painful tumors and inflammations.

SYRUP OF POPPY HEADS.

R. Poppy heads, bruised, fourteen ounces
Water two gallons and a-half
Macerate for twenty-four hours, boil down to a gallon, express, evaporate to two pints, and add

Sugar two pounds
Dose, two fl. drachms to a fl. ounce, for an infant half a fl. drachm. *Dub. Ph.*

As a sedative and hypnotic.

R. Poppy heads sixteen ounces
Diluted alcohol four pints
Sugar thirty ounces

Deprive the heads of their seeds; bruise them thoroughly, macerate them in twice their weight of diluted alcohol, for two days, express powerfully, add the remainder of the alcohol, and after twenty-four hours, again express. Evaporate the liquids to one pint, strain, and add the sugar, and dissolve by the aid of a gentle heat.

W. Procter.

EXTRACT OF POPPY HEADS.

R. Poppy heads, bruised, fifteen ounces
Boiling water one gallon
Macerate for twenty-four hours, boil down to four pints, strain, and evaporate over a vapor-bath, to proper consistence.

Ed. Ph.

The dose is from five to ten grains.

PECTORAL SYRUP.

R. Dates two pounds
Jujubes one pound
Liquorice root half a pound

Mallow root

Maidenhair

Poppy heads, each, four ounces
Water sixteen pints

Boil, strain, and add

Sugar eight pounds

Evaporate to the consistence of syrup.

Dose, one to two ounces. *Gassicourt.*

SEDATIVE INJECTION.

R. Simple emulsion five fl. ounces
Decoction of poppy heads one pint
White of egg one drachm
Mix. As an injection in acute gonorrhœa. *Gassicourt.*

SEDATIVE MIXTURE.

R. Flaxseed two drachms
Poppy head one
Water sufficient
to obtain eight ounces of infusion, add
Yolk of egg one
Mix well. In painful diarrhœa. *St. Marie.*

PAREIRA.

PAREIRA BRAVA.

This is the root of *Cissampelos pareira*, a climbing shrub, with large, cordate, villous leaves, a native of the West Indies and South America.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. monad. *Nat. Syst.* Menispermaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1473. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 106.

The root, which is the officinal portion, as found in the shops, is usually in large, crooked pieces, of a dark color, externally, and yellowish within; it has at first a sweetish, and somewhat aromatic taste, but leaves a bitterish, unpleasant impression; the odor is very slight. It is tonic and alterative, and acts specifically on the bladder, diminishing irritability, and diminishing mucous secretion. The dose, in substance, is from thirty grains to a drachm.

INFUSION OF PAREIRA BRAVA.

R. Pareira brava six drachms
Boiling water a pint
Macerate for two hours, and strain.

Edin. Ph.

Dose, one to two fl. ounces, in irritation and chronic inflammation of urinary passages.

DECOCTION OF PAREIRA BRAVA.

R. Pareira brava four drachms
Water one pint and a-half

Boil to a pint, and strain. Dose, from eight to twelve fl. ounces, during the day.

Brodie.

EXTRACT OF PAREIRA BRAVA.

℞. Powdered pareira brava one pound
Water sufficient

Mix the powder with half a pint of the water; introduce into a displacement apparatus, and pour on water, till the powder is exhausted. Heat the fluid to the boiling point; strain, and evaporate to proper consistence. *Edin. Ph.*

Dose, ten grains to half a drachm.

TINCTURE OF PAREIRA BRAVA.

℞. Pareira brava two ounces
Diluted alcohol one pint

Digest for seven days, and filter. *Brodie.*

Dose, fifty to sixty drops.

PAULLINIA.

PAULLINIA

Is a preparation from the seeds of *Paullinia orbilis*, a climbing plant, indigenous to Brazil. The seeds are dried, pounded, mixed with cocoa and cassava, and with water; formed into a paste, which is dried. This preparation is of a brown color, hard, light, inodorous, and of a somewhat astringent taste. It is highly esteemed in Brazil, in diseases of the bowels and bladder, and has been used in Europe, as a tonic in these, and in chlorosis, &c., with much success.

Sex. Syst. Octan. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Sapindaceae.

Martins. Mat. Med. Bras. 59.

LOZENGES OF PAULLINIA.

℞. Paullinia five drachms and a-half
Vanilla sugar one pound and a-half
Water sufficient

Mix, and form lozenges of ten grains each. *Gavrelle.*

SYRUP OF PAULLINIA.

℞. Paullinia two drachms and a-half
Simple syrup two pints

Mix. Dose, half a fl. ounce. *Gavrelle.*

PILLS OF PAULLINIA.

℞. Paullinia sufficient
Make into pills of a grain and a-half.

Five to ten, as occasion may require.

Gavrelle.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF PAULLINIA.

℞. Powdered paullinia at will
Alcohol sufficient

Introduce into a displacement apparatus, and pass the alcohol through till the powder is exhausted; distil off the spirit, and

evaporate to proper consistence. Eight to ten grains, during the day.

Dechastelus.

CHOCOLATE WITH PAULLINIA.

℞. Paullinia one ounce
Chocolate sixteen ounces

Mix, and form a paste. As a restorative, in diseases of debility, chlorosis, &c.

Beasley.

PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM.

A liquid bitumen, of a fluid consistence, of a brownish black, or reddish brown color, having a bituminous odor, and an acrid, strong taste. It is found in various parts of the world, issuing from the earth in the form of springs. Many of these exist in the United States, as on the shores of Seneca Lake, on the Kenhawa, &c. These products are light colored and more liquid than the Barbadoes and other foreign varieties, and are known as Seneca oil.

Petroleum is a stimulating antispasmodic and sudorific, with some anthelmintic properties. The dose is from half a drachm to a drachm.

BRITISH OIL.

℞. Oil of turpentine
flaxseed, each, eight fl. ounces
amber

juniper, each, four fl. ounces

Barbadoes petroleum three fl. ounces

Seneca oil one fl. ounce

Mix. As a rubefacient liniment.

Phil. Coll. Pharm.

℞. Oil of turpentine eight fl. ounces

Barbadoes petroleum four fl. ounces

Oil of rosemary four fl. drachms

Mix. *Gray.*

EMBROCATION OF PETROLEUM.

℞. Petroleum half an ounce

Oil of turpentine one drachm

Spirit of juniper four ounces

Mix. As a friction to the loins, in atony of the urinary passages and dropsy.

Radius.

℞. Petroleum half an ounce

Spirit of lavender one ounce

Laudanum two drachms

Mix. As a lotion to frozen limbs.

Phœbus.

℞. Petroleum

Alcohol, each, one ounce

Mix. *Saunders.*

℞. Petroleum one drachm and a-half

Spirit of ammonia two ounces

Mix. As a remedy for chilblain. *Radius.*

OINTMENT OF PETROLEUM.

℞. Petroleum three drachms

Camphor one scruple
Simple ointment one ounce and a-half
Mix. *Radius.*

PLASTER OF PETROLEUM.

R. Resin half an ounce
Camphor one drachm
Opium half a drachm
Petroleum sufficient

Mix. As an application in chronic rheumatism. *Radius.*

ANTHELMINTIC MIXTURE OF PETROLEUM.

R. Petroleum half an ounce
Tincture of assafetida six drachms

Mix. Forty drops, three times a-day, in cases of tape-worm. *Schwartz.*

DIURETIC MIXTURE OF PETROLEUM.

R. Petroleum two drachms
Tincture of squill one drachm
Spirit of juniper six drachms

Mix. Forty drops, three times a-day, in dropsy. *Vogt.*

PETROSELINUM.

PARSLEY.

Parsley, or *Petroselinum sativum*, is a biennial, herbaceous plant, with a fusiform root; a native of southern Europe, but generally cultivated in our gardens, for the sake of its leaves, which are used for culinary purposes.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Apiaceæ.

Hoffmann, Umb. 1, t. 1. Griffith, Med. Bot. 318.

The root, which is the officinal portion, is fusiform, white, fleshy, of a pleasant odor and a somewhat sweetish, aromatic taste, becoming inert by drying; it should therefore be used in recent state. It is diuretic and slightly aperient.

INFUSION OF PARSLEY ROOT.

R. Parsley root one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse and strain. A teacupful, with a drachm of sweet spirit of nitre, every three or four hours. *Ellis.*

In strangury from blisters; and highly spoken of by Dr. Chapman, in dropsies.

OIL OF PARSLEY.

R. Parsley seeds one part
Water four parts
Distil, and separate the oil. *Brunswick Ph.*

Carminative, and also said to be very efficacious in gonorrhœa, in doses of three or four drops, three times a-day.

PHLORIDZINA.

PHLORIDZINE.

A bitter principle obtained from the bark of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum, especially from that of the root. It is white, very bitter, and is said to be a powerful febrifuge. It is obtained by boiling the fresh bark of the root for two hours in sufficient water to cover it, decanting the decoction, and renewing the process. The two decoctions are united, permitted to stand for twenty-four hours, when a deposit of phloridzine will take place, and, by evaporation, an additional portion will be obtained. This impure product is to be treated with distilled water and animal charcoal, to purify it.

POWDER OF PHLORIDZINE.

R. Phloridzine ten to fourteen grains
Sugar one drachm
Mix. In the apyrexia of intermittent fever. *De Koninck.*

PHOSPHORUS.

PHOSPHORUS.

An elementary substance, usually in the form of thin sticks, which are translucent, of a pale yellowish color, and flexible consistence. It has no perceptible taste, but an alliaceous odor. It is principally made from bone ashes, which consist mainly of phosphate of lime. It is a highly powerful, diffusible stimulant, and ought never to be given in substance, and its effects should be always closely watched. It has been given in cases of extreme prostration of the vital powers.

PHOSPHORATED OIL.

R. Phosphorus one part
Almond oil sixteen parts
dissolve, and add
Oil of bergamot four drops
Mix. Dose, five to ten drops in some mucilaginous liquid. *Magendie.*

Has been advised in gout, chronic rheumatism, &c., and also externally, as a friction.

PHOSPHORATED ETHER.

R. Phosphorus one part
Sulphuric ether sixty parts
Macerate for a month in a bottle covered with black paper; decant into small bottles similarly prepared. Dose, five to ten drops, in emollient liquid, every four hours. *Van Mons.*

R. Phosphorus two grains
Oil of peppermint half a drachm
add to the solution
Sulphuric ether half fl. ounce

Mix well. Two to six drops, every four hours, on sugar. In epilepsy, paralysis, &c. *Augustin.*

PHOSPHORATED CERATE.

℞. Phosphorated ether five parts
Simple cerate twenty-four parts

Mix. As a friction in obstinate cutaneous affections. *Foy.*

PHOSPHORATED OIL OF TURPENTINE.

℞. Phosphorus two grains
Oil of turpentine four fl. drachms

Mix, and dissolve. Dose, ten to twelve drops, in obstinate intermittents; to be given in a cupful of oatmeal gruel. *Hufeland.*

PHOSPHORATED LINIMENT.

℞. Phosphorus six grains
Oil of almonds one ounce

Caustic ammonia

Camphor, each, two grains

Mix. *Augustin.*

PHOSPHORATED OINTMENT.

℞. Phosphorated ether one drachm

Lard one ounce

Rub together. *Guibourt.*

PHOSPHORUS PASTE.

℞. Phosphorus eight parts
Lukewarm water

one hundred and eighty parts

Rye meal one hundred and eighty parts

Melted butter

one hundred and eighty parts

Sugar one hundred and twenty parts

liquefy the phosphorus in the water;

pour into a mortar, and add the meal;

when cold, add the butter and sugar. An

effective poison for rats and mice. *Simon.*

PHYTOLACCA.

POKE.

Both the berries and the root of the Poke, or *Phytolacca decandra*, are officinal. It is a large, herbaceous plant, with a perennial root, and bearing numerous clusters of dark purple berries.

Sex. Syst. Decand. decagyn. *Nat. Syst.* Phytolaccaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 631. Griffith, Med. Bot. 535.

The root, as found in the shops, is in transverse slices, of a whitish brown externally; and exhibiting on the cut surfaces numerous concentric rings. The taste is somewhat saccharine, followed by a sensation of acrimony; the odor of the fresh root is somewhat like that of ginger, but this disappears on drying. It is emetico-cathartic, with some narcotic properties. It has been used as an alterative, in syphilis, rheumatism, and chronic eruptions. The berries have

also been praised in the same complaints. The dose of the powdered root, is from one to five grains, as an alterative; from ten to thirty as an emetic.

OINTMENT OF POKE.

℞. Powdered root, or leaves

of poke one drachm

Lard one ounce

Rub together. As an application in tinea capitis, psora, &c. *G. B. Wood.*

PIMENTA.

ALLSPICE.

This, which is also called *Jamaica pepper*, is the unripe berries of *Eugenia pimenta*, a beautiful evergreen tree, which is indigenous to the West Indies and South America.

Sex. Syst. Icosand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Myrtaceæ.

Decandolle, Prod. iii. 285. Griffith, Med. Bot. 300.

The berries, which are the officinal part, are collected before they are ripe, and dried in the sun. In this state they are round, brown, somewhat rough, and a little larger than a peppercorn. They have an aromatic, agreeable odor, and a powerful, clove-like taste. Pimento is a warm, aromatic stimulant, but is more employed as a condiment than in medicine. The dose, in powder, is from ten to forty grains.

BOLUS OF ALLSPICE.

℞. Powdered allspice

cinnamon

saffron, each, four grains

opium one grain

consperse of roses sufficient

Mix, and make two boluses. In chronic diarrhoea. *Foy.*

WATER OF ALLSPICE.

℞. Allspice one pound

Diluted alcohol seven fl. ounces

Water sixteen pints

Distil eight pints. *Lond. Ph.*

Used as a carminative. Dose, one to two fl. ounces.

SPIRIT OF ALLSPICE.

℞. Allspice, bruised, three ounces

Diluted alcohol one gallon

Water sufficient

To prevent empyreuma. Macerate for twenty-four hours; distil off a gallon.

Used in same cases as other aromatic spirits, in doses of one to two fl. drachms.

Dub. Ph.

TINCTURE OF ALLSPICE.

℞. Allspice one part

Alcohol five parts

Macerate for fifteen days, and filter. Dose, from ten to twelve drops. *Swediaur.*

PIPER.

BLACK PEPPER.

This article is the berries of *Piper nigrum*, a perennial, shrubby vine, from eight to twelve feet high, a native of India, and extensively cultivated in many parts of tropical Asia.

Sex. Syst. Decand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Piperaceæ.
Linn. Sp. Pl. 40. Griffith, Med. Bot. 564.

The fruit, which is the officinal part, is gathered before it is quite ripe, and by the drying of the pulp over the grayish white seed, become wrinkled and black; in this state they are known as *black pepper*; if permitted to ripen, and deprived of their skin by maceration, and dried, they form what is called *white pepper*, which is less active than the black.

Black pepper is a warm, carminative stimulant, but is principally used as a condiment. It has, however, been used in gonorrhœa, &c., and in the treatment of intermittent fevers, and also as an external application, in the form of ointment, to tinea capitis. The dose is from ten to twenty grains.

CONFECTION OF BLACK PEPPER.

R. Powdered black pepper
 elecampane, each, one pound
 fennel seeds three pounds

Honey

Sugar, each, two pounds

Rub the first three ingredients and the sugar together, and keep in a covered vessel. When to be used, add the honey, and incorporate thoroughly (or seven ounces of the powder with two ounces of the honey). *Lond. Ph.*

This, which is the same with *Ward's paste*, so celebrated in the cure of piles, must be used for a length of time, to be of service. Dose, from one to two drachms, two or three times a-day.

WARD'S PASTE.

R. Powdered black pepper
 elecampane, each, eight ounces
 fennel seed, twenty-two ounces

Honey

Sugar, each, one pound

Triturate well together, and form an electuary. As a remedy in hemorrhoids. A piece, the size of a nutmeg, to be taken three times a-day. *Gray.*

ELECTUARY OF BLACK PEPPER.

R. Powdered black pepper
 Conserve of orange, each, one ounce
 Syrup of orange peel sufficient
Make an electuary. As a stomachic and carminative. A drachm, twice a-day. *Saunders.*

RESINOUS OIL OF BLACK PEPPER.

R. Black pepper at will

Grind it, and extract by means of alcohol (8.35); distil off the alcohol. Treat the resinous residue with solution of potassa, which removes all but the piperine. The alcoholic liquid is then to be saturated with diluted muriatic acid, and the fluid oleo-resin, that precipitates, is, after being washed with water, ready for use.

W. Procter.

VOLATILE OIL OF BLACK PEPPER.

R. Powdered black pepper at will
 Water sufficient
Distil, and separate the oil from the product.

OINTMENT OF BLACK PEPPER.

R. Powdered black pepper four ounces
 Lard one pound
Mix. As an application in tinea capitis. *Dub. Ph.*

PLASTER OF BLACK PEPPER.

R. Powdered black pepper
 Galbanum, each, three drachms
 Pitch two ounces
 Oil of laurel berries sufficient
Mix. As a stimulating plaster, in rheumatism, &c. *Augustin.*

CATAPLASM OF BLACK PEPPER.

R. Flour of mustard half a pound
 Black pepper
 Ginger, each, one drachm
 Syrup sufficient
to make a soft paste. To be applied to the pit of the stomach in colic, &c.; or to the feet, as a revulsive. *Ellis.*

PIPER LONGUM,
LONG PEPPER,

Is the dried spikes of the *Piper longum*, or *Chavica officinarum*, &c., a climbing shrub, with diœcious flowers, a native of some of the East India Islands, and cultivated in Sumatra and Java.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 41. Griffith, Med. Bot. 566.

The officinal portion is the fruit catkins, dried in the sun. These are aromatic; of a pungent, fiery taste; of a grayish brown color; cylindrical. This pepper has the same properties as the black, but it is little used in this country.

CATAPLASM OF LONG PEPPER.

R. Powdered long pepper
 ginger, each, half an ounce
 White of egg sufficient
Mix well into a paste. As a rubefacient application in pleurisy. *Foy.*

PIPERINUM.

PIPERINE.

A peculiar principle obtained from *Piper nigrum*. It is white, and crystallizes in four-sided prisms. It was thought to be an alkali, but the experiments of Pelletier show that it is more analogous to the resins. It has been much praised in Italy, as a febrifuge; and is also spoken of with favor by physicians of other countries. It has been supposed that its acrid taste and remedial properties were dependent upon an admixture of acrid oil, but Dr. Christison has shown that such is not the case.

R. Alcoholic extract of black pepper at will
Treat it with water, containing a hundredth of caustic potassa; wash the residue in cold water; dissolve in alcohol; filter, and permit to evaporate and crystallize. *Guibourt.*

Dose, from two to ten grains.

PILLS OF PIPERINE.

R. Piperine twenty-four grains
Crumb of bread sufficient
Mix, and make twelve pills. One, every two hours. *Meli.*
R. Piperine twelve grains
Extract of gentian sufficient
Mix, and make twelve pills. One, every hour, during the apyrexia. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF PIPERINE AND MERCURY.

R. Blue pill one grain
Piperine
Sulphate of quinine, each, two grains
Syrup sufficient
Mix, and make a pill. *Hartle.*
One, three times a day, for a few days, after the paroxysm has been checked by piperine.

TINCTURE OF PIPERINE.

R. Piperine one part
Alcohol seven parts
Dissolve, and filter. *Beral.*

PISCIDIA EYTHRINA.

JAMAICA DOGWOOD.

This is a small West Indian tree, with a hard, heavy wood, and a narcotic bark, employed to intoxicate fish.

Sex. Syst. Diadelph. decand. *Nat. Syst.* Fam. naceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 993. Griffith, Med. Bot. 246.

The part used is the bark of the root, which appears to be a stimulating narcotic; causing excitement of the system, copious perspiration, and profound sleep. Applied topically, to allay pain.

TINCTURE OF JAMAICA DOGWOOD.

R. Bruised Jamaica dogwood one ounce

Diluted alcohol four fl. ounces
Digest for seven days, and filter. Full dose, as a narcotic, one fl. drachm.

Hamilton.

PIX ABIETIS.

BURGUNDY PITCH.

This is the prepared concrete juice of *Abies excelsa*, a lofty tree, a native of Europe and northern Asia.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. monadelph. *Nat. Syst.* Pinacæ.

Decandolle, Fl. Fr. iii. 375. Griffith, Med. Bot. 606.

It is also obtained from *A. picea*.

When pure, it is hard, brittle, opaque, of a yellowish, or brownish yellow color, and of a weak, turpentine-like taste and odor. The *Abietis resina* of the London College, is the concrete juice of several of the pine tribe, as it exudes. It is in solid, brittle tears, of a brownish-yellow color, and emits an agreeable odor when burned.

Both are used as ingredients in plaster.

PITCH PLASTER.

R. Burgundy pitch two pounds
Resin of spruce fir one pound
Resin
Wax, each, four ounces
Expressed oil of nutmeg one ounce
Olive oil
Water, each, two fl. ounces
Melt the pitch, resin, and wax together, and add first the resin of the spruce fir, then the olive oil, oil of nutmegs, and water; mix, and boil to a proper consistence. *Lond. Ph.*

As a rubefacient plaster in pectoral, rheumatic, &c., affections. It often causes a serous discharge, and much irritation.

R. Burgundy pitch six ounces
Wax half an ounce
Turpentine one drachm
Melt, and mix. *Guy's Hosp.*

AROMATIC PLASTER.

R. Burgundy pitch three ounces
Yellow wax half an ounce
Powdered cinnamon six drachms
Oil of pimento
lemons, each, two drachms
Melt the resin and wax together, and strain. When they begin to thicken, on cooling, mix in the cinnamon, previously rubbed with the oils, and make a plaster.

Dub. Ph.

A good local stimulant, when applied to the region of the stomach, allaying nausea and vomiting, and relieving gastric uneasiness.

COMPOUND PITCH PLASTER.

R. Burgundy pitch two parts

White wax four parts
 Turpentine
 Balsam of tolu, each, one part
 Mix, and melt. *Beral.*
 R. Burgundy pitch twenty-four parts
 Resin
 Yellow wax, each, four parts
 Resin of spruce fir twelve parts
 Oil of nutmegs one part
 Melt together. *Lisbon Ph.*

PITCH CERATE.

R. Burgundy pitch six parts
 Suet four parts
 White wax three parts
 Melt together. *Beral.*

PILLS OF BURGUNDY PITCH.

R. Burgundy pitch five drachms
 Mucilage sufficient
 Mix, and make one hundred pills. Six to eight, three times a-day, in cutaneous affections. *Ulrich.*

PIX CANADENSIS.

CANADA, OR HEMLOCK PITCH.

The prepared concrete juice of the *Abies Canadensis*, a lofty tree, found in the more northern parts of the United States, in Canada, &c., and also in the mountainous portions of the Middle States.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. monadelph. *Nat. Syst.* Pinaceæ.

Mich. N. A. Sylv. iii. 185. Griffith, Med. Bot. 606.

The resin exudes spontaneously, and hardens on the bark, from which it is separated by boiling in water. It, however, requires a purification, by melting and straining, before it is fit for use. In this state, it is hard, brittle, of a dark yellowish brown color, which becomes darker by exposure to the air, of a peculiar, but faint odor, and a scarcely perceptible taste.

It is a mild rubefacient, much resembling Burgundy pitch in its action and powers, and is employed for the same purposes.

PIX LIQUIDA.

TAR.

This is an impure turpentine, obtained by the slow combustion of various species of the pine tribe. It is made in large quantities in North Carolina, and in various other places in America and Europe.

It is of a brownish black color, of a tenacious consistence, has a peculiar empyreumatic odor, and a somewhat bitter, resinous, subacid taste.

Its properties are analogous to those of the turpentine. It is used both internally and externally. The dose is from half a drachm to one drachm, several times a-day.

TAR PILLS.

R. Tar one drachm
 Powdered elecampane sufficient
 Mix, and form a mass. *Beasley.*
 R. Tar one drachm
 Wheat flour sufficient
 Mix, and form a mass. *G. B. Wood.*
 R. Tar two scruples
 Liquorice powder one scruple
 Mix, and make sixteen pills. *Seymour.*

TAR WATER.

R. Tar two pints
 Water one gallon
 Mix, stirring with a wooden rod for fifteen minutes; when the tar has subsided, strain, and keep in well-stopped bottles. *Dub. Ph.*

It is stimulant and diuretic, and was once much used in a variety of diseases, especially in those of the lungs. The dose is from one to two pints, in divided doses, in the course of the day. It is also used as a lotion in cutaneous diseases.

TAR OINTMENT.

R. Tar
 Suet, each, one pound
 Melt the suet with a moderate heat, add the tar, and stir till cold. *U. S. Ph.*

A stimulant application to various cutaneous eruptions, as psoriasis and tinea capitis.

COMPOUND TAR OINTMENT.

R. Tar ointment
 Cerate of acetate of lead, each, half a pound
 Mix. *St. Bart's Hosp.*
 R. Tar ointment
 Sulphur ointment equal parts
 Mix. *Guy's Hosp.*

PIX NIGRA.

BLACK PITCH.

This is the solid black mass that remains after the evaporation of tar. It has a shining fracture. It is gently stimulant and tonic, and has been used internally in some cutaneous diseases, and in piles. The dose is from ten grains to a drachm, in piles. It is also employed externally.

OINTMENT OF BLACK PITCH.

R. Black pitch
 Wax
 Resin, each, nine ounces
 Olive oil sixteen fl. ounces
 Melt together, and strain. *Lond. Ph.*
 Used for the same purposes as tar ointment.

R. Black pitch
 Resin
 Yellow wax, each, one part
 Olive oil four parts

Melt the two resins together, add the wax, and then the oil.

Guibourt.

R. Black pitch sixteen parts
Yellow wax twelve parts
Lard ten parts
Olive oil two parts
Melt together. *Pipon.*

PLASTER OF BLACK PITCH.

R. Black pitch
Resin
Suet
Turpentine, each, two parts
Yellow wax three parts
Melt together. *Niemann.*
R. Black pitch
Resin
Wax, each, eight parts
Suet one part
Melt together. *Wirtem. Ph.*

PLATINUM.

PLATINA.

PLATINI BICHLORIDUM.

BICHLORIDE OF PLATINA.

Made by dissolving platinum in nitromuriatic acid, and evaporating the solution to dryness by a gentle heat. *Beasley.*

It, as well as a concentrated solution, is of a deep red color. It is very deliquescent and soluble in water. It is poisonous in the dose of fifteen grains, but has been used as an alterative in syphilis.

MIXTURE OF BICHLORIDE OF PLATINUM.

R. Bichloride of platinum four grains
Sugar two drachms
Distilled water three fl. ounces
Dissolve. Dose, four fl. drachms, three times a-day. *Hoefer.*

PILLS OF BICHLORIDE OF PLATINUM.

R. Bichloride of platinum seven and a-half grains
Guaiacum one drachm
Powdered liquorice root sufficient
Mix, and form twenty pills. One pill three times a-day. *Hoefer.*

UNCTUOUS OF BICHLORIDE OF PLATINUM.

R. Bichloride of platinum one drachm
Extract of belladonna two drachms
Lard four ounces
Rub well together. As an application to indolent ulcers. *Hoefer.*

SODII CHLOROPLATINAS.

CHLOROPLATINATE OF SODIUM.

Mix a solution of six parts of chloride of sodium with a solution of seventeen parts of bichloride of platina; evaporate, and crystallize. The crystals are of a deep yellow color, soluble in water and alcohol. They are analogous in their medical properties to the analogous salt of gold. Dose, one to three grains. *Beasley.*

INJECTION OF CHLOROPLATINATE OF SODIUM.

R. Chloroplatinate of sodium half a drachm
Decoction of poppies eight fl. ounces
Dissolve. *Hoefer.*

PLUMBUM.

LEAD.

A softish, blue gray, malleable metal, with a perceptible taste, and a peculiar smell when rubbed. It is not officinal in its metallic state, but its preparations are much employed, as sedatives and astringents.

PLUMBI ACETAS.

ACETATE OF LEAD.

POWDER OF ACETATE OF LEAD.

R. Acetate of lead
Powdered opium, each, six grains
Sugar twenty-four grains

Mix. Three grains, morning and evening, to check night sweats and diarrhoea, in phthisis. *Foy.*

R. Calomel one to two grains
Acetate of lead half to one grain

Mix, and divide into four powders. One, every three hours, in cholera infantum of infants. *Ellis.*

R. Acetate of lead two to three grains
Opium quarter of a grain
Acetate of soda three grains
Sugar of milk five grains

Mix. To be taken every hour, in hemorrhages. *Phœbus.*

PILLS OF ACETATE OF LEAD.

R. Acetate of lead
Powdered mallows, each, one drachm.
Simple syrup sufficient

Mix, and make thirty-six pills. Four to five a-day, to check sweats in phthisis. *Radius.*

R. Acetate of lead half a drachm
Calomel five grains
Conserve of roses sufficient

Lead water one drachm
 Sulphuric ether two drachms
 Laudanum one drachm
 Mix. A rag moistened with this liniment to be frequently applied to the inflamed part. *Dewees.*

R. Acetate of lead one drachm
 Distilled vinegar two ounces
 Dissolve, and add
 Alcohol one ounce
 Distilled water five ounces
 Mix. To be applied as above. *Clarke.*

ACETATE OF LEAD LOTION.

R. Diluted solution of subacetate of lead one fl. ounce
 Spirit of camphor three fl. ounces
 Water one pint
 Mix. As an application to old ulcers. *Ellis.*

ACETATE OF LEAD CATAPLASM.

R. Crumb of bread one pound
 Milk four pounds
 Boil together, and add
 Solution of subacetate of lead one fl. ounce
Spielmann.

VEGETO MINERAL WATER OF GOULARD.

R. Solution of subacetate of lead one part
 Alcohol (.921.) four parts
 Distilled water forty-eight parts
 Mix. *Taddei.*

Used in fomentations, lotions, and cataplasms, and may always be replaced by the diluted solution of the subacetate.

ACETATE OF LEAD GARGLE.

R. Acetate of lead sixty grains
 Extract of opium six grains
 Rose water eight fl. ounces
 Syrup of mulberries one ounce
 Mix. *Pierquin.*

ACETATE OF LEAD MIXTURE.

R. Acetate of lead half an ounce
 Sulphate of iron three drachms
 Vinegar
 Alcohol, each, two fl. ounces
 Rose water six fl. drachms
 Dissolve the acetate in the vinegar with a gentle heat; add the sulphate, and then the alcohol, mixed with the rose water.
 Highly praised in the sweats and colliquative diarrhoea of phthisis; in gonorrhoea and nocturnal emissions. *Gormann.*

GOULARD'S BALSAM.

R. Oil of turpentine at will

Heat, and gradually add
 Acetate of lead sufficient
 Constantly stirring, till no more will dissolve; let rest, and decant while hot.
 Used as an application to eroding and painful ulcers. *Van Mons.*

SUBACETATE OF LEAD CERATE.

R. Solution of subacetate of lead two fl. ounces and a-half
 White wax four ounces
 Olive oil nine fl. ounces
 Camphor half a drachm
 Melt the wax, and mix with eight fl. ounces of the oil; remove from fire, and when it begins to thicken, gradually add solution of subacetate of lead; stir till cool, then add camphor, dissolved in rest of oil, and mix. *U. S. Ph.*

INJECTION OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD AND LIME WATER.

R. Solution of subacetate of lead thirty-four drops
 Lime water four fl. ounces
 Olive oil two fl. drachms
 Mix, and shake whenever used. In inflammation of the prostate and urethra. *Foy.*

LINIMENT OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD.

R. Solution of subacetate of lead
 Laudanum
 Honey of roses, each, two fl. drachms
 Conserve of roses one ounce
 Mix. *Guy's Hos.*

SUBACETATE OF LEAD OINTMENT.

R. Cerate of subacetate of lead
 Poplar ointment, each, one ounce
 Powdered camphor two drachms
 Mix. In inflamed acne and other cutaneous affections. *St. Marie.*

R. Solution of subacetate of lead
 White wax, each, one drachm
 Olive oil one ounce
 Mix. As an application in ophthalmia. *Armstrong.*

SUBACETATE OF LEAD PLASTER.

R. Olive oil fourteen fl. ounces
 Yellow wax twenty-four ounces
 Melt together, and add
 Solution of subacetate of lead one fl. ounce
 Camphor, rubbed in a little oil half a drachm
 Mix well, and spread on linen or skin.
 It has been much praised in rheumatic pains, and indolent ulcers. *Van Mons.*

PLUMBI CARBONAS.

CARBONATE OF LEAD.

CAMPHORATED POWDER OF CARBONATE OF LEAD.

R. Carbonate of lead ten drachms
 Starch two drachms
 Sarcocolla
 Gum Arabic
 tragacanth, each, one drachm
 Camphor half a drachm
 Triturate together. As an application to
 ulcers. *Giannini.*

OINTMENT OF CARBONATE OF LEAD.

R. Carbonate of lead two ounces
 Simple ointment one pound
 Powder the carbonate very fine, add it to
 the ointment previously melted, and mix.
U. S. Ph.

As an application to excoriated or ulcerated
 surfaces.

R. Carbonate of lead six ounces
 Camphor one ounce
 Olibanum two ounces
 Rose oil three ounces
 White of eggs seven
 Triturate together. Same doses as above.
Harrer.

R. Carbonate of lead one ounce
 Litharge two drachms
 Bole armenian one ounce
 Honey of roses half an ounce
 Lard sufficient
 Triturate together. As a dressing to pha-
 gedenic and cancerous ulcers. *Swediaur.*

R. Carbonate of lead one ounce
 Opium one drachm
 Lard half an ounce
 Anodyne balsam sufficient
 Mix. As an application in facial neural-
 gia. *Fouquier.*

CAMPHORATED CARBONATE OF LEAD
OINTMENT.

R. Carbonate of lead one ounce
 Simple ointment five ounces
 Camphor two scruples
 Mix. *Beasley.*

PLASTER OF CARBONATE OF LEAD.

R. Carbonate of lead one pound
 Olive oil two pounds
 White wax three ounces
 Water two pounds
 Melt the wax and oil together, add the
 carbonate of lead, and stir till mixed, then
 add the water and boil; malaxate, and
 melt again without the wax. *Par. Cod.*

R. Carbonate of lead one pound
 Olive oil two pints
 Yellow wax four ounces
 Lead plaster one pound and a-half
 Powdered orris root nine ounces

Boil together the oil and carbonate of lead,
 adding a little water, and constantly stir-
 ring, till they are perfectly incorporated,
 then add the wax and plaster; when these
 are melted, mix in the orris, and stir well.
U. S. Ph., 1830.

As a substitute for Mahy's plaster, and a good
 application to inflamed and excoriated surfaces,
 as bed sores, &c.

PLUMBI CHLORIDUM.

CHLORIDE OF LEAD.

R. Acetate of lead nineteen ounces
 Chloride of sodium six ounces
 Dissolve the two salts separately, the for-
 mer in three pints of boiling, distilled
 water, the latter in one pint of distilled
 water; mix the solutions, and wash the
 precipitate with distilled water.
Lond. Ph.

OINTMENT OF CHLORIDE OF LEAD.

R. Chloride of lead one drachm
 Simple cerate one ounce
 Mix. As an application in cancerous ul-
 cerations. *Tuson.*

LOTION OF CHLORIDE OF LEAD.

R. Chloride of lead one drachm
 Water one pint
 Dissolve; as a wash to cancerous ulcera-
 tions, and in painful neuralgic tumors.
Tuson.

PLUMBI IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF LEAD.

R. Solution of iodide of potassium
 acetate of lead, each, sufficient
 Add one solution gradually to the other,
 till there is no longer a precipitate, wash
 this in cold water, and dry it. *Cottrean.*

R. Iodide of potassium
 Nitrate of lead, each, half an ounce
 Water a pint and a-half
 Dissolve the salts separately, each in one-
 half of the water; mix the solutions, col-
 lect the precipitate on a filter of linen or
 muslin, and wash it with water. Boil the
 powder in three gallons of water, acidulated
 with three ounces of pyroligneous acid.
 Let any undissolved matter subside, main-
 taining the temperature near the boiling

point, and pour off the clear liquor, from which the iodide of lead will crystallize on cooling. *Ed. Ph.*

This is a preferable formula to that made with the acetate of lead, as above, or that of the *Lond. Ph.*

PILLS OF IODIDE OF LEAD.

R. Iodide of lead four grains
Conserve of roses one scruple
Mix, and form twelve pills. One, night and morning, gradually increased, in scrofulous affections. *Foy.*

R. Iodide of lead half a drachm
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and form one hundred and twenty pills. Administered as above. *Gassicourt.*

POWDER OF IODIDE OF LEAD.

R. Iodide of lead
Powdered foxglove, each, six grains
Alcoholic extract of stramonium two grains
Sugar one drachm
Mix, and divide into twenty-four powders. (One, four times a-day. *Gassicourt.*

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF LEAD.

R. Iodide of lead one ounce
Lard eight ounces
Mix. As an application to indolent and scrofulous swellings. *Lond. Ph.*

PLUMBI OXIDUM SEMIVITREUM.

LITHARGE.

LEAD PLASTER.

RR. Litharge, in fine powder, five pounds
Olive oil one gallon
Water two pints
Boil together over a gentle fire, stirring constantly, till a plaster is formed. *U. S. Ph.*

LEAD CERATE.

RR. Lead plaster six parts
White wax half a part
Melt, mix, and add
Olive oil two parts and a-half
Van Mons.

LEAD OINTMENT.

R. Olive oil eight parts
Lard
Butter
Mutton fat
Yellow wax
Litharge, each, two parts
Heat the oil, fat, and wax together, till they emit fumes; gradually add the li-

tharge; constantly stirring, till the mixture assumes a dark brown color, and add

Pitch one part
Strain. *Foy.*

This preparation is much used in France, under the name of *Onguent de la Mere*, as a maturant to buboes, abscesses, &c.

COMPOUND LEAD OINTMENT.

R. Lead plaster three pounds
Olive oil one pint
Melt together, and add a mixture of
Prepared chalk eight ounces
Distilled vinegar six fl. ounces
whilst warm, to the warm plaster and oil, and stir till cold. *Lond. Ph.*

R. Fresh root of figwort three ounces
Leaves of henbane three handfuls
Fresh butter one pound and a-half
Litharge two ounces
Yolk of eggs two

Boil the root and leaves in the butter, till all moisture is driven off; express, and strain; add the litharge; stir till cold, and add the yolk of eggs, and incorporate well. *Saxon Ph.*

Celebrated as an application to painful hemorrhoids.

DIAPALMA PLASTER.

R. Lead plaster nine pounds
White wax nine ounces
Melt by a gentle heat, and add
Sulphate of zinc four ounces
Dissolve in a little water; continue the heat, constantly stirring till all moisture is evaporated. *Guibourt.*

GAULTHER'S PLASTER.

R. Diapalma plaster twelve parts
Olive oil
White wax, each, one part
Turpentine two parts
Melt the first three articles together, with a gentle heat; add the turpentine. *Guibourt.*

BAYNTON'S ADHESIVE PLASTER.

R. Lead plaster one pound
Resin six drachms
Melt together. *Beasley.*

LEAD CATAPLASM.

R. Flaxseed meal
Arrowroot, each, two ounces
Water eleven fl. ounces
Lead ointment one ounce
Mix, and heat to a proper consistence. As a maturing application. *Beral.*

BANYER'S OINTMENT.

R. Litharge two ounces

Burned alum
Calomel, each, one ounce and a-half
Lard two pounds
Venice turpentine half a pound
Mix. As an application in porrigo.
Cazenave & Schledel.

PLUMBI OXIDUM RUBRUM.

RED LEAD.

NUREMBERG PLASTER.

R. Red lead eight ounces
Olive oil one pound
Mix, and heat till it assumes a brown color, and add
Resin half an ounce
Yellow wax one ounce and a-half
Camphor two drachms
Mix, and stir well till incorporated.
Hessian Ph.

PLUMBI SACCHARAS.

SACCHARATE OF LEAD.

R. Mix one part of sugar with two parts of nitric acid, diluted with ten of water, and apply heat as long as any reaction takes place; neutralize with chalk, filter, and add to the filtered solution acetate of lead as long as any precipitate is found; wash this, and dry it.
Beasley.

NITRO-SACCHARATE OF LEAD.

R. Saccharate of lead at will
Dissolve it in nitric acid, diluted with nineteen parts of water, filter, evaporate, and set aside to crystallize.
Hoskins.

SOLUTION OF NITRO-SACCHARATE OF LEAD.

R. Nitro-saccharate of lead five grains
Saccharic acid twenty-five drops
Water five ounces
Dissolve. Proposed as a solvent for phosphatic calculi.
Hoskins.

PLUMBI TANNAS.

TANNATE OF LEAD.

R. Strong infusion of galls at will
Solution of acetate of lead sufficient
Add the solution of the acetate, drop by drop, till it no longer causes a precipitate; wash this, and dry it.

LINIMENT OF TANNATE OF LEAD.

R. Decoction of oak bark eight fl. ounces
Solution of acetate of lead sufficient

Add the solution of lead to the decoction by degrees, till it causes no precipitate; wash the precipitate, and add
Alcohol, two drachms
Recommended in bed sores. *Sundelin.*

OINTMENT OF TANNATE OF LEAD.

R. Recent tannate of lead twelve parts
Lard thirty parts
Mix. As an application to bed sores.
Tott.

R. Decoction of oak bark six ounces
Solution of acetate of lead one ounce and a-half
Mix. Collect the precipitate, and mix whilst moist,
Lard one ounce
Camphor ten grains
As an application to excoriation. *Sundelin.*

PODOPHYLLUM.

MAY APPLE.

This is the root or rhizome of the *Podophyllum peltatum*, a native, herbaceous plant, growing in damp situations, having two large peltate, palmate leaves.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Berberidaceæ.

The dried root is about as thick as a quill, of a blackish brown color externally, and somewhat corrugated; within, it is of a dirty white; it has a faint but unpleasant odor, and a bitterish, somewhat sweetish taste. It is a purgative of the same character as jalap, and may be given in the same combinations. Dose, ten grains to a scruple.

EXTRACT OF MAY APPLE.

R. May apple root, in coarse powder one pound
Alcohol four pints
Water sufficient
Macerate the May apple root for four days in the alcohol, and then obtain tincture by displacement with the water, then by same means obtain six pints of infusion; distil off the alcohol from tincture, and evaporate the infusion, till each are of the consistence of thin honey. Mix, and evaporate to a due consistence. Dose, five to fifteen grains. *U. S. Ph.*

PODOPHYLLIN.

R. May apple root
Alcohol a sufficient quantity
Animal charcoal, in coarse powder, six ounces
Reduce the may apple root to powder, moisten it with half its weight of alcohol, introduce into a displacer, and pour on al

cohol until four pints of tincture are obtained. Distil off the alcohol, treat the residual extract with ether to remove fixed oil, boil the residue with water, and dissolve what remains in alcohol, 42° B; treat it with purified animal charcoal, and allow the decolorized solution to evaporate spontaneously. The dry, amorphous mass is podophyllin, and, in cathartic power, six grains are equal to eight of jalap resin.

J. R. Lewis.

POLYGONUM.

POLYGONUM BISTORTA.

BISTORT.

A sub-aquatic plant, with a perennial root and annual, herbaceous stem, growing in moist places in Europe and the northern parts of Asia and America.

Sex. Syst. Octand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Polygonaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 516. Steph. and Church. 1 t. 47.

The root is twisted or bent, of a deep brown color externally, reddish within, inodorous, but of a rough, astringent taste. It is a powerful astringent, but is seldom used in this country. Dose, from twenty to thirty grains.

EXTRACT OF BISTORT.

R. Powdered bistort one pound
Treat it by the process of displacement, and evaporate the filtered fluid.

Pharm. Hosp. Mil.

MIXTURE OF BISTORT.

R. Powdered bistort two drachms
Syrup of quince one ounce
Rub together, and add
Tincture of catechu two fl. drachms
Water four fl. ounces

A spoonful every hour, shaking the bottle each time, in passive hemorrhages, atonic mucous discharges. *Foy.*

POTASSIUM.

POTASSIUM

Is a soft, silver-white metal, readily oxidizable by the action of the air; when thrown on water it takes fire and burns with a rose-colored flame, combining with oxygen, and forming potassa, which is dissolved in the water. It must be kept in liquids, into whose composition no oxygen enters, as naphtha, &c. It is not used in medicine, but its numerous compounds are highly important.

R. Fused carbonate of potassa one pound
Iron filings three quarters of a pound
Powdered charcoal one pound

Mix, and introduce into a gun barrel or iron bottle, placed in a furnace so made that the flame of a very strong fire may surround it, and maintain every part at a uniform heat approaching to whiteness; the gun barrel or bottle is to be connected by an iron tube with a copper receiver partly filled with naphtha and surrounded by ice; the heat is to be gradually raised until the requisite temperature is reached, when the potassium will distil over.

Curaudau.

POTASSI BROMIDUM.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Bromine two ounces
Iron filings one ounce
Distilled water three pints

To a pint and a half of the water, first add the iron and then the bromine. Set them aside for half an hour, occasionally stirring, Apply a gentle heat, and when the liquid becomes greenish, add seventeen drachms of carbonate of potassa dissolved in the rest of the water. Strain, and wash what remains in two pints of boiling distilled water, and again strain. Evaporate the mixed liquors to crystallization. *Lond. Ph.*

Alterative and resolvent; used both externally and internally in bronchocele and scrofula, in doses of two to ten grains, three times a-day.

SOLUTION OF BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Bromide of potassium twelve grains
Lettuce water three ounces
Syrup of marsh mallows one ounce
Mix. To be given in spoonful doses, in the twenty-four hours, in scrofula. *Foy.*

OINTMENT OF BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Bromide of potassium thirty-four grains
Lard one ounce
Mix. In frictions on scrofulous swellings, and to tinea and tetter. *Magendie.*

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Bromide of potassium twenty-four grains
Liquid bromine six to twelve drops
Lard an ounce
Mix. *Magendie.*

POTASSII CHLORIDUM.

CHLORIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Carbonate of potassa at will
Dissolve in a sufficient quantity of water, filter, and add muriatic acid to saturation,

concentrate the solution by evaporation, and cool slowly, that crystals may form.

Guibourt.

Formerly known as the Salt of Sylvius, and used in fever to excite perspiration, and as a diuretic, in doses of from one to two scruples.

SOLUTION OF CHLORINATED POTASSA.

R. Carbonate of potassa one part
Water ten parts

Dissolve, and pass a current of chlorine through the solution, till it is saturated, and preserve in well-stopped bottles. This is known as *Eau de Javelle*, and is principally used for bleaching, but may be employed as a disinfectant, like Labarraque's liquid.

Guibourt.

POTASSII CYANURETUM.

CYANURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Ferrocyanuret of potassium eight ounces
Distilled water six fl. ounces

Heat the ferrocyanuret moderately, until it becomes nearly white, and is deprived of its water of crystallization. Put the residue into an earthen retort, with the beak loosely stopped, and expose it to a red heat for two hours, or till gas ceases to be evolved. Withdraw it from the fire, close the orifice, and let remain till cold. Break the retort, remove the contents, reduce them to a coarse powder, introduce them in a bottle of the capacity of twelve fl. ounces, and add the distilled water; agitate occasionally for half an hour, throw it on a filter, evaporate the filtered solution rapidly to dryness, and keep in a closely stopped bottle.

U. S. Ph.

R. Ferrocyanuret of potassium, dried, eight ounces
Pure carbonate of potassa three ounces
Charcoal, in fine powder, one ounce

Mix well, fuse in an iron vessel until effervescence ceases, and the fusion is tranquil, pour out the fused mass on an iron plate, and cool. Powder when cool, dissolve in alcohol (9.00), and separate and dry the crystals which form on cooling, and preserve them in well-closed bottles.

Wöhler.

R. Ferrocyanuret of potassium, dried, eight parts

Dried carbonate of potassa three parts
Fuse together, when the mass is fluid, stir with a glass rod, until it becomes quite colorless, allow to settle, and pour out on a marble slab.

Liebig.

This contains one-eighth of cyanate of potassa.

PILLS OF CYANURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Cyanuret of potassium
Starch mixed with syrup of gum, each, half a grain
Mix, and make a pill. Dose, one morning and evening. In spasmodic affections of the chest.

Foy.

SOLUTION OF CYANURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Cyanuret of potassium one drachm
Distilled water one ounce
Dissolve.

Magendie.

R. Cyanuret of potassium twenty-two grains
Diluted alcohol nine fl drachms

Dissolve. Equal to hydrocyanic acid containing one grain to a fl. drachm.

Laming.

MIXTURE OF CYANURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Solution of cyanuret of potassium one fl. drachm
Distilled water one pint
Sugar one ounce and a-half

Mix. A tablespoonful, night and morning, in pectoral affections.

Magendie.

R. Cyanuret of potassium four grains
Distilled water two ounces
Syrup of sugar three drachms

Mix. A teaspoonful, every three or four hours, in asthma and chronic catarrh.

Cadet.

R. Tincture of castor

Musk

Nitrate of potassa, each, four grains

Cyanuret of potassium two grains

Linden-flower water eight fl. ounces

Mix. To be taken in divided doses, in twenty-four hours, in chorea.

Fouquier.

R. Lettuce water two ounces
Cyanuret of potassium half a grain to a grain and a-half

Syrup of marsh mallows one ounce

Mix. A tablespoonful, every two hours.

Magendie.

SYRUP OF CYANURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Solution of cyanuret of potassium one drachm
Simple syrup one pound

Mix.

Magendie.

LOTION OF CYANURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Cyanuret of potassium one to four grains
Distilled water one ounce

Mix.

Foy.

R. Cyanuret of potassium eight grains
Distilled water one ounce

Mix. To be applied by means of com-

presses, in cases of neuralgia, articular rheumatism, &c. *Foy.*

R. Cyanuret of potassium ten grains
Emulsion of bitter almonds six ounces

Mix. As an application to chronic eruptions, attended with much itching.

Cazenave.

OINTMENT OF CYANURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Cyanuret of potassium one to four grains
Lard one ounce

Mix. *Lombard.*

R. Cyanuret of potassium twelve grains
Oil of almonds two drachms

Cold cream two ounces

Mix. To be rubbed on the skin to relieve neuralgic pains. *Cazenave.*

POTASSII IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Iodine six ounces
Iron filings three ounces
Carbonate of potassa sufficient
Distilled water four pints

Mix the iodine with three pints of the water, and add the iron filings, stirring frequently for half an hour. Apply a gentle heat, and when the mixture assumes a greenish color, add gradually the carbonate of potassa, dissolved in half a pint of the water, until it ceases to produce a precipitate. Continue the heat for half an hour, and filter. Wash the residuum with half a pint of the distilled water, boiling hot and filter. Mix the filtered liquors, and evaporate, so that crystals may form. Pour off the liquid, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper. *U. S. Ph.*

R. Iodine sixteen ounces
Distilled water eight pints
Sulphuret of barium sufficient
Sulphate of potassa twelve ounces

Mix the iodine with the water, and gradually add the powdered sulphuret, until the solution becomes colorless, constantly stirring. Heat to the boiling point, add the sulphate of potassa, boil for a quarter of an hour, and filter. Evaporate to crystallization. *Mohr.*

R. Caustic potash four ounces
Iodine sufficient
Charcoal, in powder, one ounce
Water sufficient

Dissolve the potash in a pint of water, add the iodine in powder gradually, as long as the solution becomes colorless by stirring,

then add the charcoal, and evaporate to dryness in an iron pot. Cover this and heat to dull redness for half an hour, remove the mass from the pot, treat it with the smallest quantity of water necessary to dissolve the salt, filter, evaporate, and crystallize. The mother liquid yields more crystals by evaporation.

Turner—modified.

R. Iodine one hundred grains
Carbonate of potassa seventy-five grains
Water two drachms
Iron filings thirty grains

Mix, and heat slightly, then to redness; the resulting red powder is to be treated with water; filtered, and evaporated to dryness. *Pypues.*

Dose, two to fifteen grains, but has been given in still larger quantities.

PILLS OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Iodide of potassium five drachms
Distilled water six drachms
Crumb of bread sufficient

Mix, and make three hundred pills. In goitre, leucorrhœa, &c. *Pierquin.*

R. Iodide of potassium fifteen grains
Burnt sponge
Extract of bittersweet, each,

five drachms

Distilled water sufficient

Mix, and make one hundred and eighty pills. Six, twice a-day, in scrofula and goitre. *Voght.*

LOZENGES OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Iodide of potassium one drachm
Sugar three ounces
Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient

Mix, and make lozenges of twelve grains. One to six, or more, a-day. *Giordano.*

R. Iodide of potassium seventy-five grains
Powdered coffee half a drachm
sugar four ounces

Mucilage of gum, made with
a strong infusion of coffee sufficient

Mix, and make three hundred lozenges. Each contains a quarter of a grain of iodide. In goitre, scrofula, &c. *Pierquin.*

SOLUTION OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Iodide of potassium thirty-six grains
Distilled water one ounce

Dissolve. Dose, ten minims. *Magendie.*

R. Iodide of potassium one drachm
Distilled water one ounce

Dissolve. Fifteen drops, gradually increased; three times a-day, in ovarian dropsy. *Elliotson.*

R. Iodide of potassium four ounces
 Distilled water eight fl. ounces
 Dissolve. Ten minims contain five grains
 of iodide. *Guy's Hosp.*

INJECTION OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Iodide of potassium one to three grains
 Distilled water one pint
 Dissolve. To stimulate fistulous sinuses
 in scrofulous patients. *Foy.*

MIXTURE OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Iodide of potassium one drachm
 Lettuce water eight ounces
 Mint water two drachms
 Syrup of marsh mallow one ounce
 Mix. *Foy.*

R. Iodide of potassium four drachms
 Lettuce water eight ounces
 Orange-flower water two drachms
 Syrup of marsh mallow one ounce
 Mix. *Foy.*

R. Iodide of potassium four drachms
 Lettuce water eight ounces
 Orange-flower water one drachm
 Tincture of fox-
 glove one to two drachms
 Syrup of marsh mal-
 low one ounce and a-half
 Mix. *Magendie.*

In hypertrophy of the heart. A teaspoonful,
 morning and evening.

R. Iodide of potassium two drachms
 Distilled water sixteen ounces
 Syrup two ounces
 Mix. Two or three spoonfuls a-day.
Cazenave.

R. Quassia
 Gentian, each, one drachm
 Boiling water sixteen fl. ounces
 Macerate for an hour, strain, and add
 Iodide of potassium thirty-six grains
 Carbonate of potassa two drachms
 Mix. A tablespoonful, three times a-day.
Cumming.

R. Solution of iodide of
 potassium fifteen drops
 Medicinal hydrocy-
 nic acid ten to twelve drops
 Lettuce water four ounces
 Syrup of marsh mallow one ounce
 Mix. A teaspoonful every hour, in phthisis.
Magendie.

R. Iodide of potassium two grains
 Sulphate of magnesia half an ounce
 Tartar emetic half a grain
 Distilled water six ounces
 Mix. A teaspoonful, three or four times
 a-day, in scrofula. *Radius.*

SYRUP OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Iodide of potassium one drachm
 Simple syrup one pound
 Dissolve. *Cadet.*

R. Iodide of potassium twenty grains
 Peppermint water two drachms
 Simple syrup ten ounces
 Mix. *Giordano.*

R. Iodide of potassium two drachms
 Simple syrup six ounces
 Mix. *Cazenave.*

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM AND SARSAPA-
RILLA.

R. Iodide of potassium one drachm
 Decoction of sarsaparilla two pints
 Syrup of orange peel two ounces
 Mix. To be taken in glassfuls, during the
 day. *Magendie.*

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Iodide of potassium half a drachm
 Lard one ounce and a-half
 Mix. *Magendie.*

The strength of this ointment may vary much,
 from containing a twenty-fourth of the salt, to an
 eighth or more, according as it may be required.
 In goitre, scrofulous swellings, &c.

R. Iodide of potassium half a drachm
 Solution of potassa two drops
 Lard one ounce and a-half
 Wax three drachms
 Mix. *Coidet.*

R. Spermaceti half an ounce
 Olive oil six drachms
 White wax two drachms
 Iodide of potassium four scruples
 Oil of lemons

roses, each, three drops
 Mix. This ointment does not change
 color by keeping. *Kallhofert.*

R. Iodide of potassium one drachm
 Magnesia six grains
 Rub together with a few drops of water,
 and add

Rose water ointment one ounce
 Mix well. *Hamb. Ph.*

R. Iodide of potassium
 Carbonate of soda, each,
 half a drachm
 Rose water ointment six drachms
 Mix well. In chronic enlargement of the
 testicle. *Walthen.*

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM
AND OPIUM.

R. Iodide of potas-
 sium one drachm and a-half
 Lard one ounce and a-half

Laudanum one fl. drachm
 Mix. *A. T. Thomson.*
 R. Iodide of potassium half a drachm
 Extract of opium ten grains
 Simple cerate one ounce

Mix. As a dressing to cancerous ulcers.

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM AND MERCURY.

R. Iodide of potassium twelve to twenty grains
 Mercurial ointment half an ounce

Mix. In various diseases of the skin.

Blarius.

R. Ointment of iodide of potassium
 Mercurial ointment
 Oil of henbane, each, two ounces
 juniper one drachm

Mix. *Schonlein.*

When iodide of potassium and mercurial ointment are mixed, the globules soon appear, but if the iodide be artificially dried, previously, a uniform ointment is produced.

R. Iodide of potassium three parts
 Iodide of mercury two parts
 Camphor two parts
 Galen's cerate thirty-two parts

Mix. Used as friction in acute hydrocephalus, in doses of a half a drachm to a drachm. *Golfin.*

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM AND MORPHIA.

R. Iodide of potassium fifteen grains
 Muriate of morphia half a drachm
 Lard ten ounces

Mix. In painful tumors of the breasts, to be applied twice a-day. *Chomel.*

LINIMENT OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Iodide of potassium one ounce
 Alcohol four ounces

Dissolve.

R. Animal soap one ounce and a-half
 Alcohol four fl. ounces

Dissolve. Add the two solutions together, aromatize with a few drops of oil of lavender, and pour into wide-mouthed bottles. *Boudet.*

R. White soap seven drachms
 Diluted alcohol two fl. ounces

Dissolve by a gentle heat, and whilst warm, add

Iodide of potassium four drachms

Dissolved in
 Diluted alcohol four fl. drachms

Beasley.

R. Iodide of potassium four drachms
 Diluted alcohol two ounces

Dissolve.

R. Curd soap six drachms
 Diluted alcohol two ounces

Dissolve by a gentle heat, and add the solution of iodide of potassium, and aromatize. *Foy.*

These are used as liniments in goitre.

R. White soap ten drachms
 Oil of almonds ten drachms
 Iodide of potassium one drachm
 Water one drachm

Dissolve the iodide in the water, and add it to the soap and oil, melted together.

Guibourt.

SOAP OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Camphor one drachm
 Tincture of benzoin three drachms
 Add to the solution, triturating well,
 Iodide of potassium two drachms
 Goulard's extract four drachms

Add to the mixture

Oil of almonds thirty-four drachms

Solution of potassa two ounces

Essence of lavender half a drachm

Mix well. As an application to chilblains. *Cadet.*

POTASSII BINIODIDUM.

BINIODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Iodide of potassium twenty parts
 Iodine six parts

Mix, and triturate together till the mass is homogeneous, and of a dark brown color. *Giordano.*

To have a perfectly saturated salt, iodine in excess is to be added to a solution of the iodide until no more is dissolved. In the following preparations, there is a mixture of iodide and biniodide.

IODURETTED WATER.

R. Iodide of potassium six grains
 Iodine one grain
 Water two pints

Dissolve. To be used instead of common water at meals. *Magendie.*

IODURETTED WATER, (LUGOL'S.)

R. Iodide of potassium one grain and a-half
 Iodine three-quarters of a grain
 Distilled water eight ounces

Dissolve.

R. Iodide of potassium two grains
 Iodine one grain
 Distilled water eight ounces

Dissolve.

R. Iodide of potassium two grains and a-half
 Iodine one grain and a quarter

Distilled water eight ounces
 Dissolve. The first is for young children, to be taken in divided doses, in three days; the second for those of more advanced age, in two days; the third for adults, in one day. *Guibourt.*

R. Iodide of potassium six grains
 Iodine three grains
 Water sixteen ounces

Dissolve. In poisoning by the vegetable alkaloids, in wineglassfuls, after the stomach has been emptied. *Bouchardat.*

R. Iodide of potassium ten grains
 Iodine five grains
 Distilled water twenty fl. ounces

Dissolve. Dose, two to six fl. drachms. *Lond. Ph.*

COMPOUND SOLUTION OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Iodide of potassium one ounce and a-half
 Iodine six drachms
 Distilled water one pint

Dissolve. Dose, six drops, three times a-day, in sweetened water. *U. S. Ph.*

IODURETTED BATH.

R. Iodide of potassium four scruples
 Iodine two scruples
 Water ten ounces

Dissolve. To be added to a sufficient quantity of water. For children.

R. Iodide of potassium six drachms
 Iodine three drachms
 Water twenty ounces

Dissolve. To be added to a sufficient quantity of water. For adults. *Foy.*

COLLYRIUM OF BINIODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Iodide of potassium twenty-four grains
 Iodine one to two grains
 Rose water six ounces

Dissolve. To be used four times a-day, in scrofulous ophthalmia. *Magendie.*

IODURETTED INJECTION.

R. Iodide of potassium four grains
 Iodine two grains
 Distilled water sixteen ounces

Dissolve.

R. Iodide of potassium eight grains
 Iodine four grains
 Distilled water sixteen ounces

Dissolve. To stimulate fistulous sinuses. *Guibourt.*

SYRUP OF BINIODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Biniodide of potassium twenty grains
 Peppermint water two drachms

Simple syrup two ounces

Dissolve the biniodide in the peppermint water, and add the solution to the syrup.

Giordano.

COMPOUND LOTION OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Iodide of potassium two to four grains
 Iodine one to two grains
 Distilled water eight fl. ounces

Dissolve. As an application in scrofulous ophthalmia, fistulas, &c. *Laugel.*

R. Iodide of potassium two ounces
 Iodine one ounce
 Distilled water three ounces

Dissolve. *Guibourt.*

R. Iodide of potassium one ounce
 Iodine half an ounce
 Distilled water six ounces

Dissolve. *Soubeiran.*

These two preparations are used to touch the eyelids in scrofulous ophthalmia.

CAUSTIC SOLUTION OF BINIODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Iodide of potassium one ounce
 Iodine, each, two ounces
 Distilled water

Mix. *Guibourt.*

R. Iodide of potassium
 Iodine
 Distilled water, each, one ounce

Mix. *Cadet.*

These are used to touch the surfaces of scrofulous ulcers.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Iodide of potassium one ounce
 Iodine half an ounce
 Alcohol one pint

Dissolve. *U. S. Ph.*

R. Iodide of potassium two ounces
 Iodine one ounce
 Alcohol two pints (imp.)

Dissolve. *Lond. Ph.*

Dose, from fifteen to thirty drops.

MIXTURE OF BINIODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Iodide of potassium four drachms
 Iodine two grains

Orange-flower water
 Mint water, each, three ounces

Mix. A dessertspoonful, three times a-day, in epilepsy. *Magendie.*

R. Iodide of potassium half a drachm
 Iodine half a grain
 Syrup of poppies half a fl. ounce
 Distilled water half a pint

Mix. Two tablespoonfuls, three times a-day, in syphilis combined with scrofula.
Tyrrell.

ointment of BINIODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Iodide of potassium one drachm
Iodine half a drachm
Alcohol one fl. drachm
Lard two ounces

Rub the iodide and iodine with the alcohol, and then with the lard, until they are thoroughly mixed.
U. S. Ph.

R. Iodide of potassium twenty-four grains
Iodine twelve grains
Lard two ounces

Mix. *Lugol.*

R. Iodide of potassium two drachms
Iodine eighteen grains
Lard two ounces

Mix. *Lugol.*

R. Iodide of potassium two drachms and a-half
Iodine twenty-one grains
Lard two ounces

Mix. *Lugol.*

R. Iodide of potassium two drachms and a-half
Iodine twenty-four grains
Lard two ounces

Mix. In scrofulous ulcers, &c. *Lugol.*

ointment of BINIODIDE OF POTASSIUM AND OPIUM.

R. Iodide of potassium one drachm
Iodine fifteen grains
Laudanum of Rousseau two drachms
Lard two ounces

Mix. As an application to scrofulous ulcers.
Foy.

PLASTER OF BINIODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Iodide of potassium
Iodine, each, ten grains to one scruple
Mercurial or soap plaster two ounces

Mix. As an application to syphilitic and gouty swellings.
Ebers.

POTASSII HYDRARGYRO- IODIDUM.

HYDRARGYRO-IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Iodide of potassium eight grains
Dissolved in ten or fifteen minims of water

Red iodide of mercury eleven grains

Mix. This contains twenty-grains of the hydrargyro-iodide, and is not decomposed by water.
Channing.

R. Bichloride of mercury one equivalent
Dissolve in a solution of

Iodide of potassium four equivalents
Evaporate to dryness, treat with alcohol, and evaporate to crystallization.

Amb. Smith.

Dose, one-twelfth of a grain, three times a-day; in many cases, a much smaller quantity is required to be given.

SOLUTION OF HYDRARGYRO-IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Iodide of potassium three grains and a-half
Red iodide of mercury four grains and a-half
Distilled water one fl. ounce

Dissolve first, the iodide of potassium, and then the mercurial salt in the water. The compound salt amounts to about eight grains. The dose is from two to five drops, three times a-day, much diluted, in dyspepsia, enlargement of the spleen, dropsy, &c.
Channing.

R. Iodide of potassium
Red iodide of mercury, each, eight grains
Distilled water eight ounces

Mix. Dose, two fl. drachms and upwards, in the twenty-four hours.
Puche.

R. Hydrargyro-iodide of potassium twelve grains
Water sixteen fl. ounces
Limonium Lamothe.

TINCTURE OF HYDRARGYRO-IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Hydrargyro-iodide of potassium one grain
Diluted alcohol one fl. ounce

Dissolve. Ten drops, three times a-day.
Channing.

PILLS OF HYDRARGYRO-IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Red iodide of mercury
Iodide of potassium, each, eight grains
Sugar of milk sixty-four grains
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient

Mix, and make thirty-two pills.

R. Iodide of potassium
Red iodide of mercury, each, six grains
Opium twelve grains

Mix, and make twenty-four pills. *Mialhe.*

ointment of HYDRARGYRO-IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

R. Red iodide of mercury seven grains

Iodide of potassium two scruples
Lard one ounce
Mix. To be applied to tumors, two or three times a-day. *Hildreth.*

R. Hydrargyro-iodide of potassium one scruple
Lard one ounce
Mix. *Lamothé.*

POTASSII SULPHO-CYANURETUM.

SULPHO-CYANURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Ferro-cyanuret of potassium three parts
Sulphur one part
Pack in a crucible, heat to redness, for an hour, treat with alcohol, and evaporate to crystallization. *Van Mons.*

R. Prussian blue three parts
Sulphuret of potassa one part
Put the mixture into a covered crucible, and heat to a dull red for half an hour, treat with alcohol, filter the solution, evaporate, and crystallize. *Van Mons.*

R. Digest an aqueous solution of cyanuret of potassium with sulphur, of which it will take up one-third. Filter, and evaporate. *Beasley.*

POTASSII SULPHURETUM.

SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Sulphur one ounce
Carbonate of potassa two ounces
Rub the carbonate of potassa, previously dried with the sulphur, melt the mixture in a covered crucible over the fire; then pour it out, and, when cold, put it in a bottle, which is to be well stopped. *U. S. Ph.*

A stimulant, expectorant, and diaphoretic, in small doses, poisonous in large; used externally in many cutaneous diseases. Dose, from two to ten grains, several times a-day.

HYPOSULPHITED SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Sublimed sulphur one part
Solution of potassa three parts
Mix, and heat on a sand-bath, until it marks 39° B. *Guibourt.*

It consists of three parts of sulphuret and one of hyposulphite.

FERRO-SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Carbonate of potassa
Sulphur, each, one ounce
Black oxide of iron two drachms
Mix, and melt in a crucible, pour out on

a slab of marble, break in pieces, and keep in a well-closed bottle. Dose, three to four grains. *Ferrara Ph.*

SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM AND CREMOR TARTAR.

R. Sulphuret of potassium four scruples
Cremor tartar four drachms
Mix, and divide into twenty-four powders. Dose, one every four hours, in a glass of sweetened water. Said to be efficacious in mercurial salivation. *Bories.*

BOLUS OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Sulphuret of potassium three grains
Conserve of elder berries sufficient
Mix. Make six boluses; one every three hours. In mercurial salivation. *Brera.*

R. Sulphuret of potassium six grains
Black oxide of iron three grains
Extract of quassia ten grains
Burnt sponge sufficient
Mix, and make a bolus. One, morning and evening, in goitre and glandular affections. *Phabus.*

PILLS OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Sulphuret of potassium one drachm
Extract of liquorice sufficient
Mix, and make thirty pills. Two to five, several times a-day.

COMPOUND PILLS OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Sulphuret of potassium
Gum ammoniac
Extract of dandelion, each, one drachm
Soap
Rhubarb, each, half a drachm
Opium three grains
Mix, and make pills of two grains. *Radiis.*

PILLS OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM AND CHARCOAL.

R. Sulphuret of potassium one drachm
Extract of blessed thistle
Powdered charcoal, each, two grains
Mix, and make pills of two grains. Fifteen to twenty, four times a-day, in phthisis. *Augustin.*

ELECTUARY OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Butter of cocoa two drachms
Oil of almonds half an ounce
Melt together, and add, triturating well
Sulphuret of potassium ten grains
Sugar three drachms
As an alterative for children, in teaspoonful doses. *Phabus.*

SYRUP OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Sulphuret of potassium eight grains
 Distilled water sixteen grains
 Dissolve, add to it
 Simple syrup one ounce
Par. Cod.

A teaspoonful, for croup in children.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Sulphuret of potassium one ounce
 Fennel water sixteen ounces
 Simple syrup thirty-eight ounces
 Mix. Once much celebrated as Willis' bechic syrup, in croup, &c. *Giordano.*

SYRUP OF HYPOSULPHITED SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Hyposulphited sulphuret of potassium sixteen grains
 Simple syrup one ounce
 Mix. *Guibourt.*

SOLUTION OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Sulphuret of potassium one part
 Water sufficient
 to make a solution of 30° B. *Soubeiran.*

WATER OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Washed sulphur one part
 Water of caustic potassa eleven parts
 Boil for ten minutes, and filter. Keep in well-stopped bottles. *Dub. Ph.*

This is not analogous to a solution of sulphuret of potassium, as it contains much hyposulphite of potassa. Dose, ten minims to one fl. drachm, three times a-day.

TINCTURE OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Sulphuret of potassium four ounces
 Diluted alcohol sixteen ounces
 Digest for twenty-four hours, and strain. *Quincy.*

R. Carbonate of potassa one ounce
 Sulphur two ounces
 Melt together, and digest with Alcohol one pound
 Filter. *Saxon. Ph.*

Recommended in itch, in doses of sixty drops.

LOTION OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Sulphuret of potassium one ounce
 Water half a pint
 Dissolve. As a wash in herpetic and other cutaneous eruptions. *Ellis.*

R. Sulphuret of potassium one to two parts
 Water sixteen parts
 Dissolve. *Foy.*

COMPOUND LOTION OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Sulphuret of potassium half an ounce

Soap one ounce
 Alcohol four fl. ounces
 Tincture of myrrh half a fl. ounce
 Lime water one pint
 Mix. As an application in tinea capitis. *Ellis.*

R. Sulphuret of potassium one to two ounces
 Water one pint
 Dissolve.

R. Muriatic acid one fl. ounce to two fl. ounces
 Distilled water two pints
 Mix an ounce of each solution with four ounces of warm water. As an application in psora. *Alibert.*

R. Sulphuret of potassium three drachms
 Soap one drachm and a-half
 Lime water seven and a-half fl. ounces
 Diluted alcohol two fl. ounces
 Mix. *Burns.*

Known as Barlow's lotion, and used in various cutaneous diseases.

R. Sulphuret of potassium two drachms
 Soap two drachms and a-half
 Lime water seven fl. ounces
 Alcohol one fl. drachm
 Mix. *Bielt.*

As a lotion in porrigo.

R. Sulphuret of potassium four ounces
 Water one pint and a-half
 Sulphuric acid half an ounce
 Mix. As a lotion in itch, to be used morning and evening. *Dupuytren.*

SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM BATH.

R. Sulphuret of potassium four ounces
 Water twelve ounces
 Dissolve, and mix with the water of a bath. *Beral.*

R. Sulphuret of potassium one ounce
 Common salt two ounces
 Carbonate of soda four drachms
 Leaves of sage one to two handfuls
 Water six quarts
 Boil for twenty-four hours. In fomentations, douches, &c., in spina ventosa and scrofula. *St. Marie.*

R. Sulphuret of potassium four ounces
 Water two hundred pints
 Mix, and add Glue two pounds
 Dissolved in ten pints of boiling water. *Foy.*

INJECTION OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Sulphuret of potassium one drachm

Distilled water eight to twelve ounces
Dissolve. In gonorrhœa. *Wedekind.*

MIXTURE OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Sulphuret of potassium one drachm and a-half
Bicarbonate of potassa ten grains
Oil of peppermint one to two drops
Syrup of orange peel two ounces
Mucilage one ounce

Mix. A teaspoonful, every two hours, as an alterative in scrofula. *Lockstaedt.*

R. Sulphuret of potassium one scruple
Carbonate of potassa ten grains
Peppermint water two ounces
Syrup of saffron one ounce

Mix. A spoonful, every two hours, in cutaneous diseases. *Phœbus.*

R. Sulphuret of potassium one scruple
Water one ounce
Syrup of cinnamon two drachms

Mix. To be taken in three doses, in mercurial disease. *Dzondi.*

R. Sulphuret of potassium one scruple
Kermes mineral ten grains
Syrup of senega two ounces
Anisated ammonia one scruple

Mix. A spoonful, every hour in croup. *Hagen.*

R. Sulphuret of potassium
Sugar, each, one drachm
Water one pint

Mix. Has been advised as an antidote in poisoning by arsenic. *Augustin.*

OINTMENT OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Sulphuret of potassium
Carbonate of soda, each, three drachms
Lard three ounces

Mix. As an application in tinea capitis. *Alibert.*

R. Soap one pound
Water one ounce

Soften by means of a water-bath, and add

Sulphuret of potassium three ounces
Oil of pinks two pounds

Mix. well. *Jadelot.*

R. Sulphuret of potassium six ounces
Water two ounces

Dissolve, and add
Soap two pounds
Oil of pinks four pounds
thyme two drachms

Mix. *Giordano.*

R. Powdered soap two ounces
Sulphuret of potassium one ounce
Water, each,

Mix well, and add, gradually,
Olive oil five ounces
This liniment alters rapidly when exposed to the air. *Beral.*

COMPOUND PLASTER OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Sulphuret of potassium
Powdered hemlock, each, two drachms
Camphor
Turpentine, each, four drachms
Soap half a drachm
Yellow wax one ounce
Simple plaster four ounces

Mix well. As a dressing to tumefied lymphatic glands. *Bories.*

SOAP OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

R. Sulphuret of potassium one part
Boiling water two parts

Dissolve, and add
Yellow wax one part

Evaporate, stirring continually. *Bavar. Ph.*

POTASSA.

CAUSTIC POTASSA.

R. Solution of potassa one gallon
Evaporate quickly, in a clean iron vessel, over the fire, till ebullition ceases and the potassa melts. Pour into moulds, and keep in well-stopped bottles. *U. S. Ph.*

A powerful escharotic, used to form issues and in opening abscesses.

SOLUTION OF CAUSTIC POTASSA.

R. Caustic potassa one drachm and a-half
Distilled water two fl. ounces
Dissolve. As a rubefacient in tetanus, to be applied to the spine. *Hartshorne.*

POTASSA WITH LIME.

R. Caustic potassa one ounce
Lime, each, one ounce
Rub them together, and keep in a well-stopped bottle. *Lond. Ph.*

Used as the above, but is slower in producing an effect. It is to be made into a paste with a little alcohol.

SOLUTION OF POTASSA.

R. Carbonate of potassa one pound
Lime half a pound
Boiling distilled water one gallon

Dissolve the carbonate of potassa in half a gallon of the water, pour a little of the water on the lime, and, when slaked, add the remainder. Mix the hot liquors, and boil for ten minutes, stirring continually, set the mixture aside in a covered vessel,

till clear. Decant, and keep in well-stopped bottles of green glass. *U. S. Ph.*

R. Caustic potassa one scruple
Water one fl. ounce

Dissolve. This solution very nearly represents the above. *W. Procter.*

LITHONTRIPTIC SOLUTION OF CAUSTIC POTASSA.

R. Calcined carbonate of potassa half a pound

Burnt oyster shells one pound and a-half

Boiling water eight pints and a-half

Mix, and let rest for twenty-four hours, and then filter. One fl. drachm three times a-day, in flaxseed tea, adding fifteen grains of magnesia to each dose.

Saunders.

SAVIARD'S STIMULANT LOTION.

R. Caustic potassa two drachms
Camphor two scruples

Sugar two ounces

Water two pints

Mix. As an application to indolent ulcers. *Foy.*

COLLYRIUM OF CAUSTIC POTASSA.

R. Caustic potassa one grain
Distilled water one ounce

Dissolve. A drop or two to be introduced into the eye, to remove specks on the cornea. *Gimbernati.*

R. Caustic potassa one grain
Extract of opium four grains

Distilled water four ounces

Dissolve, and filter. In chronic ophthalmia. *Hamb. Ph.*

MIXTURE OF CAUSTIC POTASSA.

R. Tincture of caustic potassa half an ounce
Volatile tincture of

guaiacum two drachms

Laudanum half a drachm

Mix. Twenty drops, three times a-day, in gout. *Græfe.*

INJECTION OF CAUSTIC POTASSA.

R. Caustic potassa half a grain

Chamomile water one ounce and a-half

Laudanum five drops

Mix. As an injection into the ear, in deafness. *Rust.*

R. Caustic potassa two grains
Distilled water one ounce

Dissolve. As an injection, at the commencement of gonorrhœa. *Girtanner.*

POTASSÆ ACETAS.

ACETATE OF POTASSA.

R. Acetic acid one pint

Carbonate of potassa sufficient

to saturate; to be added gradually; filter; evaporate by means of a sand-bath to dryness; keep in closely-stopped bottles. *U. S. Ph.*

A diuretic, in doses of a scruple to a drachm; as a laxative, in doses of two or three drachms.

SCILLITIC ACETATE OF POTASSA.

R. Carbonate of potassa half an ounce

Vinegar of squills twelve fl. ounces

Evaporate to the consistence of honey, and add

Alcohol (.842) six fl. ounces

Decant, after digesting for a few days.

Dose, forty to sixty drops, in some demulcent fluid, in dropsy and asthma.

Keup.

BOLUS OF ACETATE OF POTASSA.

R. Acetate of potassa one scruple

Conserve of pot marigold sufficient

Mix. To be taken in the morning, for some days, to retard the secretion of milk.

St. Marie.

COMPOUND PILLS OF ACETATE OF POTASSA.

R. Acetate of potassa

Gum ammoniac

Pills of aloes and

myrrh, each, one part

Soap two parts

Simple syrup sufficient

Mix, and make pills of five grains.

Van Mons.

CONSERVE WITH ACETATE OF POTASSA.

R. Acetate of potassa half an ounce

Sulphate of soda one drachm

Juice of scurvy grass

fumitory

dandelion, each, two ounces

Sugar sufficient

Mix, and form conserve. A teaspoonful, two or three times a-day, in obstructions of the bowels. *Bonjes.*

R. Acetate of potassa

Powdered burnt

sponge, each, two drachms

Calomel twelve grains

Sulphuret of antimony

one drachm and a-half

Jalap sixteen grains

Sulphur one grain

Simple syrup sufficient
 Mix. Dose, twelve to twenty-four grains,
 twice a-day, in scrofula. *Baumes.*

LIQUID ACETATE OF POTASSA.

R. Acetate of potassa one part
 Distilled water two parts
 Dissolve. *Amster. Ph.*

R. Acetate of potassa at will
 Expose to the action of the air, till it de-
 liquescs, and filter. *Pideret.*

Dose, forty to eighty drops, in an appropriate
 vehicle, as a diuretic.

MIXTURE WITH LIQUID ACETATE OF POTASSA.

R. Liquid acetate of potassa two ounces
 Extract of Peruvian bark two drachms
 cascarilla one drachm

Elixir proprietatis one ounce

Mix. In intermittent fevers, complicated
 with obstruction and dropsy; in doses of
 thirty drops, every two hours, during the
 apyrexia. *Bories.*

R. Liquid acetate of potassa four ounces
 Extract of centaury two drachms
 Sulphuric ether twenty drops
 Syrup of kermes two ounces

Mix. In dropsy and obstructions. In
 doses of thirty drops. *Saunders.*

TINCTURE OF ACETATE OF POTASSA.

R. Acetate of potassa two ounces
 Alcohol four ounces

Digest for some days, and filter. Dose,
 thirty to sixty drops. *Bruns. Ph.*

MIXTURE OF ACETATE OF POTASSA.

R. Acetate of potassa
 Extract of dandelion
 hemlock, each, half an ounce

Fennel water six ounces

Syrup of marsh mallow one ounce

Mix. Two teaspoonfuls, every four hours,
 in jaundice. *Quarin.*

R. Carbonate of potassa fifteen grains
 Distilled vinegar sufficient

to dissolve; add to the solution

Water half an ounce

Mint water one ounce

Pimento water

Vinegar of squill, each, one drachm

Simple syrup two drachms

Mix. Dose, half a drachm to a drachm,
 every six hours, in dropsy. *Milman.*

R. Arnica root one drachm
 Boiling water sufficient

to obtain four ounces of infusion; add

Carbonate of potassa, saturated
 with vinegar of squill, half a drachm

Syrup of orange flowers half an ounce
 Mix. A spoonful every two hours, in
 dropsy. *Wendt.*

R. Acetate of potassa

Oxymel of squill, each, one drachm

Linden water four drachms

Wine of opium fifteen drops

Syrup of marsh mallow one ounce

Mix. In spoonful doses, as a diuretic
 and sedative. *Pierquin.*

POTASSÆ ARSENITIS LIQUOR.

ARSENICAL, OR FOWLER'S SOLUTION.

R. Arsenious acid in small fragments
 Pure carbonate of
 potassa, each, sixty-four grains
 Distilled water sufficient

Compound spirit of
 lavender half a fl. ounce

Boil the arsenious acid and carbonate of
 potassa with twelve fl. ounces of the water,
 in a glass vessel, till the acid is entirely
 dissolved. To the solution, when cold,
 add the spirit of lavender, and afterwards,
 sufficient distilled water to make it fill
 exactly the measure of a pint. *U. S. Ph.*

Used in the same cases as arsenious acid,
 especially in intermittent fever. Each fl. drachm
 contains half a grain of arsenious acid. Dose,
 about ten drops, two or three times a-day.

POTASSÆ ARSENIAS.

ARSENIATE OF POTASSA.

R. White arsenic
 Nitre, each, one ounce
 Pulverize separately, mix, and introduce
 into an earthenware retort; heat to red-
 ness, as long as nitrous fumes are evolved,
 let cool, dissolve the residuum in four pints
 of boiling distilled water, evaporate, and
 crystallize. *Guibourt.*

Dose, one-sixteenth to one-eighth of a grain.

MIXTURE OF ARSENIATE OF POTASSA.

R. Arseniate of potassa one fifth of a grain
 Mint water three ounces

Simple syrup half an ounce

Mix. In spoonful doses, in the apyrexia
 of intermittents. *Foy.*

POTASSÆ BORAS.

BORATE OF POTASSA.

R. Boracic acid six parts

Bicarbonate of potassa five parts
Mix, and heat to redness in a crucible,
dissolve the residuum in water, filter, and
evaporate to dryness. *Beasley.*

POTASSÆ BOROTARTRAS.

BOROTARTRATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Powdered bitartrate of
potassa four ounces
Boracic acid one ounce
Water three pints

Mix, and put in a silver basin, and boil
till most of the water is evaporated, and
continue the evaporation by a gentle heat,
constantly stirring. When the matter has
become thick, take it up in portions, flat-
ten them, and dry in a stove, reduce them
to powder, and keep in well-closed bottles.

Par. Cod.

℞. Borax two hundred and fifty parts
Bitartrate of potassa seventy-five parts
Dissolve in boiling water, evaporate until
a portion dropped on a cold slab solidifies.
Powder in a warm mortar, and keep in
well-stopped bottles. *Kaepeler.*

℞. Bitartrate of potassa twelve ounces
Borate of soda six ounces
Tartaric acid three drachms
Dissolve in water, clarify with white of
egg, and proceed as directed by the Paris
Codex. *Cambranac.*

This is known as soluble cream of tartar. It
is purgative in about the same dose as cream of
tartar.

POWDER OF BOROTARTRATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Cream of tartar one ounce
Borax three drachms
Sugar two ounces

Mix, and divide into three powders; one
to be taken, in a glass of water, every half
hour. *Pierquin.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF BOROTARTRATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Borotartrate of
potassa one drachm and a-half
Extract of buckbean two ounces
Seneka snakeroot two drachms
Colchicum one drachm and a-half

Mix, and make pills of two grains. Dose,
six to twelve every two hours, as a hydra-
agogue purgative. *Augustin.*

SOLUTION OF BOROTARTRATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Cream of tartar
Borax, each, one drachm

Boiling water one pint
Dissolve. *Bories.*

MIXTURE OF BOROTARTRATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Borotartrate of
potassa four to six drachms
Juniper water
Parsley water, each, three ounces

Dissolve, and add
Nitric ether two drachms
Syrup of poppies one ounce

Mix. Two spoonfuls every two hours, as
a diuretic. *Niemann.*

℞. Borotartrate of potassa one ounce
Mint water eight ounces
Nitric ether two drachms
Oxymel of squill one ounce

Mix. Two spoonfuls, every two hours,
as a diuretic. *Selig.*

℞. Borotartrate of potassa half an ounce
Tartar emetic one grain
Water four ounces

Mix. In spoonful doses, in congestion of
the head. *Radius.*

BOROTARTRATE OF POTASSA AND MAGNESIA.

℞. Borotartrate of potassa one part
Carbonate of mag-
nesia one-fourth part
Water six parts

Dissolve the borotartrate in the water, in a
silver basin, saturate with the magnesia,
evaporate carefully, till reduced to a tena-
cious paste, which divide into small masses,
and dry in a stove. *Mailliere Renault.*

MIXTURE OF BOROTARTRATE OF POTASSA AND MAGNESIA.

℞. Borotartrate of potassa
and magnesia thirty parts
Citric acid two parts
Syrup of lemon sixty parts
Warm water three hundred parts

Dissolve. *Mailliere Renault.*

POTASSÆ CARBONAS.

CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Impure carbonate
of potassa three pounds
Water two pints and a-half

Dissolve the impure carbonate in the water,
filter, pour into a clean iron vessel, and
evaporate over a gentle fire, till the solu-
tion thickens, then remove from the fire,
and stir constantly, with an iron spatula,
till the salt granulates. *U. S. Ph.*

Used as an antacid, and diuretic, &c. Dose, from five to twenty grains.

PURE CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

R. Bitartrate of potassa two pounds
Nitrate of potassa one pound

Rub them separately into powder, mix, and throw the mixture into a brass vessel, heated nearly to redness, from the residue prepare as directed for the carbonate.

U. S. Ph.

R. Bicarbonate potassa at will
Put it in an iron crucible, heat gradually to redness for half an hour; when cold, remove the carbonate, and if discolored by the iron vessel, dissolve in water, filter, and evaporate to dryness in a porcelain crucible.

W. Procter.

SOLUTION OF CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

R. Carbonate of potassa one pound
Distilled water twelve fl. ounces

Dissolve, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, ten minims to a fl. drachm, properly diluted.

POWDER OF CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

R. Carbonate of potassa ten grains
Powdered chamomile
myrrh, each,

twenty-four grains

Mix. To be taken every hour, in the dyspepsia of intermittents. *Foy.*

R. Carbonate of potassa one part
Powdered gum Arabic eight parts

Triturate together for a long time. Dose, half a drachm to a drachm, dissolved in water, in engorgement of the bowels.

Guibourt.

COLLYRIUM OF CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

R. Carbonate of potassa two to six grains
Water one ounce

Mix. To be dropped in the eye every two to four hours, in specks on the cornea.

Himley.

R. Carbonate of potassa twenty-five grains
Veal broth, filtered, sufficient
Celandine water two ounces

Digest for twenty-four hours on a sand-bath, filter, and add

Tincture of aloes twenty-four drops
In specks on the cornea. *Bories.*

TINCTURE OF CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

R. Carbonate of potassa one part
Calcine it with a strong heat in a crucible for two hours, pour it in a heated mortar, pulverize it rapidly, and pour on the hot powder

Alcohol four parts

Digest for fifteen days in a stove, often agitating, and filter. *Guibourt.*

This is a weak alcoholic solution of caustic potassa.

COLLUTORY OF CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

R. Alcohol four ounces
Essence of mint twenty drops
roses eight drops

Cochineal

Carbonate of potassa, each, ten grains
Macerate for twenty-four hours, and filter. Much esteemed as a mouth-wash and gargle, under the name of "Oriental Water." A teaspoonful is to be used, mixed with a glass of water. *Delabarre.*

EMULSION WITH CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

R. Carbonate of potassa one scruple
Yolk of egg three drachms
Mucilage one drachm

Oil of almonds

Cherry water, each, one ounce

Linden water two ounces

Mix. A teaspoonful, every hour, in the colic of children. *Rosenstein.*

FOMENTATION WITH CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

R. Carbonate of potassa
Soap, each, one ounce
Elder water two pounds

Dissolve, filter, and add
Sal ammoniac two drachms
As an application to bruises, &c. *Cadet.*

LINIMENT WITH CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

R. Solution of carbonate of potassa two ounces
Olive oil four ounces
Yolk of eggs two

Mix. As an application to chaps. *Plenck.*

LOTION OF CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

R. Carbonate of potassa three drachms
Water four ounces
Trousseau.

In pruritus vaginae.

R. Carbonate of potassa one ounce
Rose water one pound

Dissolve, and filter. As an application to chilblains. *Brugnatelli.*

R. Carbonate of potassa three drachms
Common salt two drachms
Rose water eight ounces
Orange flower-water two ounces

Mix. As a lotion in sunburn and tan. *Sundelin.*

MIXTURE OF CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

R. Carbonate of potassa two drachms
Antimonial wine one fl. drachm

Laudanum forty drops
Compound spirit of lavender two fl. drachms
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful, every hour or two, as an expectorant. *Ellis.*

R. Carbonate of potassa one scruple
Lemon juice four fl. drachms
Cinnamon water seven fl. drachms
Wine of ipecacuanha fifteen to twenty drops

Mix. To be taken every three or four hours, as a diaphoretic. *Burke.*

R. Carbonate of potassa one scruple
Powdered gum Arabic half a drachm
Oil of mint two drops
Laudanum ten drops
Water three drachms

Mix. A tablespoonful for a dose, as may be required, in sickness of the stomach. *Ellis.*

R. Carbonate of potassa one drachm
Peppermint water four ounces
Hoffmann's anodyne two scruples
Simple syrup half an ounce

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful, in asthma, with acidity of the stomach. *Augustin.*

R. Carbonate of potassa
White sugar, each, one drachm
Compound spirit of lavender two fl. drachms
Laudanum forty drops
Mint water four fl. ounces

Mix. A tablespoonful, every hour or two, in sickness of the stomach, with acidity. *Ellis.*

R. Aromatic spirit of ammonia one fl. drachm
Carbonate of potassa two drachms
Cinnamon water four fl. ounces

Mix. A teaspoonful occasionally, in pyrosis. *Ellis.*

R. Carbonate of potassa
Ipecacuanha
Calomel, each, one drachm and a-half
Water two pints

Boil down to one-half in an earthen vessel. Two spoonfuls a-day, in a quart of infusion of sarsaparilla. *St. Marie.*

R. Carbonate of potassa one drachm
Elder-flower water six ounces
Syrup of marsh mallow one ounce

Mix. A spoonful every hour, in angina, accompanied with aphtha, in catarrhal fevers. *Radius.*

R. Carbonate of potassa one scruple
Cochineal half a drachm

Hyssop water four ounces
Syrup of poppies
tolu, each, half an ounce

Orange flower-water
Syrup of ipecacuanha, each, one ounce

Mix. A spoonful, every two hours, in whooping-cough. *Bories.*

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

R. Carbonate of potassa
Cinnamon water, each, one pound
Opium two ounces
Vinous cinnamon water four ounces

Digest in a water-bath for three weeks, often agitating; and add to the filtered solution.

Gum Arabic two ounces
Carbonate of ammonia one ounce
Cinnamon water six ounces

In syphilis. *Niemann.*

OINTMENT OF CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

R. Carbonate of potassa one ounce
Flowers of sulphur two ounces
Lard four ounces

Mix. As a friction in itch. *Brera.*

POTASSÆ BICARBONAS.

BICARBONATE OF POTASSA.

R. Carbonate of potassa four pounds
Distilled water ten pints

Dissolve the carbonate in the water, and pass carbonic acid through the solution, till it is fully saturated. Then filter and evaporate, that crystals may form, taking care that the heat does not exceed 160°. Pour off the supernatant liquor, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper. Carbonic acid is obtained from marble, by the addition of dilute sulphuric acid. *U. S. Ph.*

Properties are the same as those of the carbonate, but it generally agrees better with the stomach. Dose, twenty grains to a drachm.

EFFERVESCENT POWDERS OF BICARB. POTASSA.

R. Bicarbonate of potassa six hundred and forty grains.
Divide into sixteen powders.

R. Tartaric acid one ounce
Divide into sixteen powders.

Keep the acid and alkaline powders in paper of different colors. *Ed. Ph.*

Usually made with the bicarbonate of soda.

EFFERVESCENT SOLUTION OF POTASSA.

R. Bicarbonate of potassa one drachm
Distilled water one pint (Imp.)

Dissolve, and pass into it carbonic acid, compressed by force, more than is sufficient for saturation; keep in a well-stopped vessel.
Lond. Ph.

MIXTURE OF BICARBONATE OF POTASSA.

R. Bicarbonate of potassa ten to fifteen grains
Seltzer water six fl. ounces
Dissolve. To be taken three or four times a-day, as an antilithic.
Ellis.

R. Bicarbonate of potassa one drachm
Mint water six ounces
Dissolve. A spoonful every hour—has been recommended in cholera.
Ammon.

POTASSÆ ET AMMONIÆ CARBONAS.

CARBONATE OF POTASSA AND AMMONIA.

R. Carbonate of potassa four parts
ammonia one part
Water sufficient

to dissolve the two salts; pass a current of carbonic acid through the solution to saturation, heat gently, and let crystallize.

In doses of half a drachm, in half an ounce of mint water, four times a-day, in diabetes, dyspepsia, gravel, &c.
Swediaur.

POTASSÆ CHLORAS.

CHLORATE OF POTASSA.

R. Carbonate of potassa two parts
Quicklime one part
and expose to a current of chlorine. When saturated, heat the mixture gently, digest it in water, and separate the chlorate from the filtered liquid, by crystallization.
Graham.

Has been used in scurvy, chronic hepatitis, syphilis, &c., in doses of fifteen to twenty grains.

POWDER OF CHLORATE OF POTASSA.

R. Chlorate of potassa six to eight grains
Sugar one scruple
Mix. To be given two to four times a-day, in phthisis, to diminish the febrile state.
Radiis.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHLORATE OF POTASSA.

R. Chlorate of potassa seven grains
Muriate of soda one scruple
Carbonate of soda half a drachm
Mix. For a dose.
Stevens.
Recommended in cholera.

SOLUTION OF CHLORATE OF POTASSA.

R. Chlorate of potassa one drachm
Distilled water twelve fl. ounces
Dissolve.
Copland.

As a lotion to indolent ulcers.

R. Chlorate of potassa half a drachm
Syrup two and a-half drachms
Water twelve and a-half drachms
Mix. To be given in the course of the day, in tablespoonful doses, in cancrum oris.
H. Hunt.

R. Chlorate of potassa one drachm and a-half
Distilled water five ounces
Dissolve. A tablespoonful, every two hours, in obstinate rheumatism, tic-douloureux, &c.
Knod.

POTASSÆ CITRAS.

CITRATE OF POTASSA.

R. Citric acid ten ounces
Bicarbonate of potassa fourteen ounces
Water two pints

Dissolve the acid in the water, and gradually add the bicarbonate, when effervescence ceases; filter the solution, if necessary, through paper, free from iron, and evaporate to dryness, in a porcelain capsule, observing to stir constantly, as soon as the salt begins to granulate.
W. Procter.

R. Carbonate of potassa three drachms
Recent lemon juice sufficient
to saturate. Let stand for twenty-four hours, filter, and evaporate to dryness.
Van Mons.

SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF POTASSA.

R. Citric acid half an ounce
Oil of lemons two minims
Water half a pint
Carbonate of potassa sufficient
Rub the citric acid with the oil of lemons, and then with the water, till dissolved; lastly, add the carbonate of potassa gradually, till the acid is perfectly saturated, then filter.
U. S. Ph.

This neutral mixture is used where fresh lemon juice cannot be procured; it is as efficacious, but is not as agreeable.

R. Citrate of potassa two drachms
Distilled water four to six fl. ounces
Oil of lemons two drops
White sugar two drachms
Mix. A tablespoonful to be taken every two hours. In same cases as the neutral mixture.
Ellis.

COMPOUND NEUTRAL MIXTURE.

℞. Lemon juice one ounce
Carbonate of potassa sufficient
to saturate, add
Mint water seven ounces
Tartar emetic one grain
Syrup half an ounce
℞. *Lisbon Ph.*

MIXTURE OF CITRATE OF POTASSA, AND PERUVIAN BARK.

℞. Lemon juice one fl. ounce and a-half
Carbonate of potassa one drachm
Tincture of Peruvian bark one fl. ounce
Cinnamon water three fl. ounces
℞. A tablespoonful every two hours.
to promote insensible perspiration while
taking bark. *Ellis.*

POTASSÆ IODAS.

IODATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Iodine at will
Caustic potassa sufficient
Dissolve the iodine in the alkali, till the
solution begins to become colored. Eva-
porate to dryness; treat the residue with
alcohol, and preserve the residue. The
alcohol takes up the iodide of potassium.
Ferrara Ph.

SYRUP OF IODATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Iodate of potassa twenty grains
Peppermint water two drachms
Simple syrup ten ounces
℞. *Giordano.*

POTASSÆ NITRAS.

NITRATE OF POTASSA.

POTASSÆ NITRAS PURIFI-
CATUM.

PURIFIED NITRATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Nitrate of potassa one part
Boiling water two parts
Dissolve, filter, and set aside, so that, on
boiling, crystals may form. *Dub. Ph.*

FUSED NITRATE OF POTASSA. SAL
PRUNELLE.

℞. Nitrate of potassa at will
Melt in a crucible, and cast it into moulds.
Guibourt.

℞. Nitrate of potassa two pounds and a-half
Melt in a crucible, adding gradually,
Flowers of sulphur half an ounce
After the deflagration, and the mixture is

somewhat cooled, pour it into a basin, and
turn this in all directions, so that the mass
may cool in a third and uniform layer.
When cool, break this in pieces.

Span. Ph.

This preparation will contain some sulphate
of potassa.

POWDER OF NITRATE OF POTASSA AND
ORRIS ROOT.

℞. Nitrate of potassa one drachm
Spermaceti two drachms
Sugar
Orris root, each, one ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful, in catarrhal affec-
tions. *Augustin.*

COMPOUND NITROUS POWDERS.

℞. Powdered nitre one drachm and a-half
Tartar emetic one grain
Calomel four grains
Mix, and divide into eight powders. One
every two hours. As a diaphoretic, &c.
in fever. *Dewees.*

℞. Nitrate of potassa two ounces
Bitartrate of potassa four drachms
Tartar emetic four grains
Mix. *Beasley.*

POWDER OF NITRATE OF POTASSA AND
SQUILL.

℞. Nitrate of potassa fifteen grains
Powdered squill
pimento, each, ten grains
Mix. Dose, ten to twenty grains, two or
three times a-day, as a diuretic. *Swediaur.*

POWDER OF NITRATE OF POTASSA AND
CAMPHOR.

℞. Nitrate of potassa ten grains
Camphor four to eight grains
Gum Arabic twenty-four grains
Mix, and triturate well; one-third to one-
half at a dose. *Foy.*

PILLS OF NITRATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Nitrate of potassa six drachms
Gum Arabic three drachms
Liquorice root
Marsh mallow, each, three ounces
Simple syrup sufficient
Mix, and make pills of five grains. In
inflammation of the urethra and dysuria;
five or six, three times a-day. *Foy.*

PILLS OF NITRATE OF POTASSA AND
CAMPHOR.

℞. Nitrate of potassa four parts
Camphor
Conserve of roses, each, two parts
Mix, and make pills of four grains. Two
to ten a-day, in gonorrhœa. *Guibourt.*

NITRATED EMULSION.

R. Nitrate of potassa two drachms
 Sugar of milk one ounce
 Extract of henbane half a scruple
 Emulsion of almonds one pound
 Mix, and dissolve. A spoonful every hour, in gonorrhœa. *Phœbus.*

COOLING LOTION OF NITRATE OF POTASSA.

R. Nitrate of potassa
 Sal ammonia, each, one part
 Water forty-eight parts
 Dissolve, and add
 Vinegar four parts
 As a lotion and application, by means of compresses, to contusions and ecchymoses. *Hep. Ph.*

NITRATE OF POTASSA GARGLE.

R. Nitrate of potassa seven drachms
 Barley water fourteen fl. ounces
 Oxymel one fl. ounce and a-half
 Mix. As gargle, in inflammatory sore throat. *Ainslie.*

MIXTURE OF NITRATE OF POTASSA.

R. Nitrate of potash eight grains
 Tincture of digitalis fifteen to twenty drops
 Water ten fl. drachms
 Sweet spirit of nitre
 Syrup of roses, each, half a fl. drachm
 Mix. To be taken twice a-day, as a diuretic. *Burke.*

R. Nitrate of potassa one drachm and a-half
 Mucilage of gum Arabic two fl. ounces
 Antimonial wine forty minims
 Syrup of orange peel half a fl. ounce
 Water four fl. ounces

Mix. One fl. ounce, three times a-day, in remittent fever, with hot skin. *Ainslie.*

R. Nitrate of potash eight to ten grains
 Water eleven fl. drachms
 Solution of tartar emetic fifteen drops
 Simple syrup
 Sweet spirit of nitre, each, half a fl. drachm

Mix. To be taken twice a-day, as a diaphoretic. *Burke.*

R. Extract of chamomile one drachm
 Nitrate of potassa one ounce
 Chamomile water four ounces

Mix. A spoonful every two or three hours, as an antispasmodic. *Radiis.*

R. Nitrate of potassa half an ounce
 Barley water one pound
 Syrup of marsh mallows six ounces
 Oil of almonds four ounces

Mix. A glassful every four hours, in dysuria and strangury. *Cadet.*

R. Nitrate of potassa two drachms
 Decoction of asparagus two pounds
 Oxymel of squill half an ounce

Mix. To be taken in divided doses, as a diuretic. *Brera.*

R. Juniper berries, bruised, two ounces
 Boiling water one pint

When cold, strain, and add
 Nitrate of potassa two drachms
 Syrup of ginger one fl. ounce
 One ounce to an ounce and a-half, every three or four hours, in dropsy. *Hartman.*

POTASSÆ OXALAS.

OXALATE OF POTASSA.

The article usually sold for oxalate of potassa, salt of sorrel, &c., is the binoxalate of potassa. It is not much used in medicine, but is employed in the arts, to remove ink and iron stains from linen and cotton; to bleach the straw for bonnets, &c.

R. Oxalic acid one part
 Carbonate of potassa sufficient
 to saturate; add to the solution three parts more of the acid; evaporate, and crystallize. *Coolcy.*

POWDER OF OXALATE OF POTASSA.

R. Oxalate of potassa twenty grains
 Tartrate of potassa
 Sulphate of potassa, each, one drachm
 Scammony fifteen grains
 Red saunders ten grains
 Mix. To be taken in the morning, in intermittent fevers. Two doses are stated to be sufficient. *Giordano.*

LOZENGES OF OXALATE OF POTASSA.

R. Oxalate of potassa one drachm and a-half
 White sugar eight ounces
 Gum tragacanth two scruples
 Lemon water five drachms
 Oil of lemons eight drops
 Mix, and make lozenges of twelve grains. *Guibourt.*

POTASSÆ SILICAS.

SILICATE OF POTASSA.

R. Powdered quartz or flint one part
 Subcarbonate of potassa two parts
 Mix, and fuse in a crucible; when cool dissolve in water; filter, and evaporate to dryness.

SOLUTION OF SILICATE OF POTASSA.

R. Silicate of potassa ten to fifteen grains
Distilled water six to eight fl. ounces
Dissolve. To be taken twice a-day, to
remove gouty concretions. *Ure.*

SOLUBLE GLASS.

R. Subcarbonate of potassa seventy parts
Subcarbonate of soda fifty-four parts
Silex one hundred and ninety-two parts
Melt together. The resulting glass is
soluble in boiling water. The solution
forms a fine, transparent, elastic varnish.
Dobereiner.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF POTASSA.

R. Residuum of the prepara-
tion of nitric acid two pounds
Boiling water two gallons
Expel the excess of acid by heating the
salt in a crucible; boil the remainder in
the water, till a pellicle forms; filter the
solution; set aside to crystallize; pour
off the water, and dry the crystals.
Lond. Ph.

A mild cathartic, in doses of four or five
drachms, but in large doses, acts as an irritant.

COMPOUND SALINE POWDER.

R. Sulphate of potassa three ounces
Muriate of soda
Sulphate of magnesia, each, four ounces
Dry the salts separately, with a gentle
heat; then triturate them well together,
and preserve in glass vessels. *Ed. Ph.*
Aperient, in doses of two or three drachms,
dissolved in half a pint of carbonic acid water,
before breakfast.

POWDER OF SULPHATE OF POTASSA AND
RHUBARB.

R. Sulphate of potassa one drachm
Powdered rhubarb
one scruple and a-half
chamomile one drachm
Mix, and divide into six powders; one,
twice a-day, in sugar and water, in dys-
pepsia and torpor of the bowels. *Ellis.*
Sulphate of potassa two ounces
Powdered rhubarb one ounce
Sal ammoniac half an ounce
Mix. Half a drachm, in same cases as
the last. *Pfaff.*

PILLS OF SULPHATE OF POTASSA.

R. Sulphate of potassa two drachms
Powdered rhubarb two scruples
Oil of fennel six drops
Extract of blessed thistle sufficient

Mix, and make sixty pills. Dose, five or
six a-day, as a purgative. *Phæbus.*

MIXTURE WITH SULPHATE OF POTASSA.

R. Centaury
Chamomile, each, one ounce
Water sufficient
to obtain three pints of infusion; add
Sulphate of potassa
Honey, each, two ounces
Three glassfuls a-day, in fevers.
Swediaur.

POTASSÆ BISULPHAS.

BISULPHATE OF POTASSA.

R. Salt remaining after dis-
tillation of nitric acid two pounds
Sulphuric acid one pound
Boiling water six pints (Imp.)
Dissolve the salt in the water, add the acid,
and mix. Boil down the solution, and set
aside, that crystals may form. *Lond. Ph.*
Aperient and tonic, in doses of one to two
drachms.

EFFERVESCENT DRAUGHT OF SULPHATE
OF POTASSA.

R. Sulphate of potassa
Carbonate of soda, each, one drachm
Dissolve separately, in two fl. ounces of
water, each; mix, and take whilst effervesc-
ing. *Barker.*

DISINFECTING POWDER.

R. Acid of sulphate of
potassa four hundred and ten parts
Subacetate of lead seventy parts
Manganese thirty parts
Reduce these, separately, to fine powder,
and, when wanted, mix in a proper vessel.
Keist.

POTASSÆ ET AMMONIÆ
SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF POTASSA AND AMMONIA.

R. Bisulphate of potassa one part
Boiling water two parts
Dissolve, and add
Solution of ammonia sufficient
to saturate to excess, and crystallize.
Van Mons.

POTASSÆ ET MAGNESIÆ
SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF POTASSA AND MAGNESIA.

R. Sulphate of
potassa three and a-half parts

Sulphate of magnesia
Boiling water
Filter, and crystallize.

ten parts
sufficient

Mix. Two spoonfuls, night and morning,
in all forms of hemorrhoidal disease.

Radiu.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS CUM SULPHURE.

SULPHATE OF POTASSA WITH SULPHUR.

R. Nitrate of potassa

Sulphur equal parts

Mix, and throw in small successive portions into a red-hot crucible; when cool, reduce to powder, and keep in well-closed bottles.

Ed. Ph.

Has much the same properties as the sulphate of potassa. Dose, half a drachm to a drachm.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS.

TARTRATE OF POTASSA.

R. Carbonate of potassa sixteen ounces
Bitartrate of

potassa three pounds, or q. s.

Boiling water one gallon

Dissolve the carbonate of potassa in the water, then gradually add the bitartrate in fine powder to the solution, till it is perfectly saturated, and boil. Filter the liquor, evaporate till a pellicle forms, and set aside to crystallize. Pour off the liquid, and having dried the crystals on bibulous paper, keep them in closely stopped bottles.

U. S. Ph.

A mild, cooling purgative, in doses from a drachm to an ounce.

POWDER OF TARTRATE OF POTASSA AND
RHUBARB.

R. Tartrate of potassa two drachms

Powdered rhubarb
orange peel, each, one drachm

Oil of cajeput one scruple

Mix. A teaspoonful, three times a-day, in obstructions of the portal system.

St. Marie.

MIXTURE OF TARTRATE OF POTASSA.

R. Tartrate of potassa six to eight drachms

Infusion of chicory twenty ounces

Manna two ounces

Mix. To be taken in the morning, in four portions, every day or every second day, for a fortnight, in chronic affections of the liver.

Grant.

R. Tartrate of potassa one ounce

Extract of soapwort half an ounce

Balm water six ounces

POTASSÆ BITARTRAS.

BITARTRATE OF POTASSA.

CREAM OF TARTAR.

This is cathartic, diuretic, and cooling. The dose is from one to two drachms, as an aperient; and from half an ounce to one ounce, as a hydragogue purgative.

DENTIFRICE OF BITARTRATE OF POTASSA.

R. Bitartrate of potassa six parts

Powdered shell lac

cuttlefish bone

orris root, each, eight parts

cloves

myrrh

mastic, each, two parts

Triturate well together. *Guibourt.*

R. Bitartrate of potassa

Rhatany

Orris root

to give an agreeable odor. Triturate well together. *Ferrara Ph.*

POWDER OF BITARTRATE OF POTASSA.

R. Bitartrate of potassa three ounces

Nitrate of potassa three drachms

Sugar four ounces

Mix. Dose, one to two drachms, in whey, as a laxative. *St. Marie.*

R. Bitartrate of

potassa

a drachm and a-half

Powdered squill

two grains

foxglove

one grain

ginger

five grains

Mix. Make a powder, to be taken every eight hours. In ascites and anasarca.

A. T. Thomson.

R. Bitartrate of potassa

thirty grains

Powdered squill

two grains

ginger

four grains

Mix. Make a powder, to be taken every eight hours. Useful in ascites.

A. T. Thomson.

ELECTUARY OF BITARTRATE OF POTASSA.

R. Bitartrate of potassa one ounce
Powdered ginger
Conserve of roses, each, one drachm
Syrup of orange peel sufficient

Mix. To be taken in spoonful doses, as a hydragogue purgative. *Monro.*

OXYMEL OF BITARTRATE OF POTASSA.

R. Bitartrate of potassa one part
Clarified honey two parts

Mix. As a purgative in bilious fever and dropsies. *Swedjaur.*

SOLUTION OF BITARTRATE OF POTASSA.

R. Bitartrate of potassa one ounce
Water two pints

Dissolve. To be taken freely during the day, as a diuretic. *Ellis.*

COMPOUND SOLUTION OF BITARTRATE OF POTASSA.

R. Bitartrate of potassa two drachms
Manna two ounces
Water eight ounces
Lemon juice half an ounce

Mix, and clarify with the white of an egg, infuse a small quantity of orange peel in the fluid, and strain on cooling. A pleasant laxative. *Taddei.*

MIXTURE OF BITARTRATE OF POTASSA.

R. Bitartrate of potassa two scruples
Antimonial wine
Vinegar of squill, each, half a drachm
Parsely water one ounce and a-half
Syrup of seneka six drachms

Mix. A teaspoonful every two hours, in dropsy supervening on scarlatina. *Vogt.*

R. Bitartrate of potassa half an ounce
Barley water two pounds

Dissolve, and add Brandy one to two ounces

Much praised as a diuretic in dropsies. *Milmann.*

R. Bitartrate of potassa one ounce
Borax two drachms
Boiling water sufficient

To dissolve. To ten ounces of the cooled solution add

Nitrate of potassa two drachms
Oxymel two ounces

Mix. *Beasley.*

R. Bitartrate of potassa
Extract of horehound, each, two drachms
Balm water three ounces

Mix. One-half to be taken morning and evening, in hemorrhoids, with constipation.

Augustin.

IMPERIAL.

R. Bitartrate of potassa half an ounce
Lemon, cut into slices, one
White sugar half a pound
Water three pints

Mix. Let stand for half an hour, and strain. A pleasant, cooling drink. *Gray.*

POTASSÆ ET AMMONIÆ TARTRAS.

TARTRATE OF POTASSA AND AMMONIA.

R. Bitartrate of potassa at will
Boiling water sufficient

to dissolve; add, gradually, Solution of ammonia to saturate the excess of the acid; filter, and evaporate, so that crystals may form. *Hamb. Ph.*

SOLUTION OF TARTRATE OF POTASSA AND AMMONIA.

R. Solution of carbonate of ammonia six ounces

Add, gradually, Bitartrate of potassa sufficient to saturate, let stand for some hours, and filter. Diuretic,* in doses of a drachm. *Liepsic Ph.*

MIXTURE OF TARTRATE OF POTASSA AND AMMONIA.

R. Tartrate of potassa and ammonia half an ounce
Fennel water six ounces

Extract of dandelion
Clarified honey, each, one ounce

Mix. A spoonful every hour, as a diuretic. *Phœbus.*

PRINOS.

BLACK ALDER.

This, which is also known as *Winter berry*, is an indigenous shrub, found in most parts of the country, principally in low, moist situations; flowering in June, and bearing numerous scarlet berries, which remain on the bush after the fall of the leaves.

Sex. Syst. Hexand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Aquifoliaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 471. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 434.

The officinal portion is the bark, which, when dried for use, is in slender pieces, of a greenish white color internally, and of an ash gray, mixed with brown externally; brittle, inodorous, and of a bitter, astringent taste. It is tonic and astringent, and has been used with success in diarrhœa, intermittent fevers, &c. The dose is from thirty grains to a drachm, three or four times a-day.

DECOCTION OF BLACK ALDER.

R. Black alder two ounces

Boiling water three pints
Boil down to a quart, and strain. One
gill, every two hours. *W. P. C. Barton.*

PRUNUM.

PRUNES.

Prunes are the dried fruit of various varieties of *Prunus domestica*, or cultivated Plum tree. They are principally derived from the south of France, and are much used as an article of dessert, but are also employed in medicine, as a laxative, either alone or in combination, especially with senna, as in the confection of senna, &c., in the form of pulp, which is prepared by softening them in the vapor of boiling water; separating the stones, and pressing through a hair sieve.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA.

WILD CHERRY BARK.

This is the bark of *Cerasus serotina*, though the U. S. Pharm. still retains the old, but incorrect designation. The *Cerasus serotina* is found in most parts of the United States, and in some situations attains a very large size.

Ser. Syst. Icosand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Drupaceæ.

Decandolle. Prod ii. 540. • *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 288.

The bark of both the roots and branches, is used, but the former is to be preferred. As dried for use, it is in pieces of various sizes; deprived of epidermis; of a reddish brown color, and readily pulverized; when fresh it has an odor of bitter almonds, which is much diminished on drying, but reappears on maceration; the taste is bitter and aromatic. It is tonic, but also exercises a sedative action on the circulatory and nervous systems, and is much used in a variety of diseases. The dose in powder is half a drachm to two drachms.

INFUSION OF WILD CHERRY BARK.

R. Wild cherry bark, half an ounce
bruised, one pint
Cold water
Macerate for twenty-four hours, and
strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, two or three fl. ounces, three or four times a-day.

SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY BARK.

R. Powdered wild cherry bark four ounces
Water twelve fl. ounces
Macerate for two days; put in a displacement apparatus; add water till twelve fl. ounces are obtained, returning the first portions till it comes away clear, then add

Sugar twenty-four ounces
And form syrup. *Procter.*

Dose, from a fl. drachm to a fl. ounce.

R. Same as the above, but with half the quantity of sugar. *D. S. Jones.*

PYRETHRUM.

PELLITORY.

This is the root *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, a small plant with perennial roots and annual stems, a native of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

Ser. Syst. Syngen. super. *Nat. Syst.* Astera-ceæ.

Decandolle. prod. vi. 15. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 402.

The dried root is about the size of the little finger, with a thick, brown bark, marked with black, shining points; it is inodorous; its taste is at first slight, but afterwards extremely acrid, leaving a burning, pricking sensation. It is a powerful local irritant, and is principally used as a masticatory and sialagogue, but has also been employed in intermittents, palsies, &c.

LOZENGES OF PELLITORY.

R. Powdered pellitory
mastich, each, one drachm
Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient
Mix, and make lozenges of twelve grains
each. As a masticatory in toothache.

Foy.

TINCTURE OF PELLITORY.

R. Pellitory one part
Alcohol four parts
Macerate for eight days, and filter.

Par. Cod.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF PELLITORY.

R. Pellitory four drachms
Camphor three drachms
Opium one drachm
Oil of cloves two drachms
Alcohol six fl. ounces

Macerate for eight days, and filter. As a sialogogue in toothache. *Brande.*

R. Pellitory one ounce
Para cress four ounces
Italian elecampane one ounce
Alcohol eight fl. ounces

Macerate for fifteen days, express, and filter. Much celebrated as an odontalgic, under the name of *Paraguay Roux*.

LINIMENT OF PELLITORY.

R. Tincture of pellitory six fl. drachms
Camphorated oil half a fl. ounce
Water of ammonia half a fl. drachm
Mix. As a lotion for chilblains, and in rheumatic pains. *Radius.*

PLASTER OF PELLITORY.

R. Yellow wax three ounces
Turpentine two ounces and a-half
Melt together, and add

Ammoniac
Sagapenum
Galbanum

Powdered pellitory

mustard, each, one ounce

Mix well. As a rubefacient application
in rheumatism, &c. *Cadet.*

EXTRACT OF PELLITORY.

℞. Pellitory, ground, one pound
Alcohol two pints
Ether half a pint

Mix the ether with a pint of the alcohol, pour it gradually on the powder, put it in a displacer, when it ceases to drop, add the remainder of the alcohol, and finally sufficient diluted alcohol, to displace two pints and a half in all. Allow the ethero-alcoholic tincture to evaporate spontaneously, or with a moderate heat, until a soft extract is obtained.

Employed to destroy the sensibility of the nerves of teeth, previous to plugging, or for toothache. *W. Procter.*

Q

QUASSIA.

QUASSIA.

Under the name of Quassia, the wood of two different plants is used,—that of *Q. amara*, and of *Q. (Picræna) excelsa*, the latter being alone recognized in the U. S. Pharm. This is furnished by a large tree found in many of the West India islands, and known as the *bitter ash*.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Simarubaceæ.

Lind. Flor. Med. 208. Griffith, Med. Bot. 200.

It is found in commerce, in billets of various sizes, having a smooth, brittle bark. The wood is white, but becomes yellowish on exposure to the air; it has scarcely any smell, but possesses an intense, permanent bitter taste. It is a pure and powerful tonic, and is much used for that purpose. It is seldom given in substance.

INFUSION OF QUASSIA.

℞. Rased quassia two drachms
Cold water one pint

Macerate for twelve hours, and strain.

U. S. Ph.

Dose, two fl. ounces, three or four times a-day.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF QUASSIA.

℞. Quassia
Serpentaria
Orange peel, each, half an ounce
Boiling water two pints
Infuse and strain. A teacupful, cold,
three times a-day. *Ellis.*

EXTRACT OF QUASSIA.

℞. Prepared like extract of gentian.
U. S. Ph.

Dose, about five grains. A very efficient, bitter tonic.

TINCTURE OF QUASSIA.

℞. Rased quassia two ounces

Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter; or it may be made by displacement. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, two fl. drachms.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF QUASSIA.

℞. Bruised cardamoms
cochineal, each, half an ounce
Powdered cinnamon
Chipped quassia, each, six drachms
Raisins seven ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints (impl.)
Digest for seven days, strain, express residue, and filter. Dose, one or two fl. drachms. *Ed. Ph.*

WINE OF QUASSIA.

℞. Rased quassia half an ounce
Orange peel two drachms
Wine one pint and a-half
Macerate for twenty-four hours, express, and filter. Dose, three fl. drachms to a fl. half ounce, twice a-day. *Radius.*

QUERCUS.

OAK BARK.

Several species of oak are recognized as official in the Pharmacopœias, as the *Q. alba*, or *White oak*, and *Q. tinctoria*, or *Black oak*, in the U. S.; *Q. pedunculata*, European *White oak*, in the Lond. and Edin.; *Q. robur*, European oak, in the Dublin.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. polyand. *Nat. Syst.* Corylaceæ.

The part used is the bark; this, in all the species, is astringent and tonic, and has been used in a variety of diseases, but more generally as an external application than as an internal

remedy. The dose is from thirty grains to a drachm.

COMPOUND POWDER OF OAK BARK.

R. Powdered oak bark one scruple
Calamus
Gentian, each, five grains
Mix. To be taken every three hours, in
appyrexia of intermittents. *Augustin.*

EXTRACT OF OAK BARK.

R. To be prepared like extract of gentian.
Dub. Ph.

The dose is from ten to forty grains.

DECOCTION OF OAK BARK.

R. Oak bark eight drachms
Water two pints
Boil down to one pint, and strain.
Dub. Ph.

The *U.S. Ph.*, for decoction of white oak bark, orders one ounce of the bark, and water a pint and a-half. The dose is a wineglassful, as an astringent in chronic diarrhœa, &c.

GARGLE OF OAK BARK.

R. Decoction of oak bark one pint
Add
Alum half a drachm
Brandy two fl. ounces
As a gargle in chronic sore throat, with relaxed uvula, and as an injection in leucorrhœa. *Ellis.*

CATAPLASM OF OAK BARK.

R. Powdered oak bark
catechu
Barley meal, each, one ounce
Water sufficient
Boil to the proper consistence. *Foy.*
As an application in gangrene and mortification.

CONFECTION OF ACORNS.

R. Powdered acorns three ounces
red coral
catechu, each, one ounce and a-half
Confection of dog rose ten ounces
Syrup of red roses sufficient
Mix. One drachm every four hours, in chronic diarrhœa. *Bories.*

ACORN COFFEE.

R. Acorns, roasted, six drachms
Coffee, roasted, two drachms
Water sufficient
Boil for a short time, and strain. Two or three cupfuls a-day, in scrofula and rachitis. *Augustin.*

QUINIA.

QUININE.

R. Sulphate of quinine one part
Boiling water thirty parts
Dissolve. Add water of ammonia sufficient to precipitate the quinine, wash the precipitate in warm distilled water, and dry it.

TINCTURE OF QUININE.

R. Quinine one part
Alcohol seven parts
Dissolve. Dose, twenty to forty drops. *Beral.*

IMPURE QUININE.

R. Yellow bark one hundred parts
Muriatic acid five parts
Water five hundred parts
Boil, decant, and repeat process three times with the same proportions of acid and water; unite decoctions, precipitate with milk of lime, wash and dry the precipitate, treat it several times with boiling alcohol, mix, and filter the solutions, and distil off the spirit. *Trousseau.*

This is said to be as active as the sulphate, and to be less unpleasant to the taste. It is given in the same doses.

TINCTURE OF IMPURE QUININE.

R. Impure quinine one ounce
Alcohol
Distilled water, each, twelve fl. ounces
Mix. *Piorry.*

AMORPHOUS QUININE, OR CHINOÏDINE.

R. Mother waters of sulphate of quinine at will
Solution of carbonate of potassa sufficient
to precipitate. Wash and dry this precipitate, dissolve in sulphuric ether, decant, and evaporate by a gentle heat. *Neligan.*

QUININÆ ACETAS.

ACETATE OF QUININE.

R. Quinine two parts
Distilled water three parts
Heat, and add as much acetic acid as will dissolve the quinine, and render the solution somewhat acid. Filter whilst boiling, and set aside to crystallize. *Cottrecau.*

Acts like the other salts of quinine, and is in no way superior to them.

QUININÆ ARSENIAS.

ARSENIATE OF QUININE.

R. Arsenic acid one drachm and a-half
 Distilled water six fl. ounces
 Quinine five drachms
 Boil till solution takes place. Filter, let
 crystallize, and purify by recrystallization.
 In intermittents; dose, one-fifth of a grain.
Bourrières.

QUININÆ CITRAS.

CITRATE OF QUININE.

R. Quinine two parts
 Distilled water three parts
 Heat, and add sufficient citric acid to
 acidulate the mixture; when a perfect so-
 lution is effected, filter, and set aside to
 crystallize. *Magendie.*

The dose is the same as that of the sulphate:
 in the same cases.

SYRUP OF CITRATE OF QUININE.

R. Acid citrate of
 quinine, thirty-six grains
 Simple syrup one pint
 Mix. Half fl. ounce to fl. ounce, in the
 twenty-four hours. *Magendie.*

QUININÆ ET FERRI CITRAS.

CITRATE OF QUININE AND IRON.

See *Ferri et Quinix Citras.*

QUININÆ FERROCYANAS.

FERROCYANATE OF QUININE.

R. Sulphate of quinine one hundred parts
 Ferrocyanide of
 potassa thirty-one parts
 Distilled water
 two thousand five hundred parts
 Boil for a few minutes, let the solution
 cool; separate the oily compound, and
 wash it with a little water. Dissolve it
 in boiling alcohol, and let crystallize.

Par. Cod.

Said to be more efficacious than any other salt
 of quinia. Dose, about the same as the sul-
 phate.

MIXTURE OF FERROCYANATE OF QUI- NINE.

R. Ferrocyanate of quinine four grains
 Alcohol one fl. drachm
 Dissolve, and add
 Camphor water seven fl. drachms
 To be taken as required, shaking the vial.
Donovan.

PILLS OF FERROCYANATE OF QUININE.

R. Ferrocyanate of
 quinine twenty-four grains
 Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
 Mix, and make twelve pills. Two for a
 dose. *Donovan.*

QUININÆ HYDRIODAS.

HYDRIODATE OF QUININE.

R. Add, by drops, a solution of twenty-
 four parts of iodide of potassium, in eight
 parts of water, to a strong solution of
 twenty parts of sulphate of quinine; wash
 the precipitate quickly, and dry in the
 shade. *Righini.*

In obstinate intermittents and scrofulous af-
 fections.

QUININÆ ET FERRI IODI- DUM.

IODIDE OF QUININE AND IRON.

R. Pour a strong solution of acid sul-
 phate of quinine into a fresh solution of
 iodide of iron; collect the precipitate;
 dry by pressing between blotting paper,
 and keep it from the air. *Bouchardat.*

QUININÆ HYDRIODAS IODU- RETA.

IODURETTED HYDRIODATE OF QUININE.

R. Add a solution of iodide of iron, con-
 taining a slight excess of iodine, to an
 acid solution of quinine. Treat the pre-
 cipitate with boiling alcohol, and filter
 whilst hot, and set aside to crystallize.

Bouchardat.

These preparations are useful where an al-
 terative and tonic are required.

QUININÆ ET HYDRARGYRI- CHLORIDUM.

DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF QUININE AND MERCURY.

R. Corrosive sublimate one part
 Hydrochlorate of quinine three parts
 Dissolve separately, in the smallest quan-
 tity of water; mix the solutions; collect
 the precipitate, and dry by a gentle heat.
McDermott.

PILLS OF DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF QUI- NINE AND MERCURY.

R. Double chloride of quinine
 and mercury fifteen grains
 Opium six grains

Crumb of bread sufficient
Mix, and form thirty pills. One, three
times a-day, to produce salivation.
Hamilton.

QUININÆ KINAS.

KINATE OF QUININE.

R. Alcoholic solution of sul-
phate of quinine at will
Aqueous solution of kinate
of lime sufficient
to precipitate; filter, evaporate; redissolve,
and crystallize. *Magendie.*

PILLS OF KINATE OF QUININE.

R. Kinate of quinine
Black pepper
Extract of worm-
wood, each, one drachm
Mix, and make sixty pills. Three, every
two or three hours, in obstinate intermit-
tents. *Ronander.*

QUININÆ LACTAS.

LACTATE OF QUININE.

R. Lactic acid at will
Quinine sufficient
to saturate; leave the solution to evapo-
rate spontaneously, in a shallow vessel, in
a warm room, till crystals are formed.
Bouchardat.

PILLS OF LACTATE OF QUININE.

R. Lactate of quinine half a drachm
Extract of juniper sufficient
Mix, and make twenty pills. Two to six
a-day, in intermittents. *Bouchardat.*

MIXTURE OF LACTATE OF QUININE.

R. Lactate of quinine seven grains
Mint water five fl. drachms
Syrup of cloves one fl. drachm
Water three and a-half fl. ounces
Mix. To be taken in divided doses dur-
ing the apyrexia of intermittents.
Bouchardat.

SYRUP OF LACTATE OF QUININE.

R. Lactate of quinine fifteen grains
Dissolve in
Water one fl. ounce
Add
Sugar two ounces
Form syrup. A teaspoonful, in the inter-
mittents of children. *Bouchardat.*

QUININÆ MURIAS.

MURIATE OF QUININE.

R. Sulphate of
quinine one ounce and a-half
Chloride of barium half an ounce
Dissolve separately, in boiling distilled
water; mix the solutions, filter, and eva-
porate to crystallization. *Guibourt.*
R. Diluted muriatic acid at will
Quinine sufficient
to saturate; evaporate, and crystallize.
Dose, from half a grain to a grain.
Cottureau.

MIXTURE OF MURIATE OF QUININE.

R. Muriate of quinine twelve grains
Diluted muriatic acid five minims
Distilled water seven fl. ounces
Syrup of orange flowers one fl. ounce
Mix. Dose, one fl. ounce. *Neligan.*
R. Muriate of quinine eight grains
Fennel water five fl. ounces
Muriatic ether one fl. drachm
Sugar half an ounce
Mix. A spoonful every two hours.
Radius.

R. Muriate of quinine one scruple
Peppermint water one half fl. ounce
Mix. Twenty to sixty drops, every two
hours, in intermittents of children.
Radius.

QUININÆ NITRAS.

NITRATE OF QUININE.

R. Diluted nitric acid at will
Quinine sufficient
to saturate; boil with animal charcoal,
filter, evaporate, and let crystallize.
Taddei.

QUININÆ PHOSPHAS.

PHOSPHATE OF QUININE.

R. Quinine two parts
Water three parts
Boil, and add
Phosphoric acid sufficient
to saturate; filter while hot, and let crys-
tallize. *Turin Ph.*

QUININÆ SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

R. Yellow bark, in coarse
powder, four pounds

Muriatic acid three fl. ounces
Lime, in powder, five ounces
Water five gallons
Sulphuric acid
Alcohol

Animal charcoal, each, sufficient
Boil the bark in one-third of the water, with one-third of the muriatic acid, and strain through linen. Repeat this process twice. Mix the decoction, and, whilst hot, gradually add the lime, mixed with two parts of water, stirring constantly, till quinia is precipitated. Wash precipitate with distilled water, press, dry, and digest in boiling alcohol; decant, and repeat, till alcohol is no longer rendered bitter. Mix the liquors, and distil off the alcohol, till a brown, viscid mass remains; add to this half a gallon of distilled water, heat to boiling, and add as much sulphuric acid as will dissolve the impure quinia; then add one ounce and a-half of animal charcoal, boil for two minutes, filter while hot, and set aside to crystallize. If the solution be entirely neutral, acidulate slightly with sulphuric acid; if too acid, add more animal charcoal. Separate the crystals, dissolve them in boiling water a little acidulated with sulphuric acid, add a little animal charcoal, recrystallize; place the crystals in bibulous paper, and dry by a gentle heat. Treat the mother waters with solution of ammonia, and proceed with the precipitate as before. *U. S. Ph.*

POWDER OF SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Sulphate of quinine three to twelve grains
White sugar two drachms
Mix, and divide into six powders.

Radiis.

POWDER OF SULPHATE OF QUININE AND TARTAR EMETIC.

Sulphate of quinine ten grains
Tartar emetic three grains
Mix, and divide into six powders. One, every two hours, in the apyrexia of obstinate intermittents. *Gola.*

POWDER OF SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SODA.

Sulphate of quinine one to two grains
Carbonate of soda four to five grains
Sugar one scruple
Mix, and divide into six powders. One, morning and evening, in serofulous opthalmia. *Ammon.*

POWDER OF SULPHATE OF QUININE AND TARTARIC ACID.

R. Tartaric acid fifteen grains
Sulphate of quinine one grain and a-half

Mix, and add

Bicarbonate of soda eighteen grains
Sugar half a drachm

Mix in water, for one dose. In the apyrexia of intermittents. *Meireu.*

POWDER OF SULPHATE OF QUININE AND MORPHIA.

R. Sulphate of quinine two to six grains
morphia half to one grain

Mix, and divide into four powders.

Magendie.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SULPHATE OF QUININE.

R. Sulphate of quinine half a grain
Powdered fox-

glove a quarter to one grain

Powdered fennel six grains

Sugar of milk ten grains

Mix. To be taken three or four times a-day, in the hectic fever of phthisis.

Gunther.

R. Sulphate of quinine three grains
Opium one grain

Gum Arabic

Sugar, each, six grains

Make a powder. To be taken just before the paroxysm of malignant intermittents.

Neuman.

R. Sulphate of quinine two grains
iron one grain

Powdered fennel one scruple

Oil of chamomile one drop

Mix. To be taken every three hours, in obstinate intermittents. *Phœbus.*

R. Sulphate of quinine quarter of a grain
Chocolate seven grains

Sugar of milk two grains

Mix. To be taken every three hours, in debility of the stomach. *Kopp.*

PILLS OF SULPHATE OF QUININE.

R. Sulphate of quinine one ounce
Powdered gum Arabic two drachms

Syrup sufficient

Mix the sulphate and gum, and beat with the syrup, into a mass, and divide into four hundred and eighty pills. *U. S. Ph.*

Each pill contains one grain of the sulphate.

R. Sulphate of quinine fifteen grains

Extract of chamomile fifteen grains
Mix, and make six pills. To be taken
during the apyrexia of intermittent fevers.
Elliotson.

PILLS OF SULPHATE OF QUININE AND GENTIAN.

R. Sulphate of quinine one scruple
Extract of gentian two scruples
Mix, and make twenty pills.

COMPOUND PILLS OF SULPHATE OF QUININE.

R. Calomel six grains
Powdered opium three grains
Sulphate of quinine twelve grains
Syrup sufficient

Beat into mass, and divide into twelve pills. One, night and morning, as alterative.
Ellis.

R. Blue pill mass
Sulphate of quinine
Powdered aloes, each, twelve grains
Aromatic syrup of rhubarb sufficient
Beat into mass, and divide into twelve pills. One, three or four times a-day. This, or the last combination is suited to the condition following bilious remittent or intermittent fevers.
Ellis.

R. Sulphate of quinine twelve grains
Extract of gentian one scruple
Compound rhubarb pill two scruples
Blue pill mass six grains
Mix, and make twelve pills. One, three times a-day.
Ryan.

R. Sulphate of quinine ten to fifteen grains
Dry phosphoric acid two scruples
Powdered mallow root four scruples
Extract of centaury sufficient
Mix, and make sixty pills. Three or four pills, two or three times a-day, in nervous debility with tendency to abortion.
Radiis.

R. Powdered camphor one scruple
Sulphate of quinine two scruples
Pill aloes and myrrh one drachm and a-half
Syrup of ginger sufficient
Mix, and make forty pills. One, twice a-day.
Copland.

SYRUP OF QUININE.

R. Sulphate of quinine thirty-two grains
Distilled water two fl. drachms
Alcoholized sulphuric acid six drops
Dissolve, and add to
Syrup sixteen fl. ounces
Par Cod.

SYRUP OF QUININE AND COFFEE.

R. Ground roasted coffee four ounces
Boiling water two pints four fl. ounces
Make an infusion, let cool, and add
Sugar four pounds
Dissolve by means of a water-bath, and add

Sulphate of quinine one drachm
Dissolve in a little water acidulated with sulphuric acid.
Bories.

MIXTURE OF SULPHATE OF QUININE.

R. Sulphate of quinine twenty grains
Sulphuric acid one drop
White sugar one drachm
Cinnamon water two fl. ounces and a-half

Mix. A teaspoonful every hour, in the apyrexia of intermittents.
Ellis.

MIXTURE OF SULPHATE OF QUININE AND COFFEE.

R. Strong infusion of coffee five fl. ounces
Sulphate of quinine twenty-four grains
Sugar four drachms

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful. The coffee conceals the bitterness of the quinine.
Beasley.

TINCTURE OF QUININE.

R. Sulphate of quinine one scruple
Alcohol half a fl. ounce
Dissolve. Dose, ten to twenty drops.
Ellis.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF QUININE.

R. Sulphate of quinine forty-eight grains
Compound tincture of orange peel five and a-half fl. ounces
Elixir of vitriol forty-five drops
Mix. Dose, half a fl. drachm to two fl. drachms.
Copland.

WINE OF QUININE.

R. Sulphate of quinine twelve grains
Madeira wine two pints
Dissolve. Dose, one or two fl. ounces.
Magendie.

AROMATIC WINE OF QUININE.

R. Sulphate of quinine eighteen grains
Citric acid fifteen grains
Orange wine twenty-four fl. ounces
Mix.
Collic.

LINIMENT OF SULPHATE OF QUININE.

R. Sulphate of quinine half a drachm
Tartar emetic six grains
Extract of opium twelve grains
Spirit of camphor eighteen fl. drachms

Mix. Three fl. drachms to be rubbed on the epigastrium, three times a-day, in intermittents.
Schust.

OINTMENT OF SULPHATE OF QUININE.

- . Sulphate of quinine one ounce
 Alcohol (.83)
 Sulphuric acid, each, sufficient
 Lard four ounces

rub together. Half an ounce to be rubbed into the groins, in malignant intermittents. *Antonini.*

PLASTER OF SULPHATE OF QUININE.

- . Simple plaster six drachms
 Resin two drachms

Melt together, and add

- Sulphate of quinine one drachm
 Oil of cajeput
 Camphor, each, one scruple

ix. To be applied to the epigastrium as prophylactic in cholera. *Ammon.*

ENEMA OF SULPHATE OF QUININE.

- . Sulphate of quinine twelve to twenty grains
 Flaxseed tea four fl. ounces

ix. To be used every four to six hours. *Ellis.*

PENTIFRICE OF SULPHATE OF QUININE.

- . Sulphate of quinine four grains
 Prepared coral one ounce
 Carmine lake eight grains
 Essence of myrrh two drops

ix. *Pelletier.*

GARGLE OF SULPHATE OF QUININE.

- . Sulphate of quinine twelve grains
 copper sixteen grains
 Elixir of vitriol one fl. drachm
 Water eight fl. ounces

ix. To be used three or four times a day, in obstinate sore throat. *Hartshorne.*

QUINIÆ SULPHO-TARTRAS.

SULPHO-TARTRATE OF QUININE.

- Sulphate of quinine four drachms

Tartaric acid four drachms and a-half
 Distilled water two fl. ounces
 Dissolve. Half a fl. drachm to a drachm, in the course of the day. *Righini.*

QUINIÆ TANNAS.

TANNATE OF QUININE.

- R. Sulphate of quinine one part
 Water twenty parts
 Diluted sulphuric acid sufficient

Dissolve, filter, and add

Infusion of galls sufficient
 to precipitate; collect precipitate, wash and dry it. *Greek Ph.*

Found useful in intermittent neuralgia.

QUINIÆ TARTRAS.

TARTRATE OF QUININE.

- R. Quinine two parts
 Water three parts

Mix, boil, and add

Tartaric acid sufficient
 to dissolve the quinine; filter whilst hot, and let crystallize. *Par. Cod.*

QUINIÆ VALERIANAS.

VALERIANATE OF QUININE.

- R. Fresh precipitated quinine three parts
 Valerianic acid one part
 Water sixty parts

Mix; boil; filter while hot, and let crystallize; dry the crystals under 122° F.

Wettstein.

Said to be more powerful than the sulphate, and not to cause nervous symptoms. It is given in solution, pill, enema, &c.

R

RESINA.

RESIN.

Resin, or as it is vulgarly called *Rosin*, is the residuum after the distillation of the volatile oil from various species of the Pine tribe. In this it is *Yellow resin*, or *Colophone*, which, when

melted and agitated with water, becomes of a whitish color, and forms *White resin*. Resin, when pure, is yellowish brown, inclining to olive or brown; it is solid, brittle, of a smooth, and shining fracture; of faint odor, and a somewhat acrid taste. It is principally used in medicine as an ingredient in plasters and ointments.

HÆMOSTATIC POWDER.

R. Powdered resin four parts
 gum Arabic
 charcoal, each, one part

Mix. As an application to check external bleeding. *Guibourt.*

R. Resin two parts
 Gum Arabic one part
 Charcoal half a part

Pulverize well, and mix. Has proved useful in checking bleeding from wounds, &c. *Bonnefoux.*

RESIN CERATE, OR BASILICON OINTMENT.

R. Resin five ounces
 Lard eight ounces
 Yellow wax two ounces

Melt together; strain through linen; and stir till cool. *U. S. Ph.*

As a stimulant application to blistered surfaces, burns, ulcers, &c.

COMPOUND RESIN CERATE.

R. Resin
 Suet
 Yellow wax, each, one pound
 Turpentine half a pound
 Flaxseed oil half a pint

Melt together; strain through linen, and stir till cold. *U. S. Ph.*

Known as *Deshler's Salve*; is rather more stimulating than the last.

RESIN, OR ADHESIVE PLASTER.

R. Powdered resin half a pound
 Lead plaster three pounds

Melt the plaster by a gentle heat, and add the resin, mixing well. *U. S. Ph.*

PLASTER OF ST. ANDREW.

R. White resin eight ounces
 Elemi two ounces

Venice turpentine
 Oil of bay laurel, each, one ounce
 Melt together, and strain. An adhesive plaster. *Foy.*

RHEUM.

RHUBARB.

Rhubarb is the product of one or more species of *Rheum*, but of which, is not known with any certainty. All that is clearly ascertained is, that they grow in the deserts of Tartary.

Sex. Syst. Enneand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Polygonacea.

U. S. Dispens. 587. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 539.

Two kinds of Rhubarb are usually found in commerce, the Russian or Turkey, and the Chinese, the first of which is the most valuable, but the latter is the most generally used, and when

good, fulfils all that is required. They both are purgatives, with some tonic and astringent powers, and are much used in various forms of disease. The dose, in substance, to produce a full effect, is from twenty to thirty grains. They are given in a vast variety of forms.

POWDER OF RHUBARB AND MAGNESIA.

R. Powdered rhubarb one scruple
 Magnesia ten grains

Mix. To be given in syrup, or sugar and water. *Ellis.*

POWDER OF RHUBARB AND CHALK.

R. Powdered rhubarb fifteen grains
 Compound chalk

powder twenty-four grains
 Mix. In the evening, in cardialgia. *Foy.*

POWDER OF RHUBARB AND SULPHATE OF POTASSA.

R. Powdered rhubarb one drachm
 sulphate of

potassa two drachms
 Mix. Ten grains to a drachm, every morning. *Fordyce.*

COMPOUND POWDERS OF RHUBARB.

R. Magnesia
 Cremor tartar
 Powdered rhubarb
 chamomile
 Oleo-sacch. of

fennel, each, half an ounce
 Mix. A teaspoonful, twice or thrice a-day, in obstructions of the abdominal viscera. *Selle.*

R. Powdered rhubarb thirty grains
 sulphate of potassa
 chamomile, each, one drachm

Mix, and divide into six powders. One, twice a-day, in dyspepsia with torpor of the bowels. *Ellis.*

R. Powdered rhubarb four ounces
 Magnesia one pound
 Powdered ginger two ounces

Mix well, and keep in well-closed bottles. *Ed. Ph.*

A good antacid laxative. Dose, five grains to a drachm, according to age.

ROASTED RHUBARB.

R. Coarsely powdered rhubarb at will
 Place it in a shallow iron dish, heat regularly, so as to scorch the powder, which should be so constantly stirred, that the influence of the heat should be uniform throughout; when the color has changed to brown, the process is to be stopped, and the rhubarb reduced to fine powder, for use. *W. Procter.*

R. Powdered rhubarb at will

Treat in an iron vessel, constantly stirring, till it becomes almost black, then smother in a covered jar. Dose, five to ten grains, as an astringent in diarrhoea.

Hoblyn.

PILLS OF RHUBARB.

.. Powdered rhubarb six drachms
Soap two drachms
eat them with water, so as to form a mass, and divide into one hundred and twenty pills. *U. S. Ph.*

Each pill contains three grains.

COMPOUND RHUBARB PILLS.

. Powdered rhubarb one ounce
aloes six drachms
myrrh half an ounce
Oil of peppermint half a fl. drachm
Syrup of orange peel sufficient
eat together into mass, and divide into one hundred and forty pills. *U. S. Ph.*

A warm, tonic laxative, useful in costiveness with debility of the stomach. Dose, two to four pills.

Powdered rhubarb one drachm and a-half
Sulphate of iron half a drachm
Soap two scruples
Distilled water sufficient
eat into mass, and divide into forty pills.
In similar cases as last, three or four to be taken at bedtime. *Griffitts.*

PILLS OF RHUBARB AND IPECACUANHA.

Powdered rhubarb one scruple
ipecacuanha ten grains
Opium three grains
Oil of cinnamon five drops
Gum Arabic sufficient
turate together, and divide into ten pills.
To be given every two or three hours, in dysentery, to relieve tormina and tenesmus. *Chapman.*

PILLS OF RHUBARB AND CARAWAY.

1 Powdered rhubarb two drachms
Syrup one fl. drachm
Oil of caraway ten minims
eat, and divide into forty pills. *Kitchener.*

PILLS OF RHUBARB AND CHAMOMILE.

Powdered rhubarb
aloes
myrrh
Extract of chamomile, each, one drachm
Oil of chamomile twelve drops
eat, and divide into sixty pills.
These are known as *Speediman's pills.* *Beasley.*

1 Powdered rhubarb
ginger, each, half a drachm

Extract of chamomile one drachm
Beat together, and divide into thirty pills; three to be taken before each meal. Have been recommended in dyspepsia and chlorosis. *A. T. Thomson.*

PILLS OF RHUBARB AND SODA.

R. Powdered rhubarb
Carbonate of soda
Extract of gentian, each, one drachm and a-half
Mix, and make sixty pills. *Guy's Hosp.*

R. Powdered rhubarb
Dried carbonate of soda
Extract of gentian, each, one scruple
Calomel three grains
Mix, and make twenty pills. Two, occasionally, in dyspepsia. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF RHUBARB AND OX GALL.

R. Inspissated ox gall
Gum ammoniac
Powdered rhubarb equal parts
Mix, and form pills of two grains each. *Leipsic Ph.*

In constipation, deficiency of bile, &c.

LOZENGES OF RHUBARB.

R. Powdered rhubarb
Cremor tartar, each, two drachms
Fresh orange peel half a drachm
Sugar, dissolved in
Orange-flower water four ounces
Mix, and make lozenges of eighteen grains. *Beral.*

SUPPOSITORY OF RHUBARB.

R. Extract of rhubarb half a drachm
Soap three drachms
Powdered rhubarb sufficient
Mix, and make three suppositories. *Radius.*

ELECTUARY OF RHUBARB.

R. Powdered rhubarb one drachm and a-half
Sulphate of potassa one drachm
Cremor tartar half an ounce
Pulp of tamarinds two ounces
Mix. A teaspoonful. *Saunders.*

INFUSION OF RHUBARB.

R. Bruised rhubarb one drachm
Boiling water eight fl. ounces
Infuse for two hours, and strain. *Guibourt.*

One or two fl. ounces, every three or four hours, till it operates.

R. Bruised rhubarb one ounce
Boiling water eighteen fl. ounces
Infuse for twelve hours, in a covered vessel; add

Spirit of cinnamon two fl. ounces
and strain. Dose, as above. *Ed. Ph.*

ALKALINE INFUSION OF RHUBARB.

R. Bruised rhubarb two drachms
Carbonate of potassa one drachm
Boiling water half a pint
Infuse for four hours, strain, and add
Tincture of cinnamon half a fl. ounce
Copland.

EXTRACT OF RHUBARB.

R. Powdered rhubarb fifteen ounces
Proof spirit one pint
Distilled water seven pints
Macerate for four days by a gentle heat;
strain; set aside to settle; decant, and
evaporate to proper consistence. *Dub. Ph.*
Dose, ten to thirty grains.

FLUID EXTRACT OF RHUBARB.

R. Rhubarb eight ounces
Sugar five ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Powder the rhubarb coarsely, and mix it
with its bulk of coarse sand; moisten the
mixture with sufficient of the diluted alco-
hol to form a pasty mass; let stand until
the particles have absorbed, and are swol-
len by the fluid. Then introduce into a
displacer, and shake till uniformly settled,
and cover with cloth or paper; pour on
the rest of the alcohol, until the product
has but little odor or taste of the root.
The tincture thus obtained, is to be eva-
porated in a water-bath to five and a-half
fl. ounces; the sugar added; when the
whole should measure eight fl. ounces.
Dose, fifteen drops to half a drachm.

W. Procter.

SYRUP OF RHUBARB.

R. Rhubarb, bruised, two ounces
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for twenty-four hours, and
strain, then add
Sugar two pounds
and make syrup. *U. S. Ph.*

Mild cathartic. Dose, for young children, one
to two fl. drachms.

AROMATIC SYRUP OF RHUBARB.

R. Rhubarb, bruised, two ounces and a-half
Cloves, bruised,
Cinnamon, bruised, each, half an ounce
Nutmeg, bruised, two drachms
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain;
evaporate on water-bath to one pint, and
add

Syrup six pints
previously heated. *U. S. Ph.*

Warm laxative in cases of children. Dose,
one fl. drachm, in bowel complaints, to be re-
peated every two hours.

SYRUP OF RHUBARB AND SENNA.

R. Bruised rhubarb one ounce
Senna two ounces
Fennel seed
Bruised cinnamon, each, two drachms
Boiling water two pints and a-half
Macerate for twelve hours, strain, and
add
Sugar three pounds
Make syrup. *Ed. Ph.*

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

R. Rhubarb, bruised, three ounces
Cardamoms, bruised, half an ounce
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and
filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, as purgative, half to one fl. ounce; as
stomachic and tonic, one to two fl. drachms.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB AND GENTIAN.

R. Rhubarb, bruised, two ounces
Gentian, bruised half an ounce
Diluted alcohol two pints
U. S. Ph.

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.
In flatulent colic, &c. Dose, as above.

R. Rhubarb, bruised two ounces
Gentian, bruised half an ounce
Virginia snake-
root one drachm and a-half
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for three days, express, and filter.
Van Mons.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB AND ALOES.

R. Rhubarb, bruised, ten drachms
Aloes, powdered, six drachms
Cardamoms, bruised, half an ounce
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and
filter. *U. S. Ph.*

This was formerly known as *Elixir sacrum*,
and was much used.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB AND SENNA.

R. Rhubarb, bruised, one ounce
Senna two drachms
Coriander, bruised,
Fennel, bruised, each, one drachm
Red saunders, rasped, two drachms
Saffron
Extract of liquorice, each, half a drachm
Raisins, stoned, half a pound
Diluted alcohol three pints

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Well known and much used under the name of *Warner's gout cordial*, as a stomachic and slight purgative. Dose, from half to two fl. ounces.

WARNER'S CORDIAL.

℞. Contused rhubarb one ounce
Senna half an ounce
Saffron one drachm
Fennel seed
Coriander, each, two drachms
Extract of liquorice four drachms
Raisins, pounded, one pound
Brandy three pints

Mix, and macerate for a week, and strain.

Dose, half a wineglassful, in atonic gout, with flatulence. *Chapman.*

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB AND ANISEED.

℞. Rhubarb, bruised,
Liquorice root, bruised, each, two ounces
Aniseed, bruised,
Sugar, each, one ounce
Diluted alcohol two pints

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *Copland.*

Used as the tincture.

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

℞. Rhubarb, bruised, one ounce and a-half
Carbonate of potassa three drachms
Boiling water twelve fl. ounces

Macerate for twelve hours, strain, and add
Tincture of cinnamon two fl. ounces
Prus. Ph.

As a mild purgative, where there is acidity of stomach, in doses of half to two fl. ounces.

WINE OF RHUBARB.

℞. Rhubarb, bruised, two ounces
Canella, bruised, one drachm
Wine one pint

Macerate for fourteen days, occasionally agitating, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

A warm, cordial laxative, in doses of one to four fl. drachms.

℞. Rhubarb, bruised, two ounces and a-half
Cardamoms, bruised, half an ounce
Saffron two drachms
Wine two pints
Alcohol eight fl. ounces

Macerate for ten days, express, and filter. *Par. Cod.*

Used as the last.

WINE OF RHUBARB AND GENTIAN.

℞. Rhubarb, bruised, one ounce
Gentian, bruised, two drachms
Canella one drachm

Wine one pint
Macerate for three days, express, and filter. *Swed. Ph.*

COMPOUND WINE OF RHUBARB.

℞. Rhubarb, bruised,
Orange peel, bruised, each, half an ounce

Wine two pints
Macerate for twenty hours, strain, and add
Oleo-sacch. of mace one ounce
Hoffmann's elixir one drachm
As a stomachic, a tablespoonful three times a-day. *Phœbus.*

RHUBARB MIXTURE.

℞. Bruised rhubarb one drachm
fennel one scruple
Sulphate of magnesia half an ounce
Manna one ounce
Boiling water six fl. ounces
Infuse and strain, when cold. As a mild purgative; one-half to be taken at a dose. *Radiis.*

℞. Infusion of rhubarb one fl. drachm and a-half
Spirit of hartshorn two fl. scruples
Cinnamon water one fl. ounce and a-half
Syrup of opium six fl. drachms
Mix. A teaspoonful every two hours, in the chronic diarrhoea of young children. *Vogt.*

℞. Powdered rhubarb one drachm
Carbonate of soda two drachms
Tincture of orange peel one fl. ounce and a-half
Decoction of liquorice ten fl. ounces and a-half
Mix. Dose, half a fl. ounce to one fl. ounce, three times a-day. *Guy's Hosp.*

℞. Powdered rhubarb one drachm
Magnesia one drachm and a-half
Powdered ginger one scruple
Peppermint water one pint
Mix. Dose, half a fl. ounce. *Gregory.*

℞. Powdered rhubarb two scruples
Tartrate of potassa one ounce
Peppermint water six fl. ounces
Tincture of senna
Syrup of ginger, each, half a fl. ounce
Mix. Dose, one fl. ounce. *Brande.*

RHŒAS.

RED POPPY.

The *Papaver rhœas*, or Red Poppy, is a native of Europe, where it is found in great abundance in cultivated grounds, and has become naturalized in many places in this country.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Papaveraceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 726. Woodville, Med. Bot. 387.

The parts used are the petals; these have a mucilaginous, somewhat bitter taste, and a narcotic smell, which latter is lost on drying. Their action on the system is slight, but they are used in Europe in the preparation of a syrup, prescribed as an anodyne in the catarrhal affections of children.

R. Red poppy petals one pound
Water one pint

Heat the water on a water-bath, gradually add the petals, remove from the fire, macerate for twelve hours, express, and strain, and add

Sugar two pounds and a-half
And make syrup. *Lond. Ph.*

INFUSION OF RED POPPY.

R. Red poppy petals one drachm
Boiling water one pint
Infuse and strain. To be taken freely, in catarrhal affections. *Cottreau.*

COMPOUND INFUSION OF RED POPPY.

R. Red poppy petals two ounces
Diluted sulphuric acid fifteen drops
Sugar two ounces
Decoction of barley one pint
Infuse, and strain. Used as above. *St. Marie.*

ROSA CANINA.

DOG ROSE.

This shrub is a native of Europe, growing in hedges and thickets.

Sex. Syst. Icosand. polyg. *Nat. Syst.* Rosaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 704. Woodville, Med. Bot. 493.

The fruit, which is the officinal portion, is smooth, oval, red, and of a pleasant acidulous taste. It is principally used in confection.

CONFECTION OF DOG ROSE.

R. Pulp of fruit of dog rose one pound
Sugar twenty ounces
Heat the pulp gently and gradually, add the sugar, and rub together till well mixed. *Lond. Ph.*

Has been advised in diarrhœa and dysentery, as an astringent, but is principally used as a pill basis.

ROSA CENTIFOLIA.

HUNDRED-LEAVED ROSE.

This species, of which there are innumerable varieties, is cultivated in every garden, but its native country is unknown, though probably it is from Persia.

The petals are the only part used; these are fragrant, and have an acidulous, somewhat bit-

terish taste. They are slightly laxative, but are principally used for the making of rose water.

ROSE WATER.

R. Fresh hundred-leaved
rose petals eight pounds
Water two gallons
Mix, and distil one gallon. *U. S. Ph.*

OINTMENT OF ROSE WATER.

R. Rose water
Oil of almonds, each, two fl. ounces
Spermaceti half an ounce
White wax one drachm
Melt together, on a water-bath, the last three ingredients, and stir in the rose water till cold. *U. S. Ph.*

Much used, under the name of *Cold cream*, as a cooling application to irritated surfaces.

ROSE LOZENGES.

R. Powdered sugar
Rose water, each, six ounces
Evaporate gently, to a thick syrup, and add

Coarsely powdered sugar one pound
Oil of roses one drachm and a-half
When dissolved, pour in drops, on a cold, oiled, marble slab, and dry. *Cottreau.*

COLLUTORY OF ROSE WATER.

R. Rose water three fl. ounces
Cream
White of egg
Syrup of violets, each, one fl. ounce
Mix. *St. Marie.*

OIL OF ROSES.

R. Fresh rose leaves at will
Water sufficient
to moisten the leaves; distil, and collect the oil that floats on the product. *Guibourt.*

ESSENCE OF ROSES.

R. Pounded rose leaves
Alcohol (.874), each, ten parts
Infuse for twenty-four hours, by a gentle heat, and distil. *Taddei.*

ROSE OIL.

R. Pounded rose leaves one part
Olive oil four parts
Digest with gentle heat for four days, express, and strain; repeat process with fresh leaves, a second and third time; separate the water, and filter. *Soubiran.*

As an application to chilblains and irritated surfaces.

ROSA GALLICA.

RED ROSE.

This species is a native of the south of Eu-

rope, and is generally cultivated in our gardens. The varieties are very numerous.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 704. Griffith, Med. Bot. 273.

The parts used in medicine are the petals of the unexpanded flowers, deprived of their white claws, and dried. In this state they are of a purplish red color; of an agreeable odor, and bitterish, astringent taste. They have mild astringent properties, but are more used as a vehicle, than for their own powers.

CONFECTION OF ROSES.

R. Red roses, in powder four ounces
Powdered sugar thirty ounces
Clarified honey six ounces
Rose water eight fl. ounces

Rub the roses with the rose water, at a boiling heat; add gradually the sugar and honey, and beat together. *U. S. Ph.*

Principally used as a pill basis.

ACID INFUSION OF ROSES.

R. Red roses half an ounce
Boiling water forty-eight fl. ounces
Diluted sulphuric acid three fl. drachms
Digest in a glass vessel for half an hour; express and strain, and add

Sugar one ounce and a-half
As a cooling drink, mixed with water.

Dub. Ph.

HONEY OF ROSES.

R. Red roses two ounces
Clarified honey two pints
Boiling water a pint and a-half

Macerate the roses in the water for two hours, and strain; add the honey, and evaporate to proper consistence.

U. S. Ph.

As an addition to gargles.

ELECTUARY OF ROSES.

R. Confection of roses sixteen parts
Syrup of tolu four parts
poppy one part

Mix. Used as an astringent in bowel affections, in doses of a teaspoonful. *Foy.*

TINCTURE OF ROSES.

R. Red roses five ounces
Alcohol two fl. ounces
Rose water eight fl. ounces

Digest for four days, express, and filter; digest residuum with half a pint of alcohol for three days; express, filter, and mix the liquors.

Squire.

Used principally as a perfume.

WINE OF ROSES.

R. Red roses one part
Red wine sixteen parts
Infuse for half an hour, and strain. As an application to indolent ulcers. *Beral.*

COMPOUND VINEGAR OF ROSES.

R. Red roses one ounce and a half
Sumach leaves one ounce
Wine of quinces four fl. ounces
Vinegar of red wine ten fl. ounces

Macerate for ten days, express, and filter. As an application to contusions, and as a stypic. *Van Mons.*

SYRUP OF RED ROSES.

R. Red roses two ounces
Boiling water one pint
Sugar twenty ounces

Macerate the rose leaves in the water for twelve hours, strain, evaporate, add sugar, and form syrup. *Ed. Ph.*

ROSMARINUS.

ROSEMARY.

This is the *Rosmarinus officinalis*, a small evergreen shrub, a native of the south of Europe, and generally cultivated in gardens elsewhere.

Sex. Syst. Diand. monog. Nat. Syst. Lamiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 33. Griffith, Med. Bot. 507.

The officinal portions are the flowering extremities. These have a fragrant odor, and a bitter, pungent taste. Rosemary is stimulant and carminative, but is principally employed as an aromatic addition to lotions and liniments, as an ingredient in articles of perfumery.

AROMATIC BATH.

R. Rosemary
Thyme
Sage
Origanum
Mint, each, half a pound
Boiling water six pints

Macerate for twelve hours, strain, and add
Essence of soap four ounces
Muriate of ammonia two ounces

Pour the whole into water sufficient for a bath. *Foy.*

In chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, dyspepsia, &c.

AROMATIC FOMENTATION.

R. Rosemary half an ounce
Red wine
Water, each, three fl. ounces
Infuse, and express. As a fomentation in contusions. *Augustin.*

AROMATIC VINEGAR.

R. Rosemary
Sage, each, one ounce
Lavender one ounce and a-half
Cloves half a drachm
Vinegar two pints

Infuse for eight days, and strain. As a lotion in contusions, strains, &c.

Spelman.

TINCTURE OF ROSEMARY.

R. Rosemary one part
Spirit of rosemary four parts
Macerate, express, and filter.

Brunsw. Ph.

OIL OF ROSEMARY.

R. Rosemary at will
Water sufficient
Distil, and collect the oil that floats on the product. Principally used in stimulating liniments, but sometimes given as carminative in doses of two or three drops.

U. S. Ph.

ROSEMARY OIL.

R. Rosemary one part
Olive oil three parts
Heat till the water has evaporated, express, and strain. As a stimulating application.

Span. Ph.

SPIRIT OF ROSEMARY.

R. Oil of rosemary two drachms
Alcohol one gallon
Water one pint
Mix, and distil one gallon, by a slow fire.

U. S. Ph.

As an ingredient in lotions, and liniments, &c.

HUNGARY WATER.

R. Rosemary three parts
Lavender one part
Diluted alcohol six parts
Water twelve parts
Mix, and distil three-fourths. Used as a perfume.

Van Mons.

RUBIA.

MADDER.

The *Rubia tinctorum* or Madder is a perennial plant, native of the south of Europe, and extensively cultivated in many countries for the sake of its roots, which are used in dyeing reds.

Sex. Syst. Tetrand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Rubiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 158. Griffith, Med. Bot. 382.

The root is the official portion, and as found in commerce, is in long, cylindrical pieces, about as thick as a quill, of a deep red or brown color. It has a peculiar and unpleasant odor, and a bitterish, astringent taste. It was much used formerly as a diuretic, but is at present but seldom prescribed, except as an emmenagogue, for which purpose it is highly spoken of by many practitioners.

COMPOUND POWDER OF MADDER.

R. Powdered madder
sugar, each, two drachms

Powdered sulphate of

potassa half an ounce

Mix well. Dose, ten grains to a scruple, in rachitis.

Radius.

DECOCTION OF MADDER.

R. Powdered madder one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Simmer for fifteen minutes, and add
Bruised cloves one drachm
When cool, strain. A wineglassful every three hours, a short time previous to the expected time of the menstrual discharge.

Dewees.

R. Powdered madder one ounce
mace two drachms
Water one pint and a-half
Boil down to one pint, strain, and add
Aromatic tincture two fl. drachms
Syrup of citric acid two fl. ounces
Dose, three fl. ounces, three or four times a-day, in amenorrhœa, chlorosis, &c.

Swediaur.

R. Powdered madder half an ounce
hops one drachm
English walnut leaves three
Water two pints
Boil down to a pint and a-half, strain, and add

Tincture of tartrate

of iron

a teaspoonful

Advised in scrofula, in doses of two ounces, night and morning.

St. Marie.

RUBUS TRIVIALIS.

DEWBERRY.

RUBUS VILLOSUS.

BLACKBERRY.

These two species of shrubby plants are very common in the United States, and are well known for their pleasant fruit.

Sex. Syst. Icosand. polyg. *Nat. Syst.* Rosaceæ.

Torrey and Gray, i. 454, 455. Griffith, Med. Bot. 275, 276.

The officinal portions are the roots; these are identical in their effects; they have a very faint odor, and a bitter, astringent taste. The smaller are to be preferred. They are efficient, but mild astringents, and have been found very useful in a relaxed condition of the bowels.

DECOCTION OF BLACKBERRY ROOT.

R. Small roots of blackberry one ounce
Water one pint and a-half
Boil down to one pint, and strain. Dose, one or two fl. ounces, three or four times a-day, in diarrhœa, &c.

SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY.

R. Juice of blackberries twenty ounces
 Sugar three pounds
 Boil, and strain. Said to be very useful
 in dysentery.

RUTA.

RUE.

The only species recognized in medicine is the *Ruta graveolens*, a small shrub with glaucous leaves and yellow flowers, a native of the south of Europe, but generally cultivated in gardens.

Ser. Syst. Decand. monog. Nat. Syst. Rutaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 523. Griffith, Med. Bot. 189.

The leaves are the part usually employed; they have a nauseous odor, and a bitter, acrid, disagreeable taste. They are stimulant and antispasmodic, and have been much used as an emmenagogue and vermifuge. The dose of the powder is from ten to twenty grains, two or three times a-day.

CONFECTION OF RUE.

R. Dried rue
 Caraway
 Laurel berries, each, one ounce and
 a-half
 Sagapenum half an ounce
 Black pepper two drachms
 Clarified honey sixteen ounces
 Mix. Dub. Ph.

It is used as antispasmodic, in the form of an

enema made with a scruple to a drachm, mixed with half a pint of warm, mucilaginous fluid.

EXTRACT OF RUE.

R. Dried rue two pounds
 Alcohol (.927) seven pints
 Exhaust the rue by the process of displacement, distil the tincture, and evaporate the residue. Wert. Ph.

MIXTURE OF RUE AND SQUILL.

R. Juice of rue leaves one ounce
 Oxy-mel of squill half an ounce
 Mix. A teaspoonful occasionally, in hysterical affections. Pierquin.

SYRUP OF RUE.

R. Coarsely powdered sugar fifteen ounces
 Tincture of rue two fl. ounces
 Distilled water seven fl. ounces
 Dissolve, and strain. Beral.

TINCTURE OF RUE.

R. Expressed juice of rue
 Alcohol (.847), each, four fl. ounces
 Mix, and filter at the end of twenty-four hours. Beral.

MIXTURE OF RUE.

R. Rue
 Savin
 Wormwood, each, three drachms
 Boiling water one pint
 Infuse, strain, and add
 Castor oil half an ounce
 As an injection, in cases of ascarides. Radius.

S

SABADILLA.

CEVADILLA.

This article is the seed of one or more plants belonging to the natural order of Melanthaceæ; the U. S. Ph. attributes it to *Veratrum sabadilla*, and the Lond. Ph. to *Helonias (Asagrea) officinale*.

The Cevadilla of the shops consists of follicles, seeds, &c. The first are ovate, oblong, acuminate, of a pale, yellowish-brown color, and of a thin, papery consistence. The seeds are small, curved, acuminate, shining, wrinkled, and of a blackish-brown color. They have very little odor, but their taste is bitter and acrid. These seeds are a drastic emeto-cathartic, and have been used as an anthelmintic, and in nervous diseases, &c.; but are principally used in the preparation of veratria. The dose is from five to ten grains, in powder; but it should always be given with much caution.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CEVADILLA.

R. Powdered cevadilla two grains
 Sulphate of iron one grain
 Powdered semen contra
 Magnesia, each, half a scruple
 Mix. To be given four times a-day, in cases of tenia. Radius.

TINCTURE OF CEVADILLA.

R. Seeds of cevadilla, bruised, at will
 Alcohol sufficient
 to cover them; digest for ten days, and filter. As a lotion in rheumatism. Turnbull.

EXTRACT OF CEVADILLA.

R. Tincture of cevadilla at will
 Evaporate to proper consistence. Dose,

OIL OF SAVINE.

R. Savine at will
Water sufficient
Distil, and collect the oil that floats on the product. *Guibourt.*

A powerful stimulant, emmenagogue, and ru-
defacient. Dose, two to five drops.

INFUSION OF SAVINE.

R. Savine one drachm
Boiling water eight fl. ounces
Infuse for half an hour, and strain. Dose,
half a fl. ounce. *Pereira.*

R. Savine one drachm
Camphor six grains
Boiling water five fl. ounces
Infuse, and strain. *Horn.*

TINCTURE OF SAVINE.

R. Savine one part
Alcohol four parts
Macerate for ten days, and filter. Dose,
ten to fifteen drops. *Soubéiran.*

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SAVINE.

R. Extract of savine one ounce
Tincture of castor sixteen fl. ounces
Tincture of myrrh eight fl. ounces
Digest till dissolved. As an emmenagogue.
Lond. Ph., 1788.

R. Compound tincture of
savine one fl. ounce
Tincture of black hellebore half a fl. ounce
castor two fl. drachms
Mix. Forty drops, three times a-day.
Ellis.

SAVINE CERATE.

R. Powdered savine two ounces
Resin cerate one pound
Melt the cerate, and mix in the savine.
U. S. Ph.

As a dressing to keep up the discharge of
isters, &c.

SAVINE OINTMENT.

R. Powdered savine
Lard equal parts
ix. As an application to venereal warts.
Radius.

SACCHARUM.

SUGAR.

Sugar is procured from the *Saccharum officina-*
m and other species, and is used in several
forms, as molasses, brown, and refined sugar, the
ter of which only is recognized in the U. S.
arm.

SYRUP.

R. Sugar two pounds and a-half

Water

one pint

Dissolve the sugar in the water, by the aid
of heat, remove any scum that may form,
and strain while hot. *U. S. Ph.*

CAMEL OR BURNT SUGAR.

R. Sugar at will
Place in a shallow vessel, and heat over a
gentle fire, till it assumes a dark brown
color. Used as a coloring for spirits, &c.
Gray.

SAGAPENUM.

SAGAPENUM.

This is a gum resin, derived most probably
from some plant belonging to the *Apiaceæ*. It
is in irregular masses composed of cohering
fragments, of a yellowish brown, olive, or red-
dish yellow color, of a waxy consistence; of a
somewhat alliaceous odor, and a pungent, bitter-
ish, unpleasant taste. It is a mild stimulant,
somewhat resembling assafetida in its properties,
but inferior to it. It has been used as an em-
menagogue and antispasmodic, but it is now
seldom prescribed internally, but is still employed
as an external application as a descutient.

COMPOUND SAGAPENUM PILLS.

R. Sagapenum one ounce
Aloes half a drachm
Syrup of ginger sufficient
Beat together. Dose, ten to thirty grains.
Lond. Ph.

As a stimulant, antispasmodic laxative, in
flatulent colic, &c.

SAGO.

SAGO.

This is the prepared fecula of the pith of
various species of *Palmaceæ* and *Cycadaceæ*.
It is prepared in two forms, meal and pearl sago,
the latter of which is most generally employed.
This is in small, hard, whitish or brownish
grains, inodorous, and of a mucilaginous taste.
It is insoluble in cold water, but by long boiling
forms a glutinous solution. It is nutritive, easily
digestible, and forms an excellent article of diet
for the sick and convalescents.

SAGO MUCILAGE.

R. Sago one ounce
Water one pint
Macerate by a gentle heat, for two hours,
then boil for fifteen minutes, stirring con-
tinually, till the grains are perfectly dis-
solved, add sugar or flavoring, according to
circumstances. *A. T. Thomson.*

SAGO POSSET.

R. Sago two ounces
Water two pints

Macerate for two hours, by a gentle heat, then boil, till a mucilage is formed; then rub half an ounce of sugar on the rind of a lemon, add this and one fl. drachm of tincture of ginger to half a pint of sherry wine, pour the whole into the sago mucilage, and boil for five minutes. Useful in convalescence to restore strength. A wineglassful to be taken every four or five hours.
A. T. Thomson.

SAGO MILK.

R. Sago one ounce
Water one pint
Macerate for half an hour, then add
Milk one pint and a-half
Boil slowly, till the sago is perfectly dissolved.
A. T. Thomson.

SALICINA.

SALICIN.

R. Decoction of willow bark at will
Treat with slaked lime, filter, and evaporate to consistence of syrup; add alcohol, again filter, evaporate, and let crystallize; wash the crystals with cold water.
Cottureau.

Dose, four to six grains every three hours, in apyrexia of intermittents.

PILLS OF SALICIN.

R. Salicin
Extract of gentian, each, twelve grains
Liquorice powder sufficient
Mix, and make six pills.
Foy.

COMPOUND SALICIN PILLS.

R. Salicin one scruple
Compound rhubarb pill two scruples
Mix, and make twelve pills.
Beasley.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SALICIN.

R. Salicin two scruples
Aromatic powder one drachm
Mix, and divide into twelve powders.
Neligan.

R. Salicin fifteen grains
Tartar emetic one grain
Powdered sugar fifty grains
Mix, and divide into ten powders. One, thrice a-day.
Krombolz.

SALIX.

WILLOW.

Many species of willow have been used in medicine, and are recognized in the different Pharmacopœias; that admitted by the U. S. Ph. is the *Salix alba*, a small tree, a native of Eu-

rope, but extensively cultivated in the United States.

Sex. Syst. Diccia diand. *Nat. Syst.* Sابعaceae.
Linn. Sp. Pl. 1449. Lindley, Flor. Med. 318.

The officinal portion is the bark; this is in thin, flexible, fibrous pieces, of a brown color. It has a peculiar, aromatic odor, and an astringent, bitter taste. It is tonic and astringent, and has been used as a substitute for Peruvian bark.

COMPOUND POWDER OF WILLOW BARK.

R. Powdered willow bark
horsechestnut bark
gentian
calamus
avens root equal parts
In intermittent fevers, in drachm doses.
Hufeland.

WILLOW BARK DENTIFRICE.

R. Powdered willow bark
charcoal, each, half an ounce
Extract of myrrh two drachms
Balsam of Peru half a scruple
Oil of cinnamon three drops
Triturate well together.
Phœbus.

DECOCTION OF WILLOW BARK.

R. Contused willow
bark one ounce and a-half
Water fifteen fl. ounces
Boil down to one-half.
Nieman.

OINTMENT OF WILLOW LEAVES.

R. Expressed juice of willow
leaves two fl. ounces
Lard sufficient
Mix, and heat till moisture is driven off.
Useful as a dressing to foul ulcers.
Hufeland.

SALVIA.

SAGE.

Though many species of *Salvia* possess analogous remedial properties, one only is recognized by the U. S. Ph.—the *Salvia officinalis*, a perennial plant, native of the south of Europe, but generally cultivated in our gardens, flowering in June, at which time it should be collected.

Sex. Syst. Diand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Lamiaceae.
Linn. S. Pl. 34. Griffith, Med. Bot. 505.

The leaves are the officinal portion. These have a strong, fragrant odor, and a warm, bitterish, aromatic, somewhat astringent taste. Sage is stimulant, with some astringent and tonic powers. It is principally used in the composition of gargles, and is also said to abate the excessive sweats in hectic fever. The dose, in powder, is from twenty to thirty grains.

INFUSION OF SAGE.

R. Sage half an ounce
Boiling water two pint
Infuse for half an hour, and strain. Sugar

and lemon juice may be added, according to circumstances. As a drink in fevers. *Ellis.*

COMPOUND INFUSION OF SAGE.

R. Sage
Boneset, each, half an ounce
Cascarilla one drachm
Water one pint and a-half
Infuse till cold, and strain. Dose, a wineglassful every three or four hours.
In hectic fever. *Ellis.*

GARGLE OF SAGE.

R. Infusion of sage one pint
Diluted sulphuric acid two drachms
Honey of roses one ounce
Mix. In relaxation of the uvula, &c. *Radius.*

R. Infusion of sage two pints
Tincture of Peruvian bark
Syrup of mulberries, each, half a fl. ounce
Spirit of horseradish one drachm
Mix. More active than the last. *Cadet.*

VINEGAR OF SAGE.

R. Sage one part
Vinegar six parts
Mix, and distil four parts. *Beral.*
As a gargle, mixed with water.

SAMBUCUS.

ELDER.

The species recognized by the U. S. Ph., is the *Sambucus Canadensis*, which appears to be perfectly identical in properties with the European kind, the *S. nigra*.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Caprifoliaceæ.

Willd. Sp. Pl. 1494.

The officinal portion is the flowers, but the berries, bark, and leaves are also used. The flowers have a faint but peculiar odor when dried, and a bitterish taste. They are slightly stimulant and diaphoretic. The berries are diaphoretic and laxative; the bark acts as a hydragogue purgative, as do also the leaves.

ELDER FLOWER WATER.

R. Fresh elder flowers ten pounds
Proof spirit seven fl. ounces
Water two gallons
Mix, and distil a gallon. *Lond. Ph.*

Principally used as a flavoring ingredient in mixtures and emulsions.

VINEGAR OF ELDER FLOWERS.

R. Elder flowers one part
Vinegar of red wine twelve parts
Macerate for eight days, express, and filter. As a gargle. *Soubéiran.*

GARGLE OF ELDER FLOWERS.

R. Elder flowers one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse, strain, and add
Nitrate of potassa half an ounce
Tincture of burnet three fl. drachms
Oxymel two fl. ounces
Mix. *Saunders.*

EXTRACT OF ELDER BERRIES.

R. Elder berries one pound
Bruise them in a mortar; express the juice, and evaporate to due consistence. *Dub. Ph.*

Has been praised in rheumatic, gouty, and eruptive affections; in doses of one to four drachms.

MIXTURE OF EXTRACT OF ELDER BERRIES.

R. Extract of elder berries
Pulp of prunes
Syrup of red poppies, each, two ounces
Nitrate of potassa one drachm
Mix. Two or three spoonfuls a-day, in asthma. *St. Marie.*

DECOCTION OF ELDER BARK.

R. Elder bark three handfuls
Water two pints
Boil to one-half. Half a pint, morning and evening, in dropsy. *Sydenham.*

OINTMENT OF ELDER LEAVES.

R. Fresh elder leaves three pounds
Lard four pounds
Suet two pounds
Boil the leaves in the lard till crisp; express; strain; add the suet, and melt. *Dub. Ph.*

As a cooling application.

OINTMENT OF ELDER FLOWERS.

R. Elder flowers
Lard equal parts
Melt, and continue heat, till all moisture is driven off, and express. *Beral.*
Used as the last.

SANGUINARIA.

BLOODROOT.

This is the rhizome of the *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, popularly known as bloodroot or puccoon. It is a small, herbaceous perennial, flowering at the very commencement of the spring, at which time the leaf is small, but attains a large size during the summer.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Papaveraceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 723. Griffith, Med. Bot. 127.

The root is horizontal, abrupt, often contorted, of a reddish brown color, externally, and of a

bright orange red within. When dried it is somewhat flattened, much wrinkled and twisted, of a reddish brown color externally, and of a bright orange within, becoming brown by exposure. The powder is brownish red. It has a faint narcotic odor, and a bitterish, acrid taste, which is very persistent. It is an acrid emetic, with narcotic and stimulant properties. Dose, as an emetic, from ten to twenty grains; for other purposes, from one to five grains.

PILLS OF BLOODROOT.

R. Powdered bloodroot one drachm
 Conserve of roses sufficient
 Mix, and make thirty pills. One to two as alterative, &c., five to ten as an emetic.

INFUSION OF BLOODROOT.

R. Bloodroot half an ounce
 Boiling water one pint
 Infuse for two hours. Dose, half to one fl. ounce. *Beasley.*

TINCTURE OF BLOODROOT.

R. Bloodroot, bruised, four ounces
 Diluted alcohol two pints
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

As emetic, three or four fl. drachms; as expectorant, alterative, &c., thirty to sixty drops.

SAPO. SOAP.

Soaps are all combinations of animal or vegetable oils, with one or more of the alkalis; they are principally used for washing, but some of them are officinal.

SAPO DURUS. HARD SOAP.

This is officinal under the name of *Sapo*, in the U. S. and Lond. Phs., and is a combination of olive oil and soda.

SPANISH, OR CASTILE SOAP.

This is the officinal soap of the U. S. Ph., and presents two varieties, the white and the marbled, the first of which only should be used.

SAPO MOLLIS. SOFT SOAP.

This soap is a combination of olive or other vegetable oils and potassa, or animal oils with the same alkali.

SAPO VULGARIS, COMMON SOAP,

Is a hard soap, made from tallow and caustic soda.

Besides these officinal soaps, there are many others, which are used medicinally, or for cleansing purposes.

ALMOND SOAP.

R. Caustic solution
 of soda one thousand parts
 Oil of almonds two thousand one hundred parts
 Mix, and keep the mixture for some days, at a temperature of 68° F., stirring from time to time, until it acquires the consistence of a soft paste; place in moulds until dry. It should not be used for medicinal purposes, until it has been exposed to the action of the air for a month or two.

Par. Cod.

BEEF MARROW SOAP.

R. Purified beef
 marrow five hundred parts
 Caustic solution
 of soda two hundred and fifty parts
 Common salt one hundred parts
 Water one thousand parts
 Put the marrow, with hot water, into a porcelain vessel, and heat, until it is melted; then add the solution of caustic soda, by degrees, constantly stirring, till saponification is complete; then add the salt, slightly stirring, collect the soap which rises, drain it, melt it by a gentle heat, pour into moulds, and allow it to solidify.

Par. Cod.

SOAP OF TURPENTINE. STARKEY'S SOAP.

R. Dry carbonate of potassa
 Oil of turpentine
 Venice turpentine equal parts
 Triturate the potassa with the oil, and then with the turpentine, when the mass has attained a proper consistence. Preserve in an earthenware vessel.

Ratier.

Was supposed to be a corrector of the injurious effects of opium, hellebore, &c. It is now principally given in gonorrhœa and dropsy. Dose, eight to ten grains.

AROMATIC SOAP.

R. Concentrated solution of
 soap six ounces
 Oil of bergamot
 lavender
 rosemary, each, two drachms
 Mix. Employed in baths, as tonic and antispasmodic.

Niemann.

CAMPHORATED SOAP.

R. White soap sixteen ounces
 Boiling water eight ounces
 Olive oil six ounces
 Powdered camphor one drachm
 Dissolve the soap in the water, evaporate

gently to the consistence of a soft paste, add the camphor incorporated in the oil, mix well, and pour into moulds.

Said to be useful in chaps and excoriations. *Wetzler.*

COSMETIC SOAP POWDER.

R. White soap twelve ounces
Carbonate of potassa two ounces
Powdered orris root three ounces
horse-chestnuts two pounds
Oil of lavender
bergamot, each, forty drops
lemon thirty drops
cloves ten drops
Sugar half an ounce
Mix, and form a powder. *Niemann.*

ARSENICAL SOAP.

R. Arsenious acid two pounds
Carbonate of potassa twelve ounces
Camphor five ounces
White soap two pounds
Powdered lime eight ounces
Reduce each to powder, and mix. Used as a preservative for specimens of natural history against the attacks of insects. Known as Beconi's arsenical soap. *Gannal.*

SAPONINE. (For cleaning gloves.)

R. Powdered soap two hundred and fifty parts
Solution of chloride of potassa one hundred and sixty-five parts
Solution of ammonia ten parts
Water one hundred and fifty-five parts
Mix, and form a paste: a small portion rubbed on a glove with a piece of flannel will cleanse it. *Duvignan.*

GREASE BALLS.

R. Fuller's earth two pounds four ounces
Carbonate of soda
Soap, each, eight ounces
Add,
Yolks of eggs eight
Well beaten with
Ox gall eight ounces
Knead thoroughly, form into cakes or balls, and dry. *Lenormand.*

BOLUS OF SOAP.

R. White soap two scruples
Oil of caraway two or three drops
Syrup sufficient
Mix, and make two boluses. They are purgative. *Swediaur.*

PILLS OF SOAP.

R. White soap one hundred and twenty-five parts

Marsh mallow root, powdered, sixteen parts
Nitrate of potassa four parts
Beat together till well incorporated, and divide into four-grain pills. *Par. Cod.*

PILLS OF SOAP AND OX GALL.

R. Powdered white soap two drachms
Extract of ox gall one drachm
Mix, and incorporate
Powdered guaiacum
Calomel, each, half a drachm
Powdered guaiacum wood sufficient
Mix, and make four-grain pills. In gout, one to two, morning and evening. *Vicq. D'Azir.*

COMPOUND SOAP PILLS.

R. White soap three drachms
Ammoniac
Rhubarb, each, one drachm
Aloes ten grains
Assafetida
Saffron, each, thirty-six grains
Mix, and make three-grain pills. Purgative and alterative; four to six a-day. *Recamier.*

ELECTUARY OF SOAP, &c.

R. White soap one drachm and a-half
Venice turpentine one drachm
Seneka
Marsh mallow, each, two drachms
Rob of juniper sufficient
Mix. Four teaspoonfuls a-day. *Vogt.*

ESSENCE OF SOAP.

R. White soap twenty-four parts
Distilled water thirty-two parts
Alcohol (.923) sixty-four parts
Carbonate of potassa one part
Essence of lemons sufficient
Dissolve the soap in the water and alcohol; add the potassa and essence, and filter. Used for the toilette. *Soubeiran.*

CAMPHORATED ESSENCE OF SOAP.

R. White soap three parts
Camphor one part
Spirit of rosemary sixteen parts
Dissolve the camphor, and then the soap, in the spirit. As an embrocation in rheumatic pains, &c. *Guibourt.*

ETHEREAL SOLUTION OF SOAP.

R. Beef marrow soap one part
Acetic ether five parts
Dissolve by aid of a water-bath. Used as an embrocation in rheumatic pains, &c. *Foy.*

CAMPHORATED ACETIC BALSAM OF SOAP.

R. Common soap
Camphor, each, one drachm

Acetic ether
Oil of thyme
Dissolve the soap in the ether with the aid of heat; add the camphor, then the oil, and filter. Used as above.

Cottureau.

CATAPLASM OF SOAP.

R. Common soap four drachms
Roasted onion
Mustard, each, two ounces
Water sufficient

Heat together, and mix into a cataplasm. As a maturing application to boils, abscesses, &c. *Foy.*

SOAP SUPPOSITORY.

R. Soap two ounces
Common salt one ounce
Honey sufficient
Mix, and form into conical suppositories, and oil them on the surface. *Spielmann.*

CLYSTER OF SOAP.

R. Barley water six ounces
White soap one drachm
Honey six drachms
Mix, and dissolve. *Brera.*

SOAP OF COD LIVER OIL.

R. Cod liver oil two ounces
Caustic soda two drachms
Water five drachms
Dissolve the soda in the water, and mix the solution with the oil. *Deschamps.*

IODURETTED SOAP OF COD LIVER OIL.

R. Soap of cod liver oil one ounce
Iodide of potassium one drachm
Water one drachm
Dissolve the iodide in the water, and add it to the soap. *Deschamps.*

SOAP, WITH SULPHUR.

R. Soap
Sulphur, each, four ounces
Oil of bergamot half a drachm
Water sufficient
Beat together. As an application in itch. *Frank.*

ITCH OINTMENT.

R. Brown soap one ounce
Common salt
Sulphur, each, half an ounce
Alcohol one fl. drachm
Vinegar two fl. drachms
Chloride of lime half a drachm
Rub well together. One-fourth to be used night and morning, as a friction. It is effectual, cheap, and inoffensive. *Emory.*

SARSAPARILLA.

SARSAPARILLA.

This is the official name for the roots of several species of *Smilax* found in Mexico and various parts of South America. These roots are known in commerce by names of the places from whence they are shipped, as Honduras, Jamaica, Vera Cruz, &c.

Sarsaparilla, as found in commerce, is in packages, composed of dried roots, several feet in length, about the thickness of a quill, more or less wrinkled, of an ash gray to a dark brown color externally, and white to brownish within. The odor is slight but peculiar, the taste is at first mucilaginous, but finally somewhat acrid. It is considered alterative and tonic, but its real action is not well understood. The dose, in powder, is half a drachm to a drachm, three or four times a-day.

POWDER OF SARSAPARILLA AND PERUVIAN BARK.

R. Powdered sarsaparilla one ounce
Peruvian bark three drachms
Carbonate of soda two drachms
Mix, and divide into sixteen powders. One, thrice a-day, as an alterative. *Cline.*

INFUSION OF SARSAPARILLA.

R. Sarsaparilla, bruised, one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Digest for two hours, in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

One to four fl. ounces, three times a-day.

ALKALINE INFUSION OF SARSAPARILLA.

R. Sarsaparilla, bruised, twelve ounces
Liquorice root, one ounce and a-half
bruised,
Solution of one fl. ounce and a-half
potassa five pints and a-half
Boiling water
Macerate for twenty-four hours, and strain. Dose, from eight fl. ounces to one pint daily. As alterative. *St. Geo. Hosp.*

DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

R. Sliced sarsaparilla five ounces
Boiling distilled water four pints
Macerate for four hours in a covered vessel, remove sarsaparilla, bruise it, return it to liquor, and macerate for two hours, and boil down to two pints, then strain. *Lond. Ph.*

Dose, four to six fl. ounces a-day.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

R. Sarsaparilla, sliced, six ounces
Bark of sassafras, sliced,
Guaiacum wood, rasped
Liquorice root, bruised,
each, one ounce
Mezereon, sliced, three drachms
Water four pints

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.
U. S. Ph.

As an alterative and diaphoretic, in secondary syphilis, cutaneous affections, &c. Dose, four to six fl. ounces, a-day.

FELTZ'S DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

R. Sarsaparilla, bruised three ounces
Isinglass half an ounce
Crude antimony (tied in a rag) three drachms
Water five pints

Boil to two pints and a-half, and strain.
Beasley.

VINACHE'S DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

R. Sarsaparilla, bruised,
China root, bruised,
Guaiacum wood, rasped,
each, one ounce and a-half
Crude antimony (in a rag) two ounces
Water six pints

Macerate for twelve hours, boil to three pints, and add

Sassafras bark, sliced,
Senna, each, half an ounce

Infuse for an hour, strain, let settle, and decant.
Foy.

LISBON DIET DRINK.

R. Guaiacum wood, rasped, one ounce
Sarsaparilla, bruised, three ounces
Mezereon, sliced, half an ounce
Crude antimony (in a rag) two ounces
Water twelve pints

Boil down to eight pints, and add
Red saunders, rasped,
White sandal, rasped,
each, three ounces

Rose wood, rasped,
Sassafras bark, sliced, each, one ounce
Liquorice root, sliced, half an ounce

Infuse for four hours, strain, and add syrup according to taste.
Foy.

Dose, a pint to two pints a-day.

R. Sarsaparilla, bruised, four ounces
Dried walnut peel four ounces
Guaiacum, rasped, one ounce and a-half
Crude antimony (in a rag) half an ounce
Water four pints

Boil down to three pints.
Pearson.

ZITTMAN'S DECOCTION.

R. Sarsaparilla, bruised, twelve ounces
Spring water fifty-six pints

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and introduce, tied up in a rag.

Styptic powder (four parts alum and one of kino) one ounce and a-half
Calomel half an ounce

Cinnabar one drachm
Boil down to eighteen pints, and add

Aniseed
Fennel seed, each, half an ounce
Senna three ounces

Liquorice root one ounce and a-half

Strain, and put aside as *strong decoction*.

Add to the residue

Sarsaparilla, bruised, six ounces
Spring water fifty-six pints

Boil down to eighteen pints, and add

Lemon peel

Cinnamon

Cardamoms

Liquorice root, each, three drachms

Strain, and label, *Weak decoction*. To be given freely in the treatment of syphilitic and cutaneous affections, in chronic rheumatism, &c.
Radius.

JAUPERAND'S DECOCTION.

R. Bruised sarsaparilla

China root

Crude antimony, each, two ounces

Carbonate of potassa one drachm

Senna

Sassafras, sliced, each, one ounce

Rhubarb

Peruvian bark, each, half an ounce

Water sufficient

Boil by a gentle fire for eight hours, till twelve pints of decoction are obtained. Let stand for some time, and strain. Advised in scrofula, two fl. ounces, three times a-day.
Bories.

EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

R. Sarsaparilla, in coarse powder, one pound
Diluted alcohol four pints

Proceed as directed for alcoholic extract of aconite. *U. S. Ph. and Par. Cod.*

Dose, from ten to twenty grains, three or four times a-day.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

R. Sarsaparilla, bruised, sixteen ounces
Liquorice root, bruised,
Guaiacum wood, rasped,
Sassafras bark, sliced, each, two ounces
Mezereon, sliced, six drachms
Diluted alcohol, eight pints

Digest for fourteen days, strain, express, and filter. Evaporate in water-bath to twelve fl. ounces, add eight ounces of sugar, and remove from fire when this is dissolved. Dose, one fl. drachm, three or four times a-day.
W. Hodgson.

ESSENCE OF SARSAPARILLA.

R. Sarsaparilla, bruised, ten ounces

Distilled water six pints
Macerate at a temperature of 120° for six hours, and strain; repeat with same quantity of water. Mix the liquors, evaporate in china vessels, at 160°.

If reduced to ten fl. ounces (or to nine fl. ounces, with one fl. ounce of spirit added), one fl. drachm mixed with seven fl. drachms, is equal to the decoction of usual strength. If reduced to five fl. ounces, one fl. drachm is equal to two fl. ounces of decoction.

Henig.

R. Alcoholic extract of sarsaparilla one pound
Sherry wine three pints
Dissolve and filter. Half a fl. ounce to one fl. ounce, mixed with a quart of water, is equal to the decoction.

Beral.

COMPOUND ESSENCE OF SARSAPARILLA.

R. Sarsaparilla, bruised, eight ounces
Boiling water sufficient
to exhaust the root, by successive macerations; unite the liquors, and evaporate to ten fl. ounces; strain, and add, when cool, Alcohol (.842)

Tincture of guaiacum, each, four fl. drachms
White wine one fl. ounce

Essence of sassafras twelve drops
Extract of liquorice two drachms

Filter. Dose, a spoonful, morning and evening, in some convenient vehicle.

Cadet.

SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.

R. Sarsaparilla, sliced, fifteen ounces
Boiling water one gallon
Macerate for twenty-four hours, boil down to four pints, strain, and add
Sugar fifteen ounces

And evaporate to proper consistence.

Lond. Ph.

R. Alcoholic extract of sarsaparilla six ounces
Water four pints
Dissolve by means of a water-bath, strain, and add

Sugar eight pounds
Dissolve whilst hot.

Beral.

Each fl. ounce is equal to fifteen grains of the extract.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.

R. Sarsaparilla, bruised, two pounds
Guaiacum wood, rasped, three ounces
Hundred-leaved roses
Senna
Liquorice root, bruised, each, two ounces

Oil of sassafras
Oil of anise, each, five minims
Oil of partridgeberry three minims
Diluted alcohol ten pints
Sugar eight pounds

Macerate the first five ingredients in the alcohol for fourteen days, express, and filter; evaporate the tincture to four pints, filter, add the sugar, and form a syrup; then, having rubbed the oils with a little of the syrup, mix well with the remainder.

U. S. Ph.

R. Sarsaparilla two pounds
Bittersweet
Pipsissewa, each, half a pound
Guaiacum
Liquorice root, each, four ounces
Sassafras
Partridgeberry leaves, each, two ounces
Sugar twelve pounds

Reduce the ingredients to a coarse powder, macerate them in diluted alcohol, 18° B. for two days, put in a displacement apparatus, and displace slowly until two gallons of liquid have passed. Evaporate on a water-bath till reduced to six pints, then add the sugar, and form a syrup.

Staples.

Dose, half a fl. ounce, three or four times a-day.

SYRUP OF LAFFECTEUR.

R. Sarsaparilla, bruised,
Marsh reed grass, each, thirty ounces
Borage flowers eight ounces
Senna
White roses, each, two ounces
Sugar
Honey, each, six pounds
Water eighteen pints

Boil the first two ingredients in half the water for an hour, strain off the decoction, and repeat the process with the remainder of the water, and boil two hours; towards close, add the senna, rose leaves, and borage, strain, mix the decoctions, add the sugar and honey, and boil to the consistence of syrup. Dose, six tablespoonfuls, early in the morning.

Ellis.

R. Sarsaparilla, bruised, nine pounds
Guaiacum wood, rasped,
China root, bruised, each, six pounds
Yellow Peruvian bark, bruised, three pounds

Macerate for twenty-four hours in
Water one hundred and forty pints
Boil down to one-third, express, and strain. Repeat twice, with same proportions of water; strain, unite the three decoctions, add

Purified molasses thirty pounds

Evaporate to the consistence of syrup, and pour, boiling, on
 Sassafras, rasped, five pounds
 Aniseed four ounces
 Borage flowers one pound and a-half
 Finally, strain. *Cadet.*

One to three ounces a-day, in syphilitic and cutaneous disorders.

SYRUP OF GESNOUIN.

R. Syrup of sarsaparilla four pounds
 senna three ounces
 Extract of borage five ounces
 Conserve of elder berries one ounce
 Mix, with heat. Four to six spoonfuls, early in the morning, using the infusion of sarsaparilla for drink. *Foy.*

SARSAPARILLA BEER.

RR. Sarsaparilla, bruised, two pounds
 Bark of guaiacum, powdered, eight ounces
 Guaiacum wood, rasped,
 Anise seeds
 Liquorice root, each, four ounces
 Mezereon, bark of root, two ounces
 Molasses two pounds
 Cloves, bruised, twelve
 Boiling water four gallons
 Shake, thrice a-day. Let ferment; when fully fermented, to be taken in doses of a small tumblerful, two or three times a-day. *Hancock.*

SASSAFRAS.

SASSAFRAS.

Two parts of the Sassafras, *Laurus sassafras* (*Sassafras officinale*), are officinal; the pith of the young branches and the bark of the root.

Sassafras is a medium-sized tree, found in most parts of the United States, growing in woods and open places, flowering before the appearance of the leaves.

Sex. Syst. Enneand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Lauraceæ.

Nees. Pl. Med. i. 131. Griffith, Med. Bot. 551.

The pith is in slender, cylindrical pieces, very spongy and light, with a mucilaginous and somewhat aromatic taste, affording a clear mucilage on the addition of water. The bark is in small fragments, of a reddish brown color, brittle, of a fragrant odor, and a pleasant aromatic taste. It is stimulant and diaphoretic.

INFUSION OF SASSAFRAS BARK.

R. Sassafras bark half an ounce
 Boiling water one pint
 Macerate for six hours, and strain. As a stimulating diaphoretic. *Niemann.*

COMPOUND INFUSION OF SASSAFRAS BARK.

R. Sassafras bark half an ounce

Liquorice root two drachms
 Boiling water one pint
 Infuse. One-half, morning and evening.
 In scrofulous complaints. *Hufeland.*

MUCILAGE OF SASSAFRAS PITH.

R. Sassafras pith one drachm
 Boiling water one pint
 Infuse, and strain. As a soothing application in ophthalmia, and as a demulcent drink in diseases of the bowels, lungs, and bladder. *Wood.*

TINCTURE OF SASSAFRAS.

R. Sassafras, sliced, one part
 Alcohol six parts
 Macerate for three days, express, and filter.
 Dose, one fl. drachm. *Beral.*

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SASSAFRAS.

R. Sassafras, bruised, four ounces
 Sage two ounces
 Nutmeg, bruised, one ounce
 Cinnamon, bruised, half an ounce
 Star anise three drachms
 Alcohol two pints
 Macerate for three days, express, and filter. *Wurt. Ph.*

As a stomachic and carminative.

OIL OF SASSAFRAS.

R. Bruised sassafras at will
 Water sufficient
 Distil, and collect the oil which sinks to the bottom of the product. *Guibourt.*
 Dose, two to ten drops, as carminative and stimulant.

SCAMMONIUM.

SCAMMONY.

This is the concrete juice of the root of *Convolvulus scammonia*, a twining perennial plant, a native of Syria. It has a large, succulent root, affording a milky juice, which concretes by exposure to the air.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Convolvulaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 218. Griffith, Med. Bot. 477.

The best scammony is light, resinous when broken, friable, not effervescing with an acid, of various shades of color, from dark ash to dark olive; forming an emulsion with water. The odor is peculiar and unpleasant, the taste is bitterish and acrid. It is an active purgative, causing pain, and usually operating with harshness when given alone, but much milder in combination. The dose is from five to fifteen grains.

POWDER OF SCAMMONY AND CREMOR TARTAR.

R. Powdered scammony
 Cremor tartar equal parts
 Mix. *Ed. Ph.*

Dose, fifteen to thirty grains.

POWDER OF SCAMMONY AND SOOT.

- R. Powdered scammony one drachm
 Soot one drachm and a-half
 Powdered resin two drachms
 Mix. Dose, twenty to thirty grains. *Beasley.*

COMPOUND POWDER OF SCAMMONY.

- R. Scammony
 Hard extract of jalap, each, two ounces
 Ginger half an ounce
 Rub separately into fine powder, and mix.
 Dose, ten to twenty grains. *Lond. Ph.*

PILLS OF SCAMMONY.

- R. Powdered scammony fifteen grains
 Sugar ten grains
 Rub together, and add
 Oil of caraway four minims

PILLS OF SCAMMONY AND OX GALL.

- R. Powdered scammony two drachms
 Ox gall three drachms
 Extract of gentian half an ounce
 Mix, and make one hundred and sixty-two pills. Dose, four to six a-day. *Cadet.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF SCAMMONY.

- R. Powdered scammony
 Extract of henbane
 Powdered gamboge
 Compound extract of colocynth
 Soap, each, twelve grains
 Water sufficient
 Beat into mass, and form twelve pills.
 Dose, two to three. *Guy's Hosp.*

CONFECTION OF SCAMMONY.

- R. Powdered scammony one ounce and a-half
 Cloves, bruised,
 Powdered ginger, each, six drachms
 Oil of caraway half fl. drachm
 Syrup of roses sufficient
 Rub the dry ingredients into fine powder, add syrup, and rub well; then the oil of caraway, and mix. Dose, twenty to forty grains. *Dub. Ph.*

- R. Powdered scammony
 jalap, each, two drachms
 squill one drachm and a-half
 resin of jalap half a drachm
 Syrup of buckthorn sufficient

Mix, and form confection. A hydragogue, in dose of ten grains to a scruple. *Foy.*

EXTRACT OR RESIN OF SCAMMONY.

- R. Scammony, in fine powder, at will
 Boil in successive portions of proof spirit, till the spirit ceases to dissolve anything, filter, distil off the spirit, pour off the watery solution from the resin, wash this

well with boiling water, dry in a heat not above 240°. *Ed. Ph.*

Dose, five to ten grains.

EMULSION OF SCAMMONY.

- R. Resin of scammony seven grains
 Milk three fl. ounces
 Triturate the resin with a little of the milk, and gradually add the rest. *Ed. Ph.*
 The whole at a dose.

COMPOUND EMULSION OF SCAMMONY.

- R. Scammony seven grains
 Sugar two drachms
 Triturate, and add gradually
 New milk three fl. ounces
 Cherry laurel water three or four drops
 for a dose. *Blanche.*

SCAMMONY MIXTURE.

- R. Resin of scammony twelve grains
 Spirit of rosemary one fl. drachm
 Orange-flower water
 Syrup of peach flowers, each, one fl. ounce
 Mix. *Cadet.*

SCAMMONY OIL.

- R. Powdered scammony one scruple
 Oil of almonds one ounce
 Rub well together. Dose, half an ounce. *Van Mons.*

ELIXIR OF SCAMMONY.

- R. Scammony two drachms
 Proof spirit eight fl. ounces
 Heat, and then set fire to the spirit, and add
 Sugar four ounces
 When it is dissolved, extinguish the flame, and add
 Syrup of violets two fl. ounces
 Filter. It will give twelve ounces, containing twelve grains of scammony to the ounce. *Guibourt.*

SOAP OF SCAMMONY.

- R. Scammony one drachm
 Soap two drachms
 Alcohol (.874) two fl. ounces
 Dissolve by means of a water-bath. *Guibourt.*

PURGATIVE PASTILLES.

- R. Scammony six grains
 Tincture of senna forty drop
 Carbonate of magnesia five scruple
 White sugar eight scruple
 Powdered liquorice eight grain
 Gum tragacanth five grain
 Oil of aniseed one drop
 Syrup of violets sufficient
 to make eight pastilles. These are know

as *Pastilles de Santé*, and are useful in cases of acid eructation and flatulence. One or two, taken early in the morning, act as a laxative; by repeating the dose every quarter of an hour, full purgation ensues.

Delvincourt.

PURGATIVE CHOCOLATE.

R. Chocolate five drachms
Scammony resin six grains
Calomel (hydrosulphate) one and a-half grains
Sugar half a drachm
Triturate together in a mortar the scammony and sugar, then add the calomel, and, when thoroughly mixed, add the chocolate, previously softened by the heat of a water-bath. Make into forms. To be taken dry, and followed by some bland liquid.

Mialhe.

SCILLA, SQUILL,

Is the bulb of *Scilla maritima*, a perennial plant, growing on the seacoast of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The bulb is large, pyriform, and tunicated; there are two varieties, the red and the white, but identical in their medical qualities.

Sex. Syst. Hexand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Liliaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 442. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 652.

The bulb is sliced and dried for use, in this state: it is in white, or yellowish-white, semi-transparent pieces, which are flexible when moist, but brittle when dry; of a mucilaginous, bitter taste, but scarcely any odor.

Squill is expectorant, diuretic, and in large doses emetic, and even purgative. Dose, as diuretic or expectorant, one grain two or three times a-day; as emetic, six to twelve grains.

POWDER OF SQUILL AND NITRE.

R. Powdered squill six grains
nitre one drachm
Mix, and divide into six powders. One, three times a-day, in sugar and water. As a diuretic.

Ellis.

POWDER OF SQUILL AND IPECACUANHA.

R. Powdered squill twelve grains
ipecacuanha twenty-four grains
Mix, and divide into six powders. One, every two hours in chronic catarrh.

Foy.

POWDER OF SQUILL AND CREMOR TARTAR.

R. Powdered squill one drachm
Cremor tartar nine drachms
Mix. Twenty to thirty grains, two or three times a-day, as a diuretic.

Guy's Hospt.

POWDER OF SQUILL AND SULPHUR.

R. Powdered squill one part
Flowers of sulphur two parts
Powdered sugar three parts
Mix. Dose, from five to twenty grains, according to age, in catarrhs.

Guibourt.

POWDER OF SQUILL AND CALOMEL.

R. Powdered squill three grains
Calomel
Powdered gamboge, each, half a grain
Mix. To be taken in the evening. As a diuretic.

A. Cooper.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SQUILL.

R. Powdered squill
foxglove, each, one grain
Oil of juniper two drops
Borate of soda
Powdered liquorice, each, one scruple
Powdered cinnamon two grains
Mix. To be repeated, two or three times a-day, as a diuretic.

Radius.

R. Powdered squill
foxglove, each, five grains
Resin of jalap six grains
Acetate of potassa thirty grains
Sulphate of soda two drachms
Mix. To be taken early in the morning, as a purgative and diuretic.

Bories.

PILLS OF SQUILL AND CALOMEL.

R. Calomel
Powdered squill, each, twelve grains
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and form twelve pills. One, night and morning. In dropsy, arising from visceral derangement.

Ellis.

PILLS OF SQUILL AND AMMONIAC.

R. Powdered squill thirty grains
Ammoniac one drachm and a-half
Extract of hemlock thirty grains
Mix, and form thirty pills; two, twice a-day. In asthma and chronic catarrh.

Ellis.

PILLS OF SQUILL AND CROTON OIL.

R. Compound squill pill two scruples
extract of colocynth two scruples
Croton oil six minims
Mix, and form eighteen pills. Three, twice a-week, in dropsy.

Schwyn.

PILLS OF SQUILL AND IPECACUANHA.

R. Powdered squill half an ounce
ipecacuanha two drachms
Extract of opium fifteen grains
Butter of cocoa one ounce
Syrup of gum sufficient
Beat together, and make pills of four

grains. One, three times a-day, as an expectorant. *Cadet.*

R. Powdered squill twelve grains
 ipecacuanha twelve grains
 Extract of dandelion three scruples
 Blue pill ten grains
 Simple syrup sufficient

Mix, and make twenty-four pills. Two, to be taken morning and evening, in dropsy. *Ainslie.*

PILLS OF SQUILL AND HENBANE.

R. Powdered squill half a drachm
 Extract of henbane two scruples
 Myrrh one drachm and a-half
 Water sufficient

Beat together, and make thirty pills. Two, morning and evening, as expectorant. *Paris.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF SQUILL.

R. Calomel three grains
 Recent squill
 Ammoniac, each, one scruple
 Dover's powder half a drachm
 Conserve of roses sufficient

Make mass, and divide into thirty pills. One, three or four times a-day. In troublesome catarrh. *Latham.*

R. Powdered squill half a drachm
 Calomel twenty-four grains
 Tartar emetic six grains
 Powdered opium eighteen grains
 Conserve of roses sufficient

Beat together, and make twenty-four pills. One at night, in catarrh. *Ellis.*

R. Powdered squill one drachm
 ginger
 ammoniac, each, two drachms

Soap three drachms
 Syrup sufficient

Beat into mass, and form one hundred and twenty pills. *U. S. Ph.*

Five to ten grains, three or four times a-day, as a stimulant expectorant.

R. Powdered squill fifteen grains
 ammoniac one drachm and a-half
 seneka two drachms

Golden sulph. of anti- half a drachm
 mony sufficient

Extract of dandelion sufficient
 Mix, and make pills of two grains. Diuretic. *Berends.*

R. Powdered squill twenty-four grains
 Calomel sixteen grains
 Soap one drachm and a half
 Galbanum two drachms

Extract of dandelion three drachms and a-half
 Essence of orange sufficient
 Mix, and make pills of two grains. Three or four a-day, as purgative and diuretic. *Pideret.*

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SQUILL.

R. Bruised squill
 seneka, each, four ounces
 Tartar emetic forty-eight grains
 Water four pints
 Sugar three pounds and a-half

Pour the water on the squill and seneka, boil to one-half, strain, and add the sugar; evaporate to three pints, and, whilst hot, add the tartar emetic. *U. S. Ph.*

R. Squill
 Seneka, in coarse powder, each, four ounces
 Tartar emetic forty-eight grains
 Alcohol half a pint
 Water sufficient
 Sugar three pounds and a-half

Mix the alcohol with two pints and a-half of the water, and macerate the squill and seneka in the mixture for twenty-four hours. Put the whole into a displacement apparatus, and add as much water as may be necessary to obtain three pints of filtered liquor. Boil this for a few minutes, evaporate to one-half, and strain, then add the sugar, and evaporate to three pints; lastly, dissolve the tartar emetic in the syrup, whilst hot. *U. S. Ph.*

Known as *Hive syrup*. Dose, as expectorant, twenty to thirty drops, for adult; for children, five to ten drops; in croup, ten drops to a fl. drachm, repeated till it vomits.

R. Extract of seneka and squill one pound
 Clarified honey, at 160°, six pounds
 Mix, and add
 Tartar emetic sixteen grains
 to each sixteen fl. ounces of the syrup. *Ecky.*

R. Oxymel of
 squill one fl. ounce and a-half
 Syrup of ipecacuanha
 poppies, each, two fl. ounces
 orange-flowers half an ounce
 Mix. Dose, half to one fl. ounce in whooping-cough. *Cadet.*

WINE OF SQUILL.

R. Squill one ounce
 White wine sixteen fl. ounces
 Macerate for twelve days, express, and filter. *Par. Cod.*

COMPOUND WINE OF SQUILL.

R. Bruised squill one ounce
 orange peel
 calamus, each, three drachms
 juniper berries two drachms
 White wine four pints
 Macerate for three days, express, filter,
 and add
 Oxymel of squills two fl. ounces
 R. Dried squill, bruised,
 Rhubarb
 Juniper berries, each, one drachm
 Cinnamon three drachms
 Zedoary two drachms
 Carbonate of
 potassa one drachm and a-half
 White wine two pints
 Macerate, express, and filter, Dose, two
 to four small wineglassfuls a-day, as a
 diuretic. *Taddei.*

BITTER WINE OF SQUILL.

R. Squill
 Root of swallow-
 wort, each, half an ounce
 Peruvian bark
 Winter's bark
 Lemon peel, each, two ounces
 Angelica half an ounce
 Wormwood
 Balm, each, one ounce
 Juniper berries
 Mace, each, half an ounce
 White wine eight pints
 Digest by a gentle heat, for four days, ex-
 press, and filter. As a diuretic, in doses
 of one to three fl. ounces. *Cottureau.*

TINCTURE OF SQUILL.

R. Squill four ounces
 Diluted alcohol two pints
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and
 filter. *U. S. Ph.*
 Dose, as diuretic or expectorant, twenty to
 forty drops.

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF SQUILL.

R. Squill two ounces
 Solution of potassa two fl. drachms
 Diluted alcohol twelve fl. ounces
 Macerate for three days, express, and filter.
Van Mons.

TINCTURE OF SQUILL AND ELATERIUM.

R. Tincture of squill
 Vinegar of colchi-
 cum, each, two fl. drachms
 Spirit of nitric ether one fl. ounce
 Extract of elaterium one grain
 Dose, fifteen minims to one fl.
 drachm. *St. Bart. Hosp.*

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SQUILL AND
 BENZOIN.

R. Squill
 Orris root
 Elecampane, each, twenty-five drachms
 Benzoin two drachms
 Liquorice root
 Aniseed
 Myrrh, each, four scruples
 Gum ammoniac two scruples
 Saffron eighteen grains
 Diluted alcohol one pint, six fl. ounces
 Macerate for fifteen days, express, and fil-
 ter. Celebrated as *Wedel's elixir*. Dose,
 forty to sixty drops, in catarrh, asthma, &c.
Cadet.

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF SQUILL.

R. Squill one ounce and a-half
 Muriatic ether
 Spirit of juniper, each, half a pound
 Water sufficient
 Distil one pound. Dose, ten to twenty
 drops in water, as a diuretic. *Augustin.*

MIXTURE OF SYRUP OF SQUILLS, &c.

R. Syrup of squill half fl. ounce
 Paregoric elixir two fl. drachms
 Antimonial wine one fl. drachm
 Powdered gum Arabic half a drachm
 Distilled water three fl. ounces
 Mix. A teaspoonful, every two or three
 hours, as expectorant; suited to children.
Ellis.

R. Syrup of squill
 Peppermint water, each, two fl. ounces
 Paregoric elixir
 Compound spirit of
 lavender, each, half fl. ounce
 Syrup one fl. ounce
 Mix. A spoonful, three or four times a-
 day. A valuable expectorant. *Christison.*

MIXTURE OF OXYMEL OF SQUILL AND
 VALERIAN.

R. Powdered valerian two drachms
 Oxymel of squill one fl. ounce
 Laudanum twenty drops
 Water one fl. ounce
 Mix. A teaspoonful, every hour, after an
 emetic in croup. *Kimbel.*

MIXTURE OF EXTRACT OF SQUILL AND
 RHUBARB.

R. Extract of squill sixteen grains
 Liquid acetate of potassa half an ounce
 Parsley water four fl. ounces
 Syrup of rhubarb one fl. ounce
 Mix. As a diuretic. *Radius.*

MIXTURE OF OXYMEL OF SQUILL AND AMMONIAC.

R. Oxymel of squill six fl. drachms
 Gum ammoniac one drachm
 Extract of elecampane twenty-four grains
 Syrup of hyssop six fl. drachms
 Hyssop water four fl. ounces
 Mix. A spoonful every hour, as an expectorant. *Foy.*

MIXTURE OF VINEGAR OF SQUILL.

R. Vinegar of squill one fl. drachm
 Barley water five fl. ounces
 Syrup of saffron one fl. ounce
 Mix. A tablespoonful, three or four times a-day, in troublesome cough. *Ainslie.*

MIXTURE OF VINEGAR OF SQUILL AND AMMONIA.

R. Vinegar of squill two fl. drachms
 Solution of acetate of ammonia
 Compound spirit of horseradish, each, one fl. ounce and a-half
 Diluted pimento water four fl. ounces and a-half
 Mix. Dose, two fl. ounces, three times a-day. As a diuretic. *St. Bart. Hosp.*

MIXTURE OF OXYMEL OF SQUILL AND IPECACUANHA.

R. Ipecacuanha one drachm and a-half
 Lemon peel two drachms
 Cremor tartar half an ounce
 Water four fl. ounces
 Boil, strain, and add
 Oxymel of squill half a fl. ounce
 Mix well, as an expectorant. *Cadet.*

MIXTURE OF OXYMEL OF SQUILL AND MARSH MALLOW.

R. Oxymel of squill
 Syrup of marsh mallow
 Mucilage of gum Arabic equal parts
 Mix. As expectorant, in spoonful doses. *Foy.*

EMULSION WITH SQUILL.

R. Oil of almonds
 Mucilage of gum Arabic, each, one fl. ounce
 Wine of squill eight fl. scruples
 ipecacuanha four fl. scruples
 Syrup of tolu two fl. ounces
 Water of hyssop four fl. ounces
 Water eight fl. ounces
 Make an emulsion. *Beral.*

OINTMENT OF SQUILL.

R. Squill three ounces
 Solution of potassa sufficient
 Reduce to mucilage by boiling, and add

Lard sufficient to form an ointment. As friction to indolent tumors. *Hufeland.*

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF SQUILL.

R. Fresh squill
 Root of blue iris
 male fern, each, six ounces
 Juice of elaterium two pounds
 bryony three pounds
 Macerate for twenty-four hours, boil, express, and evaporate to soft consistence, and add
 White wax fifteen ounces
 Oil of mucilage four pounds
 Mix. As a resolvent application. *Saxon Ph.*

EXTRACT OF SQUILL.

R. Squill one pound
 Proof spirit four pints
 Macerate for some days, express, strain and filter; digest the residue with two pints of spirit, express, strain, and filter. Distil off the spirit, and evaporate to proper consistence. Dose, one to three grains. *Par. Cod.*

ELECTUARY OF SQUILL.

R. Oxymel of squill two fl. ounces
 Cremor tartar three ounces
 Mix. Dose, two drachms. *Beasley.*
 R. Powder of squill and nitre
 Gum ammoniac
 Tartrate of potassa, each, two drachms
 Muriate of ammonia one scruple
 Syrup of cinnamon sufficient
 Mix. Dose, two drachms, three times a-day, in dropsy. *Radius.*

VINEGAR OF SQUILL.

R. Bruised squill four ounces
 Distilled vinegar two pints
 Alcohol one fl. ounce
 Macerate the squill with the vinegar in a close glass vessel for seven days, express, and let settle, pour off the clear liquid, and add alcohol. *U. S. Ph.*

Diuretic and expectorant. Dose, thirty minims to a fl. drachm.

OXYMEL OF SQUILL.

R. Vinegar of squill two pints
 Clarified honey three pounds
 Mix, and evaporate by water-bath to the proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*
 Dose, one to two fl. drachms.

SYRUP OF SQUILL.

R. Vinegar of squill one pint
 Sugar two pounds

Mix, and form syrup.

U. S. Ph.

As expectorant. Dose, about a fl. drachm.

AROMATIC SYRUP OF SQUILL.

R. Vinegar of squill half a pound

Syrup of cinnamon

ginger, each, one pound

Mix. As a stimulating expectorant.

Swediaur.

SCOPARIUS.

BROOM.

This is the fresh tops of the *Cytisus scoparius*, a shrub, native of many parts of Europe, and cultivated in this country, with numerous, bright yellow flowers.

Sex. Syst. Diadel. decand. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ.

Link. Enum. ii. 241. *Griffith. Med. Bot.* 233.

The officinal portion is the tops of the branches, but the seeds are also used. The branches have a bitter, nauseous taste, and a strong, peculiar odor. It is diuretic and cathartic, and even emetic, and has been advantageously used in dropsy.

INFUSION OF BROOM.

R. Broom tops one ounce

Boiling water one pint

Digest for four hours in a covered vessel, and strain.

Lond. Ph.

Dose, two to four fl. ounces, three times a-day.

DECOCTION OF BROOM.

R. Broom tops

Juniper tops, each, half an ounce

Cremor tartar three drachms

Water one pint and a-half

Boil down to a pint, and strain. *Ed. Ph.*

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF BROOM.

R. Broom tops

Juniper berries

Dandelion root, each, half an ounce

Water one pint and a-half

Boil down to a pint, and strain.

Lond. Ph.

Dose, same as infusion.

EXTRACT OF BROOM.

R. Tops of broom

at will

Boil, in eight times their weight in water,

down to one-half; express, let settle, and

strain. Evaporate by vapor-bath to proper

consistence.

Dub. Ph.

Dose, a scruple to a drachm.

CONSERVE OF BROOM.

R. Broom flowers

one part

Sugar

two parts

Rub together. Dose, a drachm to two

drachms, in gout, rheumatism, &c.

Van Mons.

SCROPHULARIA NODOSA.

FIGWORT.

A semi-aquatic plant, native of many parts of Europe, flowering in July.

Sex. Syst. Didyn. angios. *Nat. Syst.* Scrophulariaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 863. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 518.

The leaves are the officinal part; they have a rank, unpleasant odor, and a bitter, disagreeable taste. They have been used as tonic, diuretic, and anthelmintic, but are principally used as an external discutient application.

OINTMENT OF FIGWORT.

R. Fresh leaves of figwort

Prepared lard, each, two drachms

suet one pound

Boil till the leaves are crisp, express, and

strain.

Dub. Ph.

As an application to piles, painful swellings, and cutaneous eruptions.

OIL OF FIGWORT.

R. Leaves of figwort three parts

Olive oil one part

Infuse, express, and strain. Used as above.

Van Mons.

SENEGA.

SENEKA.

The officinal name for the root of *Polygala senega*, a native, perennial plant, found in most parts of the United States, on hill sides and dry woods, flowering from June to August.

Sex. Syst. Diadel. octand. *Nat. Syst.* Polygalaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 990. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 225.

The root is contorted, knotted, tapering, branched, with a ridge or carina. It has a thick, resinous, grayish yellow, cortical portion, which only is active. It has a peculiar, but unpleasant odor; and a mucilaginous, sweetish taste, which becomes acrid and irritating. Its action is very various, being emetic, sudorific, diuretic, and expectorant, and even emmenagogue and purgative. It is principally used as a stimulating expectorant and diuretic. The dose, in powder, is from ten to twenty grains, but it is seldom given in this form.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SENEKA.

R. Powdered seneka half an ounce

Cremor tartar six drachms

Magnesia two drachms

Mix. A teaspoonful, twice a-day, in pan-

nus of the eye.

Radius.

PILLS OF SENEKA.

R. Powdered seneka six drachms

Extract of dandelion sufficient

Mix, and make pills of two or three

grains. Six to twelve, three times a-day,

in hypopyon and pannus.

Radius.

INFUSION OF SENEKA.

R. Seneka ten drachms
Boiling water one pint
Infuse for four hours in a covered vessel,
and strain. *Ed. Ph.*

Dose, one to three fl. ounces.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF SENEKA.

R. Seneka two drachms
Boiling water six fl. ounces
Infuse, strain, and add
Syrup of tolu one fl. ounce
Ammoniac half a drachm
Mix well. A tablespoonful, every two
hours. In catarrh. *Ellis.*

DECOCTION OF SENEKA.

R. Seneka, bruised, one ounce
Water one pint and a-half
Boil down to one pint, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, a tablespoonful, every three hours.

R. Seneka, bruised, one ounce
Liquorice root half an ounce
Distilled water one pint and a-half
Boil down to a pint, and strain. Dose, a
tablespoonful, in pectoral diseases. *Ellis.*
R. Bruised seneka one ounce
Orange peel sufficient
Water one pint
Simmer by a slow fire, till reduced one-
third; add orange peel; cover till cold,
then strain. Four fl. ounces a-day, at
first, then increase, as an emmenagogue. *Chapman.*

SYRUP OF SENEKA.

R. Bruised seneka four ounces
Water one pint
Sugar one pound
Boil the seneka with the water, to one-
half; strain, add the sugar, and form
syrup. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one to two fl. drachms, in pectoral complaints.

EMULSION WITH SENEKA.

R. Bruised seneka half an ounce
Water nine fl. ounces
Boil down to one-third, strain, and add
Camphor one scruple
Gum Arabic two drachms
Make an emulsion, and add
Compound tincture of
ammonia two fl. drachms
A spoonful, every two hours, as a stimu-
lating expectorant. *Phacbus.*

PECTORAL JELLY WITH SENEKA.

R. Bruised seneka two drachms
Water twelve fl. ounces

Boil down to nine fl. ounces, strain, and
add

Isinglass sufficient
Syrup of orange flowers one ounce
Form a jelly. A spoonful, occasionally.
Radiis.

MIXTURE WITH SENEKA.

R. Seneka, bruised, two drachms
Water sufficient
to obtain eight fl. ounces of strained de-
coction; add
Camphor one drachm
Mix. A spoonful, occasionally. *Brera.*

R. Infusion of seneka four fl. ounces
Syrup of ipecacuanha one fl. ounce
Oxymel of squill three fl. drachms
Tartar emetic one grain and a-half
Mix. A spoonful every quarter of an
hour, till vomiting is produced, in croup.
Jadelot.

R. Bruised seneka one drachm and a-half
Boiling water sufficient
to obtain four fl. ounces of the strained
decoction; add
Antimonial wine two fl. scruples
Syrup of marsh mallow one fl. ounce
A small spoonful, occasionally, in the
second stage of croup, as an expectorant.
Wendt.

EXTRACT OF SENEKA AND SQUILL.

R. Seneka
Squill, each, in coarse
powder, two pounds
Proof spirit sufficient
to cover; transfer to displacement appa-
ratus; pass proof spirit through till near-
ly tasteless; strain; distil off spirit, and
evaporate to proper consistence. *Ecky.*

POLYGALIC ACID.

R. Seneka, in powder, sixteen ounces
Alcohol (35° B.) six pints
Ether sufficient
Purified animal charcoal two ounces
Boil the seneka in four pints of the alcohol
for fifteen minutes; suffer it to cool, then
throw the whole on a displacement filter,
and when the liquid ceases to pass add
more alcohol, until six pints of tincture
are obtained. Distil off the alcohol till of a
syrupy consistence, wash this with ether,
to remove fatty matter, and throw the
residue into several times its bulk of con-
centrated alcohol. After standing for
twenty-four hours, the polygalic acid will
be precipitated as a light brown powder,
which is collected on a filter, washed with
cold, strong alcohol, and dried. *W. Procter.*

SYRUP OF POLYGALIC ACID.

R. Polygalic acid eight grains
Boiling water half a fl. ounce
Syrup of gum
Arabic one fl. ounce and a-half

Mix, and make.

Dose, a teaspoonful.

SENNA.

SENNA.

Under this name is included the leaves of several species of *Cassia*, as *C. acutifolia*, *C. elongata*, *C. obovata*, &c., forming what are termed Alexandrian, Tripoli, India, and Mecca sennas. They are all perennial plants, growing in warm climates.

Ser. Syst. Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ.

Christison, Dispen. 858. Griffith, Med. Bot. 254.

The leaves only are officinal in the U. S. and British Pharms., but the pods are recognized by several of the European authorities. The leaves have a faint, but unpleasant odor, and a somewhat bitter, very nauseous taste. Senna is an active purgative, usually causing nausea and colic when given alone. It is seldom administered in substance, the dose is from half a drachm to two drachms.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SENNA.

R. Powdered senna
Cremor tartar, each, two ounces
Powdered scammony half an ounce
ginger two drachms

Mix. Dose, a scruple to a drachm.

Lond. Ph., 1824.

POWDER OF SENNA AND GUAIAIACUM.

R. Powdered senna
guaiacum equal parts

Dose, two teaspoonfuls, twice or thrice a-day. In jaundice. *Augustin.*

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF SENNA.

R. Senna one part
Alcohol four or five parts

Heat slowly on a water-bath, to boiling point, let cool; in twenty-four hours express, and strain; repeat process with same quantity of alcohol, unite the tinctures, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate.

Guibourt.

PILLS OF SENNA.

R. Powdered senna one drachm
Extract of dandelion sufficient

Mix, and make thirty pills. Dose, five to eight. *Hufeland.*

CONFECTION OF SENNA.

R. Senna eight ounces
Coriander four ounces

Liquorice, bruised, three ounces
Figs one pound

Pulp of prunes
tamarinds
purging cassia, each, half a pound

Sugar two pounds and a-half
Water four parts

Rub the senna and coriander together, and separate ten ounces with a sieve. Boil the residue with the figs and liquorice root in the water, to one-half, express, and strain. Evaporate by a water-bath to a pint and a-half, add the sugar and form a syrup, then rub the pulps with the syrup, add the sifted powder, and mix well. *U. S. Ph.*

A good laxative. Dose, about two drachms, taken at bedtime.

COMPOUND CONFECTION OF SENNA.

R. Confection of senna two ounces
Powdered jalap. one drachm
Cremor tartar two drachms
Powdered ginger one drachm and a-half
Syrup sufficient

Mix. Dose, one drachm. *Beasley.*

ELECTUARY OF SENNA AND RHUBARB.

R. Powdered rhubarb
senna, each, two drachms
fennel three drachms
liquorice half an ounce

Pulp of purging cassia
tamarinds, each, two ounces

Syrup of male fern sufficient

Mix. Dose, two drachms to half an ounce.

Van Mons.

ELECTUARY OF SENNA AND CREMOR TARTAR.

R. Powdered senna three drachms
Cremor tartar one drachm
Manna three ounces and a-half
Pulp of purging cassia
tamarinds,

each, one ounce and a-half

Syrup of violets sufficient

Mix. Dose, about two drachms.

Van Mons.

ELECTUARY OF SENNA AND FIGS.

R. Powdered senna half an ounce
Pulp of figs sufficient

Make an electuary. A piece the size of a hazelnut, night and morning, to obviate costiveness. *Ellis.*

ELECTUARY OF SENNA AND SULPHUR.

R. Powdered senna
Flowers of sulphur
Cremor tartar, each, one ounce

Manna six ounces
 Pulp of tamarinds eight ounces
 Syrup of senna sufficient
 Mix. Said to be useful in hemorrhoids.
 Dose, two to three drachms. *Swed.aur.*

COMPOUND WINE OF SENNA.

R. Senna one ounce
 Rhubarb six drachms
 Cloves
 Saffron, each, one drachm
 Sherry wine two pints

Macerate for five days, often agitating, and decant. As a tonic purgative. Dose, about two fl. ounces. *Pierquin.*

R. Senna four ounces
 Coriander
 Fennel, each, two drachms
 Sherry wine two pints and a-half

Digest for three days; add
 Stoned raisins three ounces
 Macerate for twenty-four hours, express, and strain. *Swed. Ph.*

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SENNA.

R. Senna three ounces and a-half
 Caraway, bruised, three drachms and a-half

Cardamom, bruised, one drachm
 Raisins five ounces
 Proof spirit two pints
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *Lond. Ph.*

A warm, stomachic purgative, in atonic gout, &c., in doses of two fl. drachms to a fl. ounce.

TINCTURE OF SENNA AND JALAP.

R. Senna three ounces
 Jalap, in powder, one ounce
 Coriander, bruised,
 Caraway, bruised, each, half an ounce
 Cardamom, bruised, two drachms
 Sugar four ounces
 Diluted alcohol three pints
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Similar to the last, used in same cases, and in same doses.

TINCTURE OF SENNA AND GENTIAN.

R. Senna four ounces
 Gentian, bruised,
 Orange peel, bruised, each, one ounce
 Proof spirit sixty-four ounces
 Infuse for some days, often stirring, express, and filter. *Swed.aur.*

INFUSION OF SENNA.

R. Senna one ounce
 Coriander, bruised, one drachm
 Boiling water one pint

Macerate for an hour, in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, about four fl. ounces.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF SENNA.

R. Senna half an ounce
 Sulphate of magnesia
 Manna, each, one ounce
 Fennel seed one drachm
 Boiling water half a pint

Macerate in a covered vessel till cool, and strain. Dose, one third, every four or five hours, till it operates. *Wood.*

R. Senna
 Mint, each, ten drachms
 Boiling water two pints
 Macerate for an hour, strain, and add
 Sulphate of magnesia eight ounces
 Dose, two to four fl. ounces. *Guy's Hosp.*

INFUSION OF SENNA AND TAMARINDS.

R. Senna one to three drachms
 Tamarinds one ounce
 Coriander, bruised, one drachm
 Brown sugar half an ounce
 Boiling water eight fl. ounces
 Infuse for four hours in a covered vessel, and strain. Dose, two to four fl. ounces. *Ed. Ph.*

INFUSION OF SENNA AND COFFEE.

R. Senna two drachms
 Roasted coffee one drachm
 Boiling water
 Hot milk, each, three fl. ounces
 Infuse for twelve hours, and strain. To be taken at once, in the morning. *Foy.*

R. Senna ten grains
 Hot infusion of coffee
 milk at will

Mix, and, when cool, strain, and add
 Sugar sufficient
 An agreeable purge for children. The amount of senna to be increased according to the age. *Guersant and Blake.*

R. Senna
 Sulphate of magnesia
 Coffee, roasted and
 ground, each, half an ounce
 Boiling water four fl. ounces
 Digest for half an hour, strain, and add
 Sugar one and a-half ounces
 As efficient as the "black draught," but much more agreeable. *Combes.*

R. Coffee, roasted and ground,
 Senna, each, one ounce
 Boiling water sufficient
 Make an infusion, and evaporate to one ounce, and add

Simple syrup three fl. ounces
Combes.

INFUSION OF SENNA AND BUCKTHORN.

R. Senna two drachms
 Sulphate of soda half an ounce
 Boiling water four fl. ounces
 Syrup of buckthorn one fl. ounce
 Infuse, cool, and strain. *Ellis.*

INFUSION WITH TINCTURE OF SENNA.

R. Infusion of senna six fl. drachms
 Tincture of senna two fl. drachms
 Manna two drachms
 Mint water
 Distilled water, each, one fl. ounce and
 a-half

Mix. One-half at a dose; repeated, if it
 does not operate. *Abernethy.*

ANTHELMINTIC EMULSION.

R. Infusion of senna ten fl. drachms
 Syrup of buckthorn one fl. drachm
 Confection of scammony two scruples
 Copaiva thirty minims
 Spirit of turpentine six fl. drachms

Mix, and make emulsion. Very efficient
 as an anthelmintic; to be taken early in
 the morning. *Med. Chirur. Rev.*

SENNA MIXTURE.

R. Infusion of senna one fl. ounce
 Tincture of jalap one fl. drachm
 Sulphate of magnesia four drachms
 Syrup of ginger one fl. drachm

Mix. As a purgative draught. *Ainslie.*

INFUSION OF SENNA AND RHUBARB.

R. Senna six drachms
 Manna one ounce
 Bruised rhubarb

 cardamom, each, two drachms

Boiling water one pint

Infuse for one hour, and strain. Half a
 teacupful, every hour till it operates.

Ellis.

INFUSION OF SENNA AND LEMON JUICE.

R. Senna one ounce and a-half
 Fresh lemon peel one ounce
 Lemon juice one fl. ounce
 Boiling water sixteen fl. ounces

Infuse for two hours, and strain. *Beasley.*

SYRUP OF SENNA.

R. Senna two ounces
 Fennel seed, bruised, one ounce
 Boiling water one pint
 Sugar fifteen ounces

Digest the senna and fennel seed in the

water, with a gentle heat, for an hour, strain,
 add the sugar, and form syrup. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one or two fl. drachms, to children.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SENNA.

R. Senna, coarsely
 powdered, thirty-two ounces
 Diluted alcohol four pints
 Water one gallon
 Sugar twenty ounces
 Oil of fennel sixty-four drops
 Hoffmann's anodyne sufficient

Mix the senna and alcohol, and let rest for
 a night; introduce into a displacement ap-
 paratus, and, by means of the water, obtain
 one and a-half gallons of fluid; evaporate
 this to twenty fl. ounces, and, whilst hot,
 add the sugar; strain, and, when cold, add
 the oil of fennel, dissolved in the Hoff-
 mann anodyne. Dose, a tablespoonful,
 as a full purgative. *Duhamel.*

R. Senna, well
 bruised, sixteen ounces (Troy)
 Diluted alcohol sufficient
 Oil of caraway
 Oil of anise, each, sixteen drops
 Sugar twelve ounces

Macerate the senna in two pints of the
 diluted alcohol for twenty-four hours; dis-
 place slowly with same menstruum until
 four pints pass. Evaporate this in a water-
 bath to ten ounces, and add the sugar;
 when this is dissolved, remove from the
 fire, and add the oils, dissolved in diluted
 alcohol. *Duhamel, modified by Procter.*

R. Senna fifteen pounds
 Boiling water sufficient

Exhaust the senna by process of displace-
 ment, evaporate the fluid to ten pounds,
 add molasses, ten pounds, previously boiled
 to a candy; add further, twenty-four fl.
 ounces of rectified spirit, and water suffi-
 cient to make fifteen pints. Dose, two
 drachms. *Duncan.*

SYRUP OF SENNA AND RHUBARB.

R. Syrup of senna four fl. ounces
 rhubarb two fl. ounces
 cinnamon one fl. ounce

Mix. *Van Mons.*

SYRUP OF SENNA AND APPLES.

R. Fermented juice of apples four pounds
 Senna four ounces and a-half
 Digest for a night, express, and strain, then
 add

Sugar three pounds
 Clarify, and form syrup. *Sard. Ph.*

SERPENTARIA.

VIRGINIA SNAKEROOT.

Virginia snakeroot is furnished by several species of *Aristolochia*, as the *A. serpentaria*, *A. hirsuta*, and *A. reticulata*, all natives of the United States, especially the western portions.

Sex. Syst. Gynand. hexand. *Nat. Syst.* Aristolochiaceæ.

U. S. Dispen. 657. Griffith, Med. Bot. 529.

The root, which is the officinal portion, is very similar in the above-mentioned species. It is in tufts of slender, long, matted fibres, attached to a knotty, rugged head. These fibres are brittle, of a yellowish or brownish color, with an aromatic odor, and a pungent, bitter, camphorated taste. It is a stimulating tonic, and may also act as a diaphoretic, and diuretic. Dose, of the powder, is from ten to thirty grains.

COMPOUND PILLS OF VIRGINIA SNAKEROOT.

R. Powdered Virginia snakeroot twenty-four grains
Camphor forty-eight grains
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and make eighteen pills; to be taken during the apyrexia, in malignant intermittents. *Foy.*

ELECTUARY OF VIRGINIA SNAKEROOT.

R. Powdered Virginia snakeroot contrayerva
Aromatic confection, each, one drachm
Preserved ginger six drachms
Syrup of parsley sufficient
Make electuary. Half a drachm, every four hours, as a febrifuge. *Cadet.*

INFUSION OF VIRGINIA SNAKEROOT.

R. Virginia snakeroot half an ounce
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one to two fl. ounces, every two hours, in low forms of fever.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF VIRGINIA SNAKEROOT.

R. Virginia snakeroot
Contrayerva, each, five drachms
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for two hours, strain, and add
Tincture of Virginia snakeroot two fl. ounces
Beasley.

TINCTURE OF VIRGINIA SNAKEROOT.

R. Virginia snakeroot, bruised, three ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. Dose, one to two fl. drachms.
U. S. Ph.

MIXTURE OF VIRGINIA SNAKEROOT AND ALLSPICE.

R. Comp. infus. of Virginia snakeroot twelve fl. ounces
Tincture of allspice four fl. ounces
Mix. Four spoonfuls, every six hours, in retrocedent and atonic exanthemata. *Saunders.*

ACETATED MIXTURE OF VIRGINIA SNAKEROOT AND ALLSPICE.

R. Add vinegar, two fl. ounces, to sixteen fl. ounces of last-mentioned mixture. Dose, as above, in petechial typhus. *Svediaur.*

INFUSION OF VIRGINIA SNAKEROOT AND ETHER.

R. Virginia snakeroot six drachms
Boiling water eight fl. ounces
Infuse, and strain; when cold, add
Sulphuric ether two fl. drachms
A tablespoonful, every hour. *Richter.*

WINE OF VIRGINIA SNAKEROOT AND VANILLA.

R. Virginia snakeroot six drachms
Vanilla two drachms
Sherry wine sufficient
Macerate for four hours, and add to each pint of the strained liquid,
Camphor half a drachm
Acetic ether one fl. drachm
Syrup of cinnamon half a fl. ounce
Dose, two spoonfuls an hour, in low states of the system. *Vogt.*

TINCTURE OF VIRGINIA SNAKEROOT AND BALSAM OF PERU.

R. Virginia snakeroot six drachms
Proof spirit five fl. ounces
Water sufficient
to obtain six fl. ounces of strained fluid; after one hour of infusion, add
Camphor half a drachm
Balsam of Peru one drachm
Gum Arabic two drachms
Make an emulsion, and add
Acetic ether one fl. drachm
A spoonful, every hour, in cases requiring stimulation. *Phæbus.*

SESAMUM.

BENNE.

Two species of Sesamum, the *S. orientale*, and the *S. indicum*, afford leaves and seeds that are recognized as officinal. They are both natives of Asia, and are cultivated in the West Indies and in the southern parts of the United States.

Sex. Syst. Didyn. angios. *Nat. Syst.* Pedaliaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 883, 884. Griffith, Med. Bot. 115.

The seeds are small, inodorous, and afford a bland oil, which may be used for all the purposes of olive oil. The leaves abound in a gummy substance which forms, with water, a rich, bland mucilage, useful in all cases requiring the use of demulcents.

INFUSION OF BENNE.

℞. Fresh leaves of benne No. 2
Cool water half a pint
Infuse till a mucilage is formed. When dried leaves are used, the water should be hot. Wood.

SIMARUBA.

SIMARUBA.

This is the bark of the root of *Simaruba officinalis* (*amara*), a large tree, native of Jamaica, and several parts of South America.

℞. *Sex. Syst.* Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Simarubaceæ.

Decand. i. 733. Griffith, Med. Bot. 198.

The bark is in long pieces, much rolled or curled. It is fibrous, tough; of a grayish color externally, and yellowish within. It is inodorous, but extremely bitter. It has the properties of the pure bitters, but is apt to act on the stomach and bowels.

INFUSION OF SIMARUBA.

℞. Simaruba bark, bruised, three drachms
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for two hours, and strain. *Ed. Ph.*

Dose, two fl. ounces.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF SIMARUBA.

℞. Simaruba
Wormwood, each, two drachms
Boiling water one pint
Infuse for fifteen minutes; strain, and add
Syrup of gentian one fl. ounce
To be taken in wineglassful doses. *Foy.*

SINAPIS.

MUSTARD.

The seeds of two species of *Sinapis* are used in medicine, those of *S. nigra* and *S. alba*, both annual plants indigenous to many parts of Europe, and cultivated in our gardens.

℞. *Sex. Syst.* Tetrady. siliq. *Nat. Syst.* Brassicæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 933. Griffith, Med. Bot. 133.

Black mustard seeds are small, globular, of a deep brown color, when bruised having a peculiar smell, which becomes pungent, on the seed being mixed with water; their taste is bit-
terish and pungent. White mustard seeds are larger, of a yellowish color, and less pungent. These seeds act as a laxative; when in the

state of flour, they operate as an emetic, and when applied to the skin as a rubefacient, or even vesicant.

CATAPLASM OF MUSTARD.

℞. Flour of mustard
Flaxseed meal, each, half a pound
Boiling vinegar sufficient
Form a cataplasm. *Lond. Ph.*

℞. Flour of mustard two ounces
Crumb of bread four ounces
Common salt half an ounce
Vinegar sufficient
Mix. *Ammon.*

Used as rubefacients and revulsives.

COMPOUND CATAPLASM OF MUSTARD.

℞. Flour of mustard eight ounces
Powdered white pepper
ginger, each, one drachm
Oxymel sufficient
Mix. *Foy.*

℞. Flour of mustard four ounces
Yeast one ounce and a-half
Muriate of ammonia one drachm
Rue half an ounce
Vinegar sufficient
Mix. *Span. Ph.*

Used as above.

MUSTARD FOMENTATION.

℞. Flour of mustard four ounces
Hot water one pint
Mix. As a rubefacient. *Ellis.*

MUSTARD GARGLE.

℞. Flour of mustard one drachm
Water of angelica
hyssop, each, six fl. ounces
Spirit of horseradish half a fl. ounce
muriate of am-
monia four fl. scruples
Honey of roses four ounces
Mix. *Spielman.*

MUSTARD FOOT BATH.

℞. Flour of mustard four ounces
Hot water sufficient
Mix. *Beral.*

MUSTARD WHEY.

℞. Milk one pint
Water two pounds
Bruised mustard-
seed one ounce and a-half
Boil till curdled, and strain. *Beasley.*

℞. Milk one pint
Bruised mustard seed one ounce
Boil till curdled, and strain, then add
Sherry wine six fl. ounces
A draught every hour or two, in low
states of the system. *Ellis.*

MUSTARD OINTMENT.

- R. Flour of mustard three ounces
 Oil of almonds half a fl. ounce
 Lemon juice sufficient
 Mix. In sun-burn, &c. *Frank.*

COMPOUND MUSTARD OINTMENT.

- R. Resin ointment one ounce
 Soap half an ounce
 Camphor two scruples
 Flour of mustard one scruple
 Mix. *Ferriar.*

LOTION OF MUSTARD.

- R. Mustard flour one ounce
 Express the oil, and add to the mass
 Oil of turpentine eight ounces
 Macerate for three days, express, and strain. As a friction in paralysis. *Niemann.*

VOLATILE OIL OF MUSTARD.

- R. Bruised mustard seed twenty pounds
 Cold water sufficient
 Distil, and separate the oil. *Magendie.*
 A very active rubefacient.

TINCTURE OF OIL OF MUSTARD.

- R. Volatile oil of mustard twelve parts
 Alcohol two hundred and fifty parts
 Dissolve. A good rubefacient. *Soubeiran.*

LINIMENT OF MUSTARD.

- R. Lard
 Oil of almonds, each, twelve ounces
 Yellow wax four ounces
 Melt by a gentle heat, pour into a heated mortar, and when cooling add
 Oil of lavender three ounces
 Carbonate of ammonia half an ounce
 Tincture of mustard two fl. ounces
 Camphor one ounce
 Triturate the ammonia with the oil; dissolve the camphor in the tincture, and add both to the melted mass, incorporating well. As an application to chilblains. *Beral.*

SODIUM.

SODIUM.

SODII BROMIDUM.

BROMIDE OF SODA.

- R. Solution of bromide of iron at will
 carbonate of soda sufficient
 to precipitate; filter, and evaporate. *Magendie.*

OINTMENT OF BROMIDE OF SODA.

- R. Bromide of sodium thirty-four grains
 Lard one ounce
 Mix. As an application to obstinate cutaneous eruptions.

SODII CHLORIDUM.

COMMON SALT.

POWDER OF COMMON SALT AND COCHINEAL.

- P. Powdered common salt three drachms
 cochineal fifteen grains
 Mix, and divide into six powders. Anthelmintic. One every morning, and finally a dose of some purgative. *Rush.*

COMPOUND POWDER OF COMMON SALT.

- R. Common salt
 Sulphate of magnesia, each, four ounces
 Sulphate of potassa three ounces
 Dry the salts separately, and pulverize; rub them well together, and keep in well-closed vessels. *Ed. Ph.*

As a laxative, in doses of two or three drachms in a half pint of carbonic acid water, early in the morning.

BATH OF COMMON SALT AND GELATINE.

- R. Common salt one pound
 Water four pints
 Pour the solution in a bath, and add
 Flanders glue two pounds
 Dissolved in six pints
 Water
 Recommended in scrofulous affections. *Foy.*

FOMENTATION OF COMMON SALT.

- R. Common salt two ounces
 Water six fl. ounces
 Vinegar
 Brandy, each, three fl. ounces
 Mix. As a fomentation to bruises. *Vogt.*

CLYSTER WITH COMMON SALT.

- R. Common salt one ounce
 Barley water half a pint
 Add to the solution
 Olive oil one fl. ounce
Mid. Hosp.

- R. Common salt one to two ounces
 Tepid flaxseed infusion one pint

Dissolve, and add
 Castor or olive oil
 Molasses, each, two fl. ounces
 One-half to be used at a time, the remainder in half an hour afterwards, if needed. *Ellis.*

OLYSTER OF COMMON SALT AND ARNICA.

R. Common salt half to one ounce
 Infusion of arnica twelve fl. ounces
 Said to be useful in apoplexy and paralysis.
Foy.

MIXTURE OF COMMON SALT AND LEMON JUICE.

R. Lemon juice at will
 Common salt sufficient
 To saturate, filter. A tablespoonful every
 hour, in apyrexia of intermittents. *Bories.*

OINTMENT OF COMMON SALT.

R. Common salt one to four drachms
 Lard one ounce
 Rub together till smooth. The strength
 to be gradually increased from one drachm
 of the salt to four. To inflamed eyelids.
Tavignot.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF COMMON SALT.

R. Common salt one ounce and a-half
 Simple cerate three ounces
 Rose water ointment one ounce
 Rub together. In tinea capitis, as a fric-
 tion, morning and evening. *St. Marie.*

R. Common salt two drachms
 Nut oil one drachm
 Ox gall one ounce and a-half
 Digest together for thirty-six hours, and
 saturate well. As a friction to scrofulous
 tumors. *Roncalli.*

SODII SULPHURETUM.

SULPHURET OF SODA.

R. Flowers of sulphur two hundred parts
 Carbonate of potassa, dried,
 two hundred and sixty-seven parts
 Mix; heat in a matrass till melted; on
 cooling, detach, and keep in a well-closed
 vessel. *Cottureau.*

BATH WITH SULPHURET OF SODIUM.

R. Sulphuret of sodium ten ounces
 Solution of common salt
 and gelatin four fl. ounces
 Mix with the water of the bath, at the mo-
 ment the patient enters it. In chronic
 cutaneous affections. *Cadet.*

MIXTURE OF SULPHURET OF SODIUM AND SAL AMMONIAC.

R. Sulphuret of sodium one drachm
 Muriate of ammonia fifty grains
 Dissolve each in six ounces of water, mix
 the solutions, after having filtered them.
 As a lotion in itch, &c. *Van Mons.*

LOTION WITH SULPHURET OF SODIUM.

R. Sulphuret of sodium three ounces

Soap one ounce and a-half
 Dissolve in
 Alcohol one pound
 Add to the solution

Lime water eight pounds
 In tinea capitis; the head to be washed
 with it every day, without removing the
 hair.

LINIMENT OF SULPHURET OF SODIUM.

R. Sulphuret of sodium four parts and a-half
 Flowers of sulphur
 Oil of almonds, each, one part and a-half
 Lard six parts and a-half
 Rub the powders with the lard, and gra-
 dually add the oil. As a lotion in chronic
 cutaneous diseases. *Van Mons.*

OINTMENT OF SULPHURET OF SODIUM.

R. Sulphuret of sodium three drachms
 Lard one ounce and a-half
 Rub well together. As an application in
 itch. *Swedjaur.*

SODA.

CAUSTIC SODA.

R. Solution of soda at will
 Evaporate in a silver capsule, till it will
 solidify, on cooling; pour into moulds.
Guibourt.

SOLUTION OF SODA.

R. Crystallized carbonate
 of soda twenty-five parts
 Quicklime six parts
 Boil with a sufficient quantity of water,
 strain, and evaporate, till it marks 36° of
 the areometer. *Guibourt.*

SODÆ ACETAS.

ACETATE OF SODA.

R. Carbonate of soda at will
 Distilled vinegar sufficient
 to saturate; evaporate to sp. gr. 1.276,
 and set aside to crystallize. *Dub. Ph.*
 Diuretic or cathartic, according to dose, from
 one scruple to four drachms.

COMPOUND PILLS OF ACETATE OF SODA.

R. Acetate of soda five drachms
 Camphor
 Nitre, each, two drachms
 Conserve of elder berries sufficient
 Mix, and make one hundred and twenty
 pills. Dose, two, morning and evening,
 to check the secretion of milk. *Bories.*

R. Acetate of soda
Powdered rhubarb
Inspissated ox gall, each, one drachm
Powdered gum Arabic half a drachm
Mix, and make pills of two grains. Dose,
ten to fifteen, twice a-day, as a laxative.
Augustin.

SODÆ ARSENIAS.

ARSENIATE OF SODA.

R. White arsenic one hundred parts
Nitrate of soda one hundred and sixteen parts
Pulverize, and introduce into a luted retort;
heat in a reverberatory furnace, break the
retort, dissolve the salt in water, add car-
bonate of soda, till the solution is neutral,
filter, evaporate, and crystallize. In inter-
mittents, and some diseases of the skin.
Dose, one-sixteenth to one-eighth of a
grain.
Cottureau.

SOLUTION OF ARSENIATE OF SODA.

R. Arseniate of soda six grains
Peppermint water two fl. ounces and a-half
Add to the solution
Wine of cinnamon half a fl. ounce
Laudanum one fl. drachm
Dose, forty to fifty drops, four times a-day.
Heineke.

R. Crystallized arseniate of soda one grain
Distilled water one fl. ounce
Dissolve. Dose, from a scruple to half a
drachm.
Foy.

SODÆ BORAS.

BORAX.

COMPOUND POWDER OF BORAX.

R. Powdered borax one drachm
saffron ten grains
Oil of cinnamon two drops
Mix, for two doses. As an emmena-
gogue.
Wedel.

R. Powdered borax half an ounce
castor
saffron, each,
one drachm and a-half
Oil of cinnamon eight drops
amber six drops
Mix, and form powder. Dose, from a
scruple to half a drachm, to facilitate par-
turation, expel placenta, &c. *Wert. Ph.*

LOZENGES OF BORAX.

R. Powdered borax two drachms
sugar half an ounce

Mucilage sufficient
Mix, and make thirty lozenges. One,
occasionally, in aphthous sore mouth.
Phoebus.

COLLUTORY OF BORAX.

R. Borax two drachms
Water
Tincture of myrrh, each, one fl. ounce
Honey of roses two ounces
Mix. *Swediaur.*

R. Borax three drachms
Mucilage of quince seeds eight fl. ounces
Honey of roses two ounces
Mix. *Bahi.*

R. Borax three drachms
Infusion of roses one fl. ounce and a-half
Honey of roses two ounces
Mix. *Pringle.*

COLLYRIUM OF BORAX.

R. Borax one drachm
Laudanum half fl. drachm
Rose water four fl. ounces
Mix. *Fricke.*

R. Borax half a drachm
Sugar one drachm
Rose water two fl. ounces
Mix. *Richard.*

GARGLE OF BORAX.

R. Borax two drachms
Oxymel half fl. ounce
Water eleven fl. ounces
Mix. *Beasley.*

R. Borax one drachm
Tincture of myrrh half fl. ounce
Clarified honey one fl. ounce
Rose water four fl. ounces
Mix. *Ellis.*

In aphthous sore mouth, ptyalism, &c.

LOTION OF BORAX.

R. Borax half a drachm
Orange-flower water
Rose water, each, half fl. ounce
Dissolve. In pruritus. *Cadet.*

HONEY OF BORAX.

R. Powdered borax one drachm
Clarified honey one ounce
Mix. *Lond. Ph.*
In aphtha.

VINEGAR OF BORAX.

R. Distilled vinegar two fl. ounces
Borax one drachm
Dissolve. As lotion to ringworm of the
scalp. *Christison.*

MIXTURE OF BORAX.

Borax two drachms
 Chamomile water four fl. ounces
 Syrup of orange peel half fl. ounce
 Liquid succinate of ammonia two fl. drachms
 Wine of opium half fl. drachm
 ix. As an emmenagogue, and to facilitate parturition. Dose, two spoonfuls, every half hour. *Swediaur.*

OINTMENT OF BORAX.

Powdered borax fifteen grains
 Fresh butter two drachms
 Rub together. To apply to scaly eruptions. *Radiis.*
 Powdered borax two drachms
 Rose ointment one ounce
 x. For chilblains. *Cadet.*

SODÆ CARBONAS.

CARBONATE OF SODA.

DRIED CARBONATE OF SODA.

Carbonate of soda at will
 Beat in a clean iron vessel, till perfectly freed, stirring constantly; rub into powder. *U. S. Ph.*

SOLUTION OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

Carbonate of soda one ounce
 Distilled water one pint
 Dissolve. *Dub. Ph.*

Dose, one to two fl. ounces diluted, two or three times a-day, as antacid, &c.

BICARBONATE OF SODA.

Crystallized carbonate of soda at will
 Saturate in proper apparatus, with carbonic acid.

Carbonate of soda one part
 Water two parts
 Dissolve, and pass a current of carbonic acid through the solution; let crystallize. *Cottureau.*

EFFERVESCENT SOLUTION OF SODA.

Bicarbonate of soda one drachm
 Distilled water one pint
 Dissolve, and force into it more carbonic acid. Keep in a well-closed vessel. *Lond. Ph.*

EFFERVESCENT POWDERS OF SODA.

Bicarbonate of soda one ounce, fifty-four grains
 Tartaric acid one ounce
 Powder each, separately, and divide each into sixteen powders, and preserve in papers of different colors. *Ed. Ph.*
 Known under the name of *Soda powders.*

PILLS OF SODA AND RHUBARB.

R. Powdered rhubarb
 Dried carbonate of soda
 Extract of gentian, each, one scruple
 Calomel three grains
 Mix, and make twenty pills. Two occasionally, in dyspepsia. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF SODA AND IPECACUANHA.

R. Carbonate of soda one drachm
 Bitter almonds half a drachm
 Ipecacuanha three grains
 Extract of madder twenty-four grains
 Water sufficient
 Beat into mass, and form sixty pills. Three morning and evening, in obstinate cutaneous diseases. *Foy.*

CARBONATE OF SODA PILLS.

R. Extract of chamomile one drachm
 Powdered rhubarb one scruple
 Carbonate of soda half a drachm
 Oil of caraway ten minims
 Syrup of ginger sufficient
 Mix, and make twenty-four pills, two to be taken thrice a-day, in dyspepsia. *Ainslie.*

PILLS OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

R. Dried carbonate of soda one drachm
 Soap two scruples
 Water sufficient
 Beat together, and make thirty pills. Three, thrice a-day. In calculous affections. *Ellis.*

POWDER OF CARBONATE OF SODA AND MAGNESIA.

R. Bicarbonate of soda
 Magnesia
 Powdered ginger, each, one scruple
 Mix. A small teaspoonful, occasionally. *Ellis.*

POWDER OF CARBONATE OF SODA AND RHUBARB.

R. Dried carbonate of soda one ounce
 Rhubarb four drachms
 Ginger one scruple
 Mix. In cardialgia, and dyspepsia. *Beasley.*

POWDER OF CARBONATE OF SODA AND MERCURY.

R. Dried carbonate of soda five drachms
 Calomel one drachm
 Compound chalk powder ten drachms
 Mix. Dose, eight to sixteen grains. *Guy's Hosp.*

LOZENGES OF BICARBONATE OF SODA.

R. Bicarbonate of soda one ounce
 Powdered gum Arabic half an ounce
 sugar three ounces

Mucilage sufficient
Beat together, and form lozenges. *Ed. Ph.*

Antacid and antilithic.

R. Bicarbonate of soda two ounces
Sugar thirty-four ounces
Oil of peppermint eighteen drops
Mucilage thirty-six drachms
Make lozenges of eighteen grains.

Magendie.

R. Bicarbonate of soda four parts
Sugar sixty parts
Chocolate eight parts
Mucilage nine parts
Make lozenges of eighteen grains. *Beral.*

R. Bicarbonate of soda four drachms
Sugar ten ounces
Balsam of tolu one drachm
Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient
Make lozenges of twenty grains. *Cadet.*

LOTION OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

R. Saturated solution of
carbonate of soda one ounce
Warm water two pints
Mix. As a lotion in pruritus. *Radius.*

MIXTURE OF CARBONATE OF SODA AND
QUASSIA.

R. Carbonate of
soda two drachms and a-half
Rasped quassia one drachm and a-half
Boiling water one pint
Infuse for one hour, and strain. Two to
four spoonfuls a-day, in dyspepsia.
Augustin.

MIXTURE OF CARBONATE OF SODA AND
GENTIAN.

R. Carbonate of soda four scruples
Compound infusion of gentian
Cinnamon water, each, three fl. ounces
Tincture of cardamom half a fl. ounce
Mix. A tablespoonful, every two or three
hours, in acidity and flatulence. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF CARBONATE OF SODA AND
COPAIBA.

R. Bicarbonate of soda one drachm
Almond mixture four fl. ounces
Copaiba two fl. drachms
Laudanum sixty drops
Mix. A tablespoonful occasionally, in
acute pain in the bladder. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF CARBONATE OF SODA AND
CHAMOMILE.

R. Carbonate of soda one drachm
Chamomile water three fl. ounces
Syrup of gentian one fl. ounce

Tincture of Peruvian
bark

one fl. drachm

Mix. A spoonful, occasionally, in scrofula.
Foy.

MIXTURE OF CARBONATE OF SODA AND
IPECACUANHA.

R. Carbonate of soda twelve grains
Wine of ipecacuanha twenty drops
Laudanum four drops
Distilled water one fl. ounce

Mix. A teaspoonful, every two or three
hours, in pertussis of children. *Ellis.*

DIURETIC SOLUTION WITH CARBONATE
OF SODA.

R. Carbonate of soda three drachms
Nitrate one drachm and a-half
Honey one ounce and a-half
Decoction of couchgrass three pints
Mix. A glassful every hour, in dropsy.
Cadet.

ANTI-EMETIC MIXTURE.

R. Bicarbonate of
soda one drachm and a-half
Powdered gum Arabic two drachms
Oil of mint four drops
White sugar two drachms
Carbonic acid water four ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful occasionally, to calm
stomach, or prevent vomiting. *Dewees.*

INJECTION OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

R. Carbonate of soda one drachm
Soap two ounces
Water twelve fl. ounces
Advised as an injection, in cases of uric
calculi. *Bories.*

EMULSION WITH CARBONATE OF SODA.

R. Bicarbonate of soda sixteen grains
Nitrate four grains
Syrup of marsh mallow
violets, each, one fl. ounce
Lettuce water two fl. ounces
Emulsion of almonds twelve fl. ounces
Mix. In nephritic complaints. *Beral.*

OINTMENT OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

R. Carbonate of soda two drachms
Wine of opium one fl. drachm
Lard one fl. ounce
Mix. In cutaneous affections, where there
is pain. *Soubeiran.*

R. Carbonate of soda
Sulphuret of
sodium, each, three drachms
Lard one ounce

Mix. In tinea capitis, having removed
the crusts. *Alibert.*

℞. Impure carbonate of soda three drachms
 Slaked lime two drachms
 Lard two ounces
 Mix. As the last. *Cadet.*

℞. Carbonate of soda two drachms
 Slaked lime one drachm
 Opium two grains
 Lard two ounces
 Mix. In prurigo. *Bielt.*

SODÆ CHLORAS.

CHLORATE OF SODA.

℞. Tartaric acid five ounces
 Boiling water two pints
 Dissolve, and add
 Carbonate of soda forty-five drachms and a-half

Also, dissolve
 Chlorate of potassa four ounces, fifteen grains
 Boiling water sixteen fl. ounces
 Mix the solutions whilst boiling, filter, evaporate, and crystallize. *Hamb. Ph.*

LOTION OF CHLORATE OF SODA.

℞. Chlorate of soda two drachms
 Water four fl. ounces
 pruritus. *Darling.*

GARGLE OF CHLORATE OF SODA.

℞. Chlorate of soda one to three scruples
 Barley water three ounces
 Honey of roses one ounce
 Mix. *Radius.*

SODÆ CHLORINATÆ LIQUOR.

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF SODA.

℞. Chlorinated lime one pound
 Carbonate of soda two pounds
 Water one gallon and a-half
 Dissolve the carbonate of soda in three pints of the water, with the aid of heat. Add the remainder of the water the chlorinated lime, in powder, in small portions, at a time. Set aside for some hours, to settle; decant clear solution, and add that the carbonate of soda; decant, and strain through linen, and keep in opaque bottles. *U. S. Ph.*

℞. Carbonate of soda one part
 Water ten parts
 Dissolve, and pass a current of chlorine through the solution. *Guibourt.*

This is known as *Labarraque's Disinfecting Solution*; it is used as a disinfectant, but is also

used internally, in doses of thirty drops to one fl. drachm, in low fevers, &c.

DILUTED SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF SODA.

℞. Solution of chloride of soda half a fl. drachm
 Distilled water four fl. ounces
 To be taken in spoonful doses, in the apyrexia of intermittents. *Gouzee.*

℞. Solution of chloride soda one part
 Water twelve to sixteen parts
 As a lotion to foul and cancerous ulcers. *Foy.*

GARGLE OF CHLORIDE OF SODA.

℞. Chloride of soda sixteen drops
 Hydromel one fl. ounce
 Distilled water seven fl. ounces
 Mix. *Beral.*

SODÆ HYDROSULPHAS.

HYDROSULPHATE OF SODA.

℞. Carbonate of soda ten ounces
 Distilled water one pint
 Dissolve, and mix with the solution
 Flowers of sulphur ten drachms
 Then pass an excess of sulphurous acid gas into the liquid; boil for a few minutes in a matrass; filter, and evaporate to one third, and set aside to crystallize. *Par. Cod.*

Used in diseases of the skin, in doses of ten grains to one drachm.

℞. Subcarbonate of soda seven hundred and thirty parts
 Sulphur forty-five parts
 Water fifteen hundred parts
 Mix the sulphur with a small portion of the water, and add the soda, dissolved in the rest. Introduce into two two-necked bottles, so as to fill them about two-thirds.
 Clean iron filings fifteen hundred parts
 Sulphuric acid

(1.84) three thousand parts
 Put into a flask, let cool, place on a sand-bath, and convey the gas by rather large tubes, first into a washing bottle, and then through the solution in the two-necked bottles. Continue the process for ten or twelve hours, mix the contents of the two bottles, filter, and evaporate to crystallization. *Legrip.*

Principally used in daguerreotyping, and as above.

SYRUP OF HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA.

℞. Hyposulphite of soda one ounce
 Water twelve fl. ounces

Sugar twenty-three ounces
Dissolve the salt in the water, add the sugar, and form syrup. Dose, from one to two ounces, twice a-day. *Mouchon.*

SODÆ PHOSPHAS.

PHOSPHATE OF SODA.

R. Powdered burnt bones ten pounds
Sulphuric acid six pounds
Carbonate of soda sufficient
Mix the powdered bone with the acid in an earthen vessel, add a gallon of water, and stir. Digest for three days, occasionally adding a little water, then pour in a gallon of boiling water, strain; adding boiling water till the liquid passes almost tasteless. Let settle, decant, and boil down to a gallon. After settling, pour it into an iron vessel, heat, and gradually add the carbonate of soda dissolved in hot water, as long as there is effervescence, then filter, and let crystallize. More crystals will be obtained by adding carbonate of soda in excess, and again evaporating to crystallization. Keep in a well-stopped bottle. *U. S. Ph.*

A mild purgative, in doses of four drachms to one ounce.

R. Acid of phosphate of lime at will
Add carbonate of soda to saturation, let settle, decant, evaporate, and crystallize. *Guibourt.*

COMPOUND POWDER OF PHOSPHATE OF SODA.

R. Phosphate of soda two drachms
Carbonate of soda one drachm
Fennel sugar half an ounce
Mix. Two to three teaspoonfuls a-day, to aid digestion. *Berands.*

MIXTURE OF PHOSPHATE OF SODA.

R. Phosphate of soda half an ounce
Decoction of carrageen six fl. ounces
Syrup of orgeat half an ounce
Mix. As a purgative. *Radius.*

R. Phosphate of soda
Syrup of marsh mallow, each, half an ounce
Water four fl. ounces
Mix. As a purgative. *Augustin.*

SODÆ SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF SODA.

POWDER OF SULPHATE OF SODA AND TARTAR EMETIC.

R. Sulphate of soda two ounces

Tartar emetic
Opium, each, one grain
Gum Arabic
Powdered liquorice, each, one drachm
Mix, to be taken in water, in divided doses during the day, as a purgative and diuretic. *Swediaur.*

POWDER OF SULPHATE OF SODA AND NITRE.

R. Dried sulphate of soda eighteen drachms
Nitre half a drachm
Tartar emetic one grain
Mix. One third in water or broth. *Beasley.*

POWDER OF SULPHATE OF SODA AND OPIUM.

R. Sulphate of soda four scruples
Powdered opium two grains
Mix. In hemorrhagies and inflammations, after bleeding. *Radius.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF SULPHATE OF SODA.

R. Sulphate of soda half a drachm
Bitter almonds one drachm
Ipecacuanha two grains
Extract of madder sufficient
Beat into mass, and make sixty pills. Three, morning and evening, in obstinate cutaneous affections. *Foy.*

ELECTUARY WITH SULPHATE OF SODA.

R. Dried sulphate of soda half an ounce
Pulp of tamarinds one ounce
Syrup of lemon juice sufficient
Mix. Two spoonfuls every hour, till it operates. *Phœbus.*

COMPOUND SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF SODA.

R. Sulphate of soda fourteen drachms
Acetate of potassa twenty-four grains
Nitre eighteen grains
Tartar emetic quarter of a grain
Water two pints
Dissolve, and filter; in wineglassfuls, in habitual constipation. *Soubéiran.*

EMULSION WITH SULPHATE OF SODA.

R. Sulphate of soda one ounce
Oil of almonds one fl. ounce
Yolk of eggs two
Syrup of manna two fl. ounces
Fennel water six fl. ounces
Mix. Dose, two spoonfuls. *Phœbus.*

LEMONADE WITH SULPHATE OF SODA.

R. Sulphate of soda one ounce and a-half
Lemon juice half an ounce
Sugar three ounces

Water sixteen fl. ounces
Mix. *Radiu.*

CLYSTER OF SULPHATE OF SODA.

℞. Sulphate of soda one ounce
Barley water six fl. ounces

Dissolve, and add
Oil of flaxseed two ounces
Swediaur.

LOTION OF SULPHATE OF SODA.

℞. Sulphate of soda six ounces
Soap three drachms

Lime water eighteen fl. ounces

Rectified spirit six fl. drachms

Mix. In chronic cutaneous affections.
Van Mons.

SUPPOSITORY OF SULPHATE OF SODA.

℞. Sulphate of soda
Soap, each, half an ounce

Honey sufficient

Mix, and make four suppositories.
Phœbus.

BISULPHATE OF SODA.

℞. Dried sulphate of soda ten parts
Sulphuric acid seven parts

Heat gently in a crucible. Purgative in
doses from two drachms to six. *Beasley.*

BISULPHATE OF SODA AND MAGNESIA.

℞. Bisulphate of soda at will
Hot water sufficient

Dissolve, add magnesia to saturation; fil-
ter, and crystallize. Laxative and diuretic,
in doses from half a drachm to two drachms,
several times a-day. *Van Mons.*

SODÆ ET POTASSÆ
TARTRAS.

TARTARIZED SODA OR ROCHELLE SALT.

℞. Carbonate of soda one pound
Cremor tartar sixteen ounces

Boiling water five pints

Dissolve the carbonate of soda in the water,
and add gradually the cremor tartar; filter,
and evaporate to a pellicle, and set aside
to crystallize. Decant, and dry crystals.
U. S. Ph.

Mild purgative, in doses of half an ounce to
one ounce.

POWDER OF TARTARIZED SODA AND
RHUBARB.

℞. Tartarized soda ten grains
Powdered rhubarb three to seven grains

Mix. To be taken every morning for two
weeks, in enlargements of the mesentery,
children. *Fordyce.*

SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

℞. Tartarized soda two drachms

Bicarbonate of soda two scruples

Mix, and dissolve in half a tumbler of
water,

Powdered tartaric

acid twenty-five grains

Dissolve in an equal quantity of water, as
above, and mix; to be taken during effe-
rescence. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF TARTARIZED SODA.

℞. Tartarized soda half an ounce

Sulphate of potassa two drachms

Infusion of succory one pint

Oxymel of squill four fl. ounces

Mix. Four spoonfuls, in the morning,
with an hour's interval. In visceral ob-
structions. *St. Marie.*

℞. Tartarized soda one ounce

Extract of henbane six grains

Syrup of chamomile one fl. ounce

Water six fl. ounces

Mix. A spoonful every hour, in consti-
pation. *Phœbus.*

WHEY WITH TARTARIZED SODA.

℞. Root and leaves of dandelion

Fumitory

Water-cress

Chervil, each, a handful

Clarified whey four pints

Boil for five minutes, express, strain, and
add

Tartarized soda two drachms

Honey six drachms

To be taken every morning, early, in four
doses, with the interval of an hour. Much
praised in visceral obstructions.

St. Marie.

CLYSTER WITH TARTARIZED SODA.

℞. Tartarized soda

Extract of dandelion, each, five drachms

Infusion of elder flowers five fl. ounces

Dissolve. *Radiu.*

SPIGELIA.

PINKROOT.

This is the root of *Spigelia marilandica*, a beau-
tiful, herbaceous, perennial plant, a native of the
southern and south-western parts of the United
States.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Loga-
niaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 249. Griffith, Med. Bot. 466.

The root consists of numerous small, blackish
fibres, forming a dense bunch, and arising from
a short rhizome. The odor is faint, and the taste
sweetish, bitter, and unpleasant. It is a power-
ful and certain anthelmintic, with some purgative

and narcotic properties. It is given in powder, in the dose of one to two drachms for an adult, ten to twenty grains to a child; to be repeated morning and evening, for a few days, and followed by an active purgative.

PINKROOT WITH CALOMEL.

R. Powdered pinkroot ten grains
Calomel four grains

Mix. To be taken two mornings in succession, and on the afternoon of the second day, followed by a purgative. For children above four years of age. *Ellis.*

PINKROOT WITH SAVINE.

R. Powdered pinkroot
senna, each, two scruples
savine twelve grains

Mix. One, every morning, for three days, followed by a purgative. *Ellis.*

INFUSION OF PINKROOT.

R. Pinkroot half an ounce
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for two hours, in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Four fl. drachms to a fl. ounce, to children; four to eight fl. ounces to adults; morning and evening, followed by purgative.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF PINKROOT.

R. Pinkroot half an ounce
Senna two drachms
Manna one ounce
Fennel-seed two drachms to half an ounce

Boiling water one pint
Infuse. Half a wineglassful to a child, two years old, three times a-day. *Ellis.*

R. Pinkroot one ounce
Bruised rhubarb one drachm
Senna two drachms
Semen contra one drachm
Manna two drachms
Coriander half a drachm
Boiling water one quart
Infuse. A small teacupful, three times a-day. *Hays.*

SIMPLE FLUID EXTRACT OF PINKROOT.

R. Pinkroot sixteen ounces
Diluted alcohol sufficient
Sugar twelve ounces

Reduce the root to powder, macerate it in twice its weight of the diluted alcohol for twenty-four hours, then displace until four pints of tincture are obtained. Evaporate to ten fl. ounces, add the sugar, heat till dissolved: the whole to measure one pint.

W. Procter.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SPIGELIA.

R. Bruised spigelia four ounces
Senna three ounces
Savine one drachm
Manna one ounce
Sugar eight ounces
Alcohol half a pint
Boiling water two pints

On the pinkroot, senna, and savine pour the boiling water, and cover till cool. Then add the alcohol, and let macerate for twenty-four hours; transfer to a displacement apparatus, and, having displaced, evaporate the product, at a low heat, to twelve fl. ounces, in which dissolve the manna and sugar, and evaporate to one pint. One fl. ounce contains the strength of two drachms of pinkroot and a drachm and a-half of senna. Dose, for a child, a teaspoonful. *T. Estlack.*

R. Pinkroot sixteen ounces (Av.)
Senna eight ounces
Powdered sugar twenty-four ounces
Carbonate of potassa one ounce
Oil of caraway
Oil of anise, each, half a drachm
Diluted alcohol sufficient

Reduce the pinkroot and senna to a coarse powder, mix them with two pints of diluted alcohol, and macerate for two days. Put in a displacer, gradually add more diluted alcohol, until five pints have passed. Evaporate this in a water-bath to twenty fl. ounces, add the carbonate of potassa. Triturate the oils with a portion of the sugar, then with the whole, mix this with the evaporated fluid, and apply a gentle heat. The whole should measure two pints.

Dose, from half a teaspoonful, to a child of one to two years of age, to a tablespoonful for an adult. *W. Procter.*

SPIRÆA.

HARDHACK.

The U. S. Pharm. indicates the root of *Spiræa tomentosa* as officinal; but this portion is less active than the leaves and flowers. It is a beautiful shrub, with spikes of rose-colored flowers, and leaves of a dark green above, and white beneath.

Sex. Syst. Icosand. pent. *Nat. Syst.* Rosaceæ.
Linn. Sp. Pl. 701. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 280.

The leaves and flowers are usually sold in packages; they have an odor not unlike that of black tea, and a bitter, very astringent taste.

The Hardhack is tonic and astringent, of considerable powers, and has the advantage of seldom being offensive to the stomach.

DECOCTION OF HARDHACK.

R. Hardhack one ounce
Water one pint and a-half
Boil down to one pint. Dose, from one to two fl. ounces.

EXTRACT OF HARDHACK.

R. Hardhack at will
Water sufficient
Exhaust by the process of displacement, evaporate the product by means of a water-bath to proper consistence. Dose, five grains to a scruple.

SPONGIA.

SPONGE.

Sponge is the horny skeletons of small polymorphous marine animals, found attached to submerged rocks in the seas of most warm climates. As found in the shops, it is in the form of a light, porous mass, of a yellowish brown color, and very elastic, and readily imbibing fluids.

It is used for the purpose of cleansing the surfaces of wounds and ulcers, and, in a compressed state, to form tents to dilate sinuses, &c. When burnt, or reduced to charcoal, it has been given successfully in some diseases; probably owing its efficacy to the presence of iodine.

BURNT SPONGE.

R. Sponge at will
Cut into pieces, separate any extraneous matters by beating, burn in a closed iron vessel till it becomes black and friable, then rub into fine powder. *U. S. Ph.*

Used in goitre, glandular swellings of a scrofulous nature, &c.; in doses of one to three drachms.

POWDER OF BURNT SPONGE.

R. Burnt sponge ten grains
Powdered rhubarb four grains
Mix. To be taken morning and evening. in scrofula. *Hulse.*

COMPOUND POWDERS OF BURNT SPONGE.

R. Burnt sponge six drachms
Powdered cinnamon
ginger, each, one drachm
Sulphate of potassa two drachms
Sugar five drachms
Mix. *Greek Ph.*

Dose, a teaspoonful, three times a-day, in scrofula.

R. Burnt sponge four drachms
Carbonate of magnesia
Nitre

White sugar, each, two drachms
Make powder. Dose, as above. *Clarus.*

BOLUS OF BURNT SPONGE.

R. Burnt sponge one scruple
Sulphate of potassa fifteen grains
Balsam of sulphur ten drops
Syrup sufficient
Mix, and form two boluses. One, morning and evening, in scrofula. *Cadet.*

ELECTUARY OF BURNT SPONGE.

R. Burnt sponge half an ounce
Syrup of orange peel one ounce and a-half
Mix. Two to four spoonfuls a-day, in goitre, &c. *Radius.*

STANNUM.

TIN.

POWDER OF TIN.

R. Tin at will
Melt in an iron vessel; while cooling, stir till reduced to powder, which is then to be sifted. *U. S. Ph.*

As an anthelmintic, in doses of half an ounce, mixed with syrup or molasses, for several mornings, followed by an active purgative.

ELECTUARY OF TIN.

R. Powder of tin one ounce
Extract of wormwood
Powdered jalap, each, one drachm
Compound syrup of chicory sufficient
Mix. To be taken in twelve doses. *Foy.*

OINTMENT OF TIN.

R. Amalgam of tin half an ounce
Rose ointment one ounce
Red precipitate two drachms
Oil of peppermint twenty drops
Rub well together. Said to be useful in hemorrhoids. *Brera.*

STANNI CHLORIDUM.

CHLORIDE OF TIN.

R. Tin at will
Muriatic acid sufficient
Dissolve, and crystallize. *Van Mons.*
A violent purgative, in doses of two grains.

STANNI SULPHURETUM.

SULPHURET OF TIN.

R. Tin three parts
Sulphur one part
Heat in a crucible, as long as a flame

arises, cool, and pulverize. As a vermifuge, in doses of ten to twenty grains.

Van Mons.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SULPHURET OF
TIN.

R. Sulphuret of tin	four parts
Powdered jalap	two parts
Assafetida	one part
Mix. Twelve to twenty grains, three times	
a-day, as a vermifuge.	<i>Port. Ph.</i>

STANNI OXIDUM.

OXIDE OF TIN.

R. Tin at will
Keep it melted in an open vessel, constantly stirring till it is reduced into a gray powder, and sift. *Swediaur.*

Has been recommended in tape-worm, in doses of five or six grains, several times a-day.

STAPHISAGRIA.

STAVESACRE.

The seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria*, a beautiful annual plant, with terminal racemes of blue flowers; a native of the south of Europe.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Ranunculaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 750. Lindley, Med. Flor. 9.

The seeds are large, somewhat triangular, of a brown color, a slight but unpleasant odor, and an acrid, bitter, nauseous taste. They are principally used to destroy lice in the hair, but also for other purposes.

DECOCTION OF STAVESACRE.

R. Stavesacre one ounce
Water one pint and a-half

Boil down to two-thirds, and strain. As
a lotion in itch. *Swedliaur.*

VINEGAR OF STAVESACRE.

R. Stavesacre one part
Vinegar sixteen parts
Macerate and express. As a wash to destroy vermin in the hair. Beral.

OINTMENT OF STAVESACRE.

R. Stavesacre two parts
Lard
Suet, each, three parts
Melt for some time, and strain. To de-
stroy lice. *Bruns. Ph.*

STRAMONIUM.

STRAMONIUM.

Several parts of the *Datura stramonium* are used in medicine, as the root, leaves, and seeds. It is an annual herbaceous plant, a native of the

United States, having a rank, fetid odor, and bearing large, funnel-shaped, white flowers.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Solanaceæ.

Linn. 'Sp. Pl. 255. Griffith, Med. Bot. 490.

The leaves have a fetid, narcotic odor, and a bitter, nauseous taste; the odor is lost on drying, but the taste remains. The seeds are small, reniform, of a brownish-black color, inodorous, of a bitter, somewhat acrid taste. Stramonium is a powerful narcotic, and is much used in a variety of affections, both internally and externally. The dose of the powdered leaves is from two to three grains; of the seeds, about a grain.

PILLS OF STRAMONIUM SEEDS.

R. Powdered stramonium seeds ten grains
 camphor one drachm
 savine five scruples
 Extract of seneka four scruples
 Mix, and make pills of two grains. Dose,
 six, three times a-day. In rheumatism.

COMPOUND STRAMONTIUM PILLS.

R. Extract of stramomium	one drachm
Soap	two drachms
Powdered gum Arabic	one scruple
liquorice	two scruples
Mucilage of tragacanth	sufficient

Make mass, and divide into sixty pills.
One, night and morning, in asthma.

EXTRACT OF STRAMONIUM SEEDS.

R. Powdered stramonium seeds one pound
Diluted alcohol sufficient
Rub the powder with half a pint of the
alcohol, and introduce into a displacement
apparatus, exhaust by means of alcohol.
Distil the filtered liquor, and evaporate the
residue to a proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*
Dose, a quarter to half a grain twice a-day,
gradually increasing.

EXTRACT OF STRAMONIUM LEAVES.

R. Stramonium leaves one pound
Bruise in a stone mortar, with a little water.
Express, and heat the juice to boiling;
strain, and evaporate to proper consistence.

U. S. Ph.

Dose, one grain, twice a-day, gradually increasing till it produces its effects.

MIXTURE OF EXTRACT OF SEEDS OF
STRAMONIUM.

R. Extract of stramonium seeds twelve grains
Antimonial wine half a fl. ounce
Dissolve. Ten drops, every three hours,
in an infusion of balm, as an antispas-
modic. *Hufeland.*

ANTIRHEUMATIC LOTION.

R. Seeds of stramonium one ounce

Alcohol one pint
 Infuse, strain, and add
 Opium one ounce
 Camphorated alcohol two fl. ounces
 Mix. In frictions to the diseased part.
Pierquin.

SYRUP OF STRAMONIUM.

R. Sugar fifteen ounces
 Tincture of stramonium two ounces
 Distilled water seven fl. ounces
 Mix, and form syrup without heat, and strain.
Beral.

R. Stramonium seeds one ounce
 Vinegar one pound
 Infuse for two days, strain, and add
 Sugar two pounds
 Dissolve.
Wurt. Ph.

TINCTURE OF STRAMONIUM SEEDS.

R. Stramonium seeds, bruised, four ounces
 Diluted alcohol two pints
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.
U. S. Ph.

Dose, from twenty to forty drops, two or three times a-day, increasing till it affects the system.

TINCTURE OF STRAMONIUM LEAVES.

R. Filtered juice of stramonium
 Alcohol (.847) equal parts
 Mix, and filter at the end of twenty-four hours.
Beral.

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF STRAMONIUM.

R. Stramonium seeds one part
 Sulphuric ether four parts
 Macerate for a week, and filter. Dose, two to three drops.
Soubeiran.

WINE OF STRAMONIUM.

R. Stramonium seeds two ounces
 Wine eight fl. ounces
 Alcohol one ounce
 Macerate for some days, and filter. Dose, six drops to a fl. scruple.
Van Mons.

OINTMENT OF STRAMONIUM.

R. Fresh stramonium leaves one pound
 Lard three pounds
 Wax half a pound
 Boil the leaves in the lard, till they become crisp, then strain through linen, afterwards add the wax, previously melted, and stir till cold.
U. S. Ph.

A valuable anodyne application to painful hemorrhoids and tumors.

R. Extract of stramonium one drachm
 Lard one ounce
 Rub together.
Giordano.

OIL OF STRAMONIUM.

R. Stramonium leaves one part

Olive oil two parts
 Heat till moisture is driven off, express, and strain.
Cottureau.

STYRAX,
 STORAX,

Is the concrete juice of *Styrax officinale*, a small tree, a native of the warm parts of Europe, Syria, &c. It is procured by making incisions in the bark.

Sex. Syst. Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Styracaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 635. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 437.

Several kinds of Storax are employed, that in grains, in mass, in calamita, and the liquid. It has a fragrant odor, and warm, aromatic taste. It is a stimulating expectorant. Dose, ten to twenty grains, twice a-day.

PURIFIED STORAX.

R. Storax at will
 Alcohol sufficient
 Dissolve, and strain; distil off alcohol by gentle heat, till the storax is of proper consistence.
U. S. Ph.

COMPOUND PILLS OF STORAX.

R. Purified storax three drachms
 Powdered opium
 Saffron, each, one drachm
 Beat together. Five grains contain one of opium.
Lond. Ph.

SYRUP OF STORAX.

R. Purified storax three ounces
 Alcohol one fl. ounce
 Water one pint
 Digest for twelve hours on a water-bath, and add
 Sugar two pounds
 Orange-flower water one fl. ounce
 Mix.
Giordano.

STRYCHNIA.

STRYCHNINE.

R. Nux vomica, rasped, four pounds
 Powdered lime six ounces
 Muriatic acid three fl. ounces
 Alcohol
 Diluted sulphuric acid
 Solution of ammonia
 Purified animal charcoal
 Water, each, sufficient

Digest the nux vomica in two gallons of water, acidulated with a fl. ounce of muriatic acid, for twenty-four hours; boil for two hours, express, and strain through linen. Boil residue twice successively, in the same quantity of acidulated water, and proceed as before. Mix the decoctions,

and evaporate to consistence of thin syrup; add lime, previously mixed with a pint of water; boil for ten minutes, often stirring. Pour mixture into a double linen bag, and wash well with water; press, dry, and powder the precipitate. Treat repeatedly with boiling alcohol, till it loses its bitterness; mix the solutions, and distil off the alcohol in a water-bath; mix the residue with water; apply heat; add sufficient diluted sulphuric acid to dissolve the strychnia; treat with animal charcoal at boiling temperature; filter, evaporate, and crystallize. Dissolve the crystals in water; add solution of ammonia to precipitate the strychnia. Dry on bibulous paper.

U. S. Ph.

R. Powdered nux vomica nine pounds
Water
Sulphuric acid, each, sufficient
Powdered quicklime ten ounces
Alcohol fifteen pints

Mix the nux vomica with sufficient water to form a thin paste, and keep at the temperature of 70 or 80°, until gas ceases to form; express, and boil the residue in several successive portions of water, and express. Set liquid aside to deposit; decant, and evaporate to three gallons. Add nine ounces of quicklime, and after six hours contact, express strongly; heat the liquid to the boiling point, and add a slight excess of sulphuric acid; separate the liquid by decantation, and evaporate to four pints; add one ounce of quicklime, and act as before, adding this precipitate to the former; dry, and powder; digest in five pints of alcohol diluted with five pints of water, at a gentle heat; separate precipitate, and boil in five pints of alcohol twice; mix, and filter solutions; distil off four-fifths, and set aside to crystallize.

Molyn.

Very active and dangerous. Dose, one-sixteenth to one-tenth of a grain, at first carefully watching the effects, and slowly increasing.

COMPOUND POWDER OF STRYCHNINE.

R. Strychnine one grain
Black oxide of iron
Sugar
Gum Arabic, each, one drachm
Rub well together, and divide into twelve or sixteen powders. *Brera.*

PILLS OF STRYCHNINE.

R. Strychnine two grains
Conserve of roses thirty-six grains
Mix, and make twenty-four pills. One

to two, morning and evening, in paralysis. *Magendie.*

R. Strychnine two grains
Extract of valerian sufficient
Mix well, and make thirty-two pills. One early in the morning, for five days, then one, morning and evening, in amaurosis. *Furnari.*

STIMULANT PILLS.

R. Strychnia one grain
Acetic acid one minim
Crumb of bread one scruple
Mix thoroughly, and make ten pills. One to be taken every six hours, in the paralysis arising from lead.

A. T. Thomson.

TINCTURE OF STRYCHNINE.

R. Strychnine three grains
Alcohol (.842) one fl. ounce
Dissolve. Dose, from six to twenty-four drops, twice a-day. *Magendie.*

MIXTURE OF STRYCHNINE.

R. Strychnine one grain
Distilled water two fl. ounces
White sugar two drachms
Acetic acid three drops
Mix. One fl. drachm contains one-sixteenth of a grain. *Beasley.*

OINTMENT OF STRYCHNINE.

R. Strychnine sixteen grains
Lard one ounce
Rub well together. As a friction on paralyzed parts. *Bouchardat.*

STRYCHNIA COLLYRIUM.

R. Strychnia two grains
Diluted acetic acid one drachm
Distilled water one ounce
Mix. A few drops of this applied to the eye, several times a-day, is stated to be beneficial in amaurosis. *Henderson.*

LINIMENT OF STRYCHNINE.

R. Strychnine thirty grains
Olive oil one ounce and a-half
Rub well together. Ten drops to be rubbed on the temples, in amaurosis. *Neligan.*

STRYCHNIAE ACETAS.

ACETATE OF STRYCHNINE.

R. Strychnine at will
Acetic acid sufficient
to dissolve; evaporate, and crystallize.

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF STRYCHNINE.

R. Acetate of strychnine three grains
Alcohol one fl. drachm

Cinnamon water seven fl. drachms
Dissolve. Five drops twice a-day.

Radiis.

2. Strychnine one grain
Distilled vinegar one fl. drachm
water nine fl. drachms
Mix. Dose, one fl. drachm containing one-
tenth of a grain. *A. T. Thomson.*

UNCTURE OF ACETATE OF STRYCHNINE.

1. Acetate of strych-
nine one grain and a-half
Alcohol half fl. ounce
Dissolve. Twenty to thirty drops, twice
a-day, in syphilitic pains in the bones.

Radiis.

STRYCHNIÆ MURIAS.

MURIATE OF STRYCHNINE.

1. Strychnine at will
Muriatic acid sufficient
saturate; evaporate, and crystallize.

Cottureau.

STRYCHNIÆ IODAS.

IODATE OF STRYCHNINE.

1. Strychnine at will
Iodic acid sufficient
saturate; dissolve in boiling alcohol,
water, and crystallize.

Magendie.

2. Solution of muriate of
strychnine at will
Solution of iodate of soda sufficient
precipitate; treat as the last.

Jourdan.

Dose, one-eighth of a grain, in pill. One,
morning, and evening, gradually increasing. In
paraplegia.

STRYCHNIÆ NITRAS.

NITRATE OF STRYCHNINE.

1. Strychnine at will
Nitric acid sufficient
saturate, with the aid of heat; filter
while hot, evaporate, and crystallize. More
active than strychnine.

Giordano.

MENTMENT OF NITRATE OF STRYCHNINE.

1. Nitrate of strych-
nine one grain and a-half
Lard two drachms
rub well together.

Wendt.

STRYCHNIÆ SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF STRYCHNINE.

1. Strychnine at will

Sulphuric acid sufficient
to saturate at a gentle heat; filter, whilst
hot, evaporate, and crystallize. *Cottureau.*

SUCCINUM,

AMBER,

Is a solid body, of various shades of yellow,
translucent, or opaque, of a vitreous fracture, brit-
tle, tasteless, inodorous, except when heated,
then exhaling a peculiar, penetrating, but rather
agreeable smell. It is a resin found in a fossil
state, in various parts of the world. Not much
used in medicine, but extensively employed in
the arts.

FUMIGATING POWDER.

R. Amber
Mastic
Juniper berries, each, four parts
Cascarilla one part
Powder, and mix. *Scherf.*

OIL OF AMBER.

R. Powdered amber at will
Mix, with equal weight of sand in a glass
retort, to fill not more than one-half of it.
Distil on a sand-bath, gradually increasing
the heat. Separate the oil from the pro-
duct, and keep in well-closed bottles.

U. S. Ph.

PURIFIED OIL OF AMBER.

R. Oil of amber one pint
Water six pints
Mix in a glass retort; distil till four pints
of water, with the oil, have passed over;
separate the oil.

U. S. Ph.

Stimulant and antispasmodic; in doses of five
to fifteen drops; also used externally.

ARTIFICIAL MUSK.

R. Oil of amber one part
Add gradually
Nitric acid two parts
Let react for twenty-four hours, and wash
in cold water.

Van Mons.

R. Strong nitric
acid three drachms and a-half
Add very gradually to

Rectified oil of amber one drachm
In a large, glass vessel. When action has
ceased, permit to rest for twenty-four hours,
remove the upper or resinous portion, and
wash it well in cold and then in hot water,
till all acid is removed.

Williams.

Useful in those cases in which musk is appli-
cable.

TINCTURE OF ARTIFICIAL MUSK.

R. Artificial musk one part
Alcohol eight parts

Dissolve with a gentle heat. Forty drops as an antispasmodic. Useful in doses of five or six drops, in pertussis in children.

Van Mons.

R. Artificial musk two drachms
Alcohol eight ounces

Dissolve, and filter. Dose, from twenty-five drops to a drachm, according to age.

Williams.

EMULSION OF ARTIFICIAL MUSK.

R. Artificial musk twelve grains
Blanched almonds No. four

Triturate well together, and gradually add Water six ounces

Dose, for a child of two years, two teaspoonfuls. Valuable in whooping-cough.

Hufeland.

LINIMENT OF OIL OF AMBER.

R. Oil of amber two fl. drachms
olives half fl. ounce

Laudanum two fl. drachms

Brandy three fl. ounces

Mix. To be rubbed between the shoulders, in pertussis and infantile convulsions.

Parrish.

R. Oil of amber
cloves, each, half an ounce
olives one ounce

Mix. *Beasley.*

R. Oil of amber one drachm
nutmeg two drachms and a-half

Mix. As a friction in hysteria, and cephalalgia. *Wurt. Ph.*

TINCTURE OF AMBER.

R. Powdered amber one ounce
Diluted alcohol sixteen ounces

Digest for six days, and filter. *Par. Cod.*

Dose, forty to sixty drops.

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF AMBER.

R. Oil of amber one part
Sulphuric ether fifteen parts

Mix. Dose, fifteen to thirty drops. *Beral.*

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF AMBER.

R. Powdered amber two ounces
Solution of carbonate

of potassa half an ounce

Diluted alcohol eight fl. ounces

Digest for some days, and filter. Dose, twenty to forty drops. *Spielman.*

BALSAM OF AMBER.

R. Essence of amber two fl. ounces
myrrh one fl. ounce
turpentine half fl. ounce

Mix. Digest at a gentle heat. As an antispasmodic friction. *Radius.*

R. Powdered amber one ounce
Oil of turpentine two parts
Digest at gentle heat. *Bate.*

EAU DE LUCE.

R. Oil of amber two drachms
White soap
Balsam of Mecca, each, fifteen grains
Rectified spirit six ounces
Macerate for eight days, and filter. To one fl. drachm of this add two fl. ounces of water of ammonia. Used in the treatment of snake bites, as an antispasmodic, &c. *Redwood.*

MIXTURE OF OIL OF AMBER.

R. Oil of amber eighty drops
Gum Arabic
Sugar, each, half an ounce
Tincture of tolu two fl. drachms
Distilled water four fl. ounces

Mix. A tablespoonful, every two or three hours, in spasmodic cough. *Ellis.*

SULPHUR.

SULPHUR.

Three official forms of Sulphur are admitted in the U. S. Ph. Sulphur, or *Sublimed Sulphur*, *Washed Sulphur*, and *Precipitated Sulphur*.

SUBLIMED SULPHUR.

R. Sulphur at will
Heat at a temperature of 500° to 600°, in an earthen vessel, and condense the fumes in a large receiver.

WASHED SULPHUR.

R. Sublimed sulphur at will
Wash thoroughly with water, as long as any acidity is present.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.

R. Sublimed sulphur one pound
Lime one pound and a-half
Water two gallons
Muriatic acid sufficient

Slake the lime with a little water, mix it with the sulphur, add the rest of the water, boil for two or three hours, occasionally adding water, and filter. Dilute the liquid with an equal bulk of water, add sufficient muriatic acid to precipitate the sulphur. Wash the precipitate, till the washings are tasteless, and dry it.

POWDER OF SULPHUR AND CAMPHOR.

R. Washed sulphur
Sugar, each, half a drachm
Camphor six grains

Mix, and divide into six powders. One every hour in mercurial cachexy. *Radius.*

POWDER OF SULPHUR AND LIQUORICE.

Flowers of sulphur one drachm
Powdered fennel seed two drachms
liquorice four drachms

Mix. A teaspoonful occasionally, in catarrh. *Phœbus.*

POWDER OF SULPHUR AND ORRIS ROOT.

Washed sulphur eight to eighteen grains
Sugar of milk one scruple
Powdered orris root one to three drachms

Mix, and divide into eight powders. One, every two hours, in milk, in the catarrh of children. *Kopp.*

COMPOUND POWDER OF SULPHUR.

Flowers of sulphur one ounce
Powdered fennel seed one drachm
gum Arabic
sugar, each, two ounces

Mix. Dose, half a drachm to a drachm, dysentery. *Van Mons.*

Flowers of sulphur half an ounce
Powdered liquorice one ounce
orris root two drachms
benzoin one scruple
sugar two ounces

Oil of fennel anise, each, ten drops

Mix. Dose, from a scruple to half a drachm. *Wert. Ph.*

Flowers of sulphur two drachms
Cremor tartar six drachms
Powdered fennel seed one drachm
sugar half an ounce

Mix. A spoonful two or three times a day, as a laxative, in constipation. *Radius.*

Sublimed sulphur one drachm and a-half

Brown sugar
Cremor tartar, each, two drachms

Mix, and make powder. To be taken three a-day, in itch, impetigo, or acne. *Ainslie.*

POWDER OF SULPHUR AND CREMOR TARTAR.

Sublimed sulphur half an ounce
Cremor tartar one ounce

Mix with molasses. A teaspoonful, four or five times a-day, to children, in cutaneous affections. *Ellis.*

POWDER OF SULPHUR AND MAGNESIA.

Precipitated sulphur
Magnesia, each, half an ounce

Mix. A teaspoonful, four or five times a-day, as an aperient. *Ellis.*

POWDER OF SULPHUR AND ANTIMONY.

Washed sulphur two drachms
Golden sulph. of antimony
Camphor, each, eight grains
Sugar two scruples

Mix, and make a powder. *Hufeland.*

As a diaphoretic.

SULPHUR ELECTUARY.

Washed sulphur
Cremor tartar, each, half an ounce
Simple or lemon syrup sufficient
Mix, and make electuary. To keep the bowels open in hemorrhoids of pregnant women. A teaspoonful, at night. *Dewees.*

Precipitated sulphur one drachm and a-half
Orange marmalade half an ounce
Pulp of tamarinds two ounces
Sugar one ounce

Mix. Three spoonfuls a-day, in hemorrhoids. *Radius.*

Washed sulphur one ounce and a-half
Confection of senna two ounces
Nitre one drachm
Syrup of orange peel sufficient

Mix. One, or two drachms, once or twice a-day, in hemorrhoidal affections. *Ellis.*

Flowers of sulphur
Burnt sponge, each, two drachms
Prepared oyster shell one drachm
Conserve of

roses two ounces and a-half
Mix. A teaspoonful, three or four times a-day, as an alterative, in scrofulous affections. *Vogt.*

COMPOUND ELECTUARY OF SULPHUR.

Sublimed sulphur half an ounce
Cremor tartar one drachm and a-half
Confection of senna one ounce
Simple syrup sufficient

Mix, and make electuary. A teaspoonful, at bedtime, for hemorrhoids. *Ainslie.*

LINCTUS WITH SULPHUR.

Washed sulphur half a drachm
Flowers of benzoin fifteen grains
Syrup of violets one ounce and a-half
Oxymel one ounce

Mix. A spoonful, occasionally, as an expectorant. *Borics.*

ELECTUARY OF SULPHUR.

Washed sulphur half an ounce
Confection of senna one ounce and a-half

Syrup sufficient
 Mix. A teaspoonful, morning and evening, in hemorrhoids. *Lewis Disp.*

SULPHUR MIXTURE.

R. Precipitated sulphur two drachms
 Laudanum twenty drops
 Water four fl. ounces

Mix. Three spoonfuls, a-day, in mercurial disease. *Radius.*

R. Precipitated sulphur two drachms
 Fennel water three fl. ounces
 Cinnamon water one fl. ounce
 Syrup of opium half a fl. ounce

Mix. A spoonful every two hours, in diabetes mellitus. *Augustin.*

R. Washed sulphur one scruple
 Mucilage seven drachms
 Sugar half an ounce
 Rose water one fl. drachm

A teaspoonful, every hour, in pectoral affections of young children. *Phæbus.*

BALSAM OF SULPHUR.

R. Washed sulphur two ounces
 Olive oil sixteen fl. ounces

Heat the oil, gradually stir in the sulphur till it combines. *Lond. Ph., 1824.*

Used as an external application to foul ulcers.

ETHEREAL BALSAM OF SULPHUR.

R. Terebinthinated balsam of sulphur
 Sulphuric ether, each, half a drachm
 Dippel's animal oil six drachms

Mix. In flatulent colic. *Augustin.*

TEREBINTHINATED BALSAM OF SULPHUR.

R. Flowers of sulphur one part
 Oil of turpentine four parts
 Dissolve on a sand-bath. As an external application to ulcers, &c. *Van Mons.*

OINTMENT OF SULPHUR.

R. Flowers of sulphur one pound
 Lard two pounds

Mix. *U. S. Ph.*

As an application in itch.

COMPOUND SULPHUR OINTMENT.

R. Flowers of sulphur one ounce
 Ammoniated mercury
 Benzoic acid, each, one drachm
 Oil of bergamot
 Sulphuric acid, each, one fl. drachm
 Nitrate of potassa two drachms
 Lard half a pound

Melt the lard, add the other ingredients, and stir till cold. *U. S. Ph.*

As an application in itch, tinea capitis, crusta lactea, &c.

R. Sulphur half a pound

Powdered white hellebore two ounces
 Nitrate of potassa one drachm
 Soft soap half a pound
 Lard one pound and a-half
 Oil of bergamot thirty minims

Mix. *Lond. Ph.*

Used as the last, but more irritating.

R. Flowers of sulphur two parts
 Carbonate of potassa one part

Lard eight parts

Mix. In itch. *Foy.*

R. Flowers of sulphur two ounces
 Powdered muriate of ammonia two drachms

Oil of mint one drachm

Lard four ounces

Mix. In cases of inveterate itch. *Dewees.*

R. Washed sulphur ten ounces
 Carbonate of potassa half an ounce

Cinnabar one ounce

Oil of bergamot half a fl. ounce

Lard ten ounces

Mix. In itch. *Bateman.*

OINTMENT OF SULPHUR AND CAMPHOR.

R. Washed sulphur half a drachm
 Camphor one scruple

Rose ointment one ounce

Oil of roses three drops

Mix. As an application in psorophthalmia. *Allen.*

OINTMENT OF SULPHUR AND SOAP.

R. Flowers of sulphur one part
 Soft soap two parts

Mix. In itch. *Radius.*

OINTMENT OF SULPHUR AND ZINC.

R. Flowers of sulphur two ounces
 Sulphate of zinc

Oil of bayberries, each, one ounce

Lard six ounces

Mix. In tinea capitis. *Sax. Ph.*

R. Flowers of sulphur four parts

Oxide of zinc three parts

Oil of bayberries six parts

Lard twelve parts

Mix. As last. *Van Mons.*

LINIMENT OF SULPHUR AND SOAP.

R. Soap three ounces
 Water six ounces

Dissolve with a gentle heat, and add

Flowers of sulphur three ounces

Used as a lotion in itch. *Lugol.*

CERATE OF SULPHUR.

R. Flowers of sulphur two parts
 Cold cream seven parts

Oil of almonds one part

Mix. *Par. Cod.*

SULPHURIS CARBURETUM,
OR,
CARBONIS SULPHURETUM.

SULPHURET OF CARBON.

Sulphuret of iron eleven parts
Charcoal three parts
x, and introduce into a stone retort, furnished with a glass tube, dipping into water. Separate the sulphuret which collects at the bottom of the water in the recipient, and retil it from chloride of lime. *Van Mons.*

Sulphur at will
pass the vapor slowly through charcoal, heated to redness, in a porcelain tube, collect the product in a receiver, and purify by another distillation. *Cottureau.*

As a sudorific in rheumatism; two to three ps. Also used externally.

DROPS OF SULPHURET OF CARBON.

Sulphuret of carbon one fl. drachm
Alcohol half fl. ounce

x. Four to six drops, every two hours, in rheumatism. *Wutzer.*

MIXTURE OF SULPHURET OF CARBON.

Sulphuret of carbon one scruple
Cow's milk six fl. ounces
Sugar two drachms

x. A tablespoonful four times a-day, in hypertrophy of the stomach and contraction of the œsophagus. *Clarus.*

LINIMENT OF SULPHURET OF CARBON.

Sulphuret of carbon half an ounce
Oil of almonds one ounce

x. As an embrocation in gouty nodes. *Mansfield.*

Sulphuret of carbon one drachm
Camphorated oil one ounce
Beasley.

Camphor two drachms
solve in

Sulphuret of carbon half fl. ounce

And add

Alcohol one fl. ounce

As an embrocation in rheumatism.

Lampadius.

R. Sulphuret of carbon two fl. drachms
Camphorated ammon.

liniment two fl. ounces

Mix. As an embrocation, in rheumatism.

Wutzer.

SULPHURIS IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF SULPHUR.

R. Iodine four ounces

Sulphur one ounce

Rub the iodine and sulphur together, in a porcelain or glass mortar. Put the mixture into a matrass, close the orifice slightly, and apply a gentle heat, so as to darken the mass, but not melt it. When uniformly dark, increase the fire so as to melt the iodine, then incline the vessel in different directions, to return to the mass any portions that have been condensed on the surface of the vessel; lastly, allow to cool, break the matrass, and put the iodide into well-stopped bottles. *U. S. Ph.*

Used as an external application, in cutaneous affections.

POWDER OF IODIDE OF SULPHUR.

R. Powdered iodide of sulphur ten grains
Powdered gum Arabic sufficient

Mix, and divide into six powders. One, morning and evening, for an adult. Useful in porrigo, prurigo, impetigo, and tinea, also in nocturnal incontinence of urine. *Escolar.*

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF SULPHUR.

R. Iodide of sulphur five parts

Lard ninety-six parts

Mix. *Foy.*

The strength is to be varied according to circumstances.

T

TABACUM.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco is the leaves of *Nicotiana tabacum*, an annual, herbaceous plant, a native of the warmer parts of America, and extensively cultivated in the United States, and elsewhere. There are

numerous varieties, but, in all of them, the leaves are the part that is used.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Solanaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 258. Griffith, Med. Bot. 493.

Tobacco, as found in commerce, is in bundles of yellowish brown, dried leaves, having a narcotic,

penetrating odor, and a bitterish, nauseous, acrid taste. It has the powers of a sedative narcotic, with those of an emetic and diuretic; it also acts as an errhine and sialogogue. In large doses it acts as a poison. It is employed to produce relaxation in spasmodic affections, as a diuretic, &c.

COMPOUND POWDER OF TOBACCO.

R. Powdered tobacco
valerian, each, two drachms

Oil of lavender

marjoram, each, three drops

Mix. Used as a cephalic snuff. *Boeli.*

R. Powdered tobacco two grains

Tartar emetic one grain

Powdered sugar two drachms

gum Arabic half a drachm

Mix, and form twenty powders. One, every two hours, in whooping-cough. *Petschaft.*

EXTRACT OF TOBACCO.

R. Cut tobacco four ounces

Water two pints

Boil, and let simmer for two or three hours, strain, and evaporate to consistence of extract. For external use in neuralgia. *Chippendale.*

PILLS OF TOBACCO.

R. Extract of tobacco one drachm
liquorice one ounce

Vinegar of squills sufficient

Mix, and make one hundred and eighty pills.

Dose, one to three in dropsy. *Van Mons.*

WINE OF TOBACCO.

R. Tobacco, cut, one ounce

Wine one pint

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

From ten to twenty minims, as a diuretic.

TINCTURE OF TOBACCO.

R. Cut tobacco one ounce

Diluted alcohol one pint

Digest for three days, express, and filter.

Dose, as the wine. *Augustin.*

INFUSION OF TOBACCO.

R. Tobacco one drachm

Boiling water one pint

Macerate for an hour, in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Used as an enema; one-half only should be used at a time; employed in strangulated hernia, obstinate colic, &c. Great caution must be used, as dangerous effects have followed its administration.

MIXTURE OF TOBACCO.

R. Tobacco one drachm

Boiling water two ounces

Infuse for twenty minutes, filter, and add

Alcohol two fl. drachms

Thirty to fifty drops, twice or thrice a-day, in hydrothorax and dysuria. *Fowler.*

LOTION OF TOBACCO.

R. Tobacco two drachms to half an ounce

Boiling water one pint

Infuse. As a lotion in psora, but must be used with great caution. *Ellis.*

CATAPLASM OF TOBACCO.

R. Tobacco one ounce

Beat up with water, and form cataplasm.

To be applied to throat in croup, and spasm of glottis, &c. *Ellis.*

OINTMENT OF TOBACCO.

R. Fresh tobacco, cut, one ounce

Lard one pound

Boil over a gentle fire, till the leaves become friable, strain through linen. *U. S. Ph.*

In irritable ulcers, tinea capitis, &c. To be used with caution.

R. Powdered tobacco

Flowers of sulphur, each, four ounces

Powdered white hellebore two ounces

Oleander leaves one ounce

Common salt ten drachms

Rose ointment two pounds

Mix. As an application in psora, &c. *Taddei.*

R. Extract of tobacco one drachm

Simple cerate one ounce

Mix. As a friction in neuralgia. *Chippendale.*

OIL OF TOBACCO.

R. Kentucky tobacco at will

Introduce it into an earthen or iron retort, connected with a receiver, which should be furnished with a tube, to conduct the incondensable gases to a chimney; heat the retort to the temperature of 600° Fahr., or thereabout, until the empyreumatic oil ceases to distil; separate the black tarry from the acid liquor in the receiver, and preserve it for use.

NICOTINA.

R. Kentucky tobacco at will

Cut in pieces, and extract it with water;

evaporate to an extract, exhaust this with

alcohol; distil off the alcohol, treat the soft

extract with an excess of potash in water;

agitate this with ether, in separate portions,

till the impure nicotine is removed; unite

the ethereal liquid, add an excess of pul-

verized oxalic acid, wash the oxalate of

nicotine which precipitates with ether, then

treat it with an aqueous solution of potash,

It again agitate the liquid with ether to remove the alkaloid, which is obtained by distilling off the ether in the form of a light brown, syrupy liquid, and consists of nicotine, ether, water, and some ammonia. The last three bodies may be removed by distilling the nicotine in a retort to the temperature of 284° F., in a current of hydrogen, for twelve hours; then, by raising the heat to 356° F., the nicotine is removed over pure. *Schloessing.*

TAMARINDUS.

TAMARINDS.

Tamarinds are the preserved fruit of the *Tamarindus Indica*, a large tree, a native of the East Indies, and extensively cultivated in the tropical parts of America. Those brought here, principally derived from the West Indies. *Ex. Syst.* Diadelph. triand. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceae.

Ann. Sp. Pl. 48. Griffith, *Med. Bot.* 262.

The preserved pods, as they come to us, are a dark-colored adhesive mass, formed of fragments of the pods, seeds, and syrup, with a sweet acidulous taste. They are cooling and laxative; and, when mixed with water, form a grateful drink in febrile diseases.

PULP OF TAMARINDS.

Tamarinds at will
Dissolve in a small quantity of water, then pass through a sieve. *U. S. Ph.*

ELECTUARY OF TAMARINDS.

Pulp of tamarinds one ounce and a-half
Cremor tartar half an ounce
Syrup of raspberries sufficient
Take Two teaspoonfuls morning and evening, as a laxative. *Radiis.*

INFUSION OF TAMARINDS.

Pulp of tamarinds one ounce
Boiling water two pints
Dissolve for one hour, and strain. As a cooling drink in fevers. *Cottureau.*

TAMARIND WHEY.

Milk three pints
Tamarinds one ounce
Dissolve, and strain. As a cooling drink. *Foy.*

TANACETUM.

TANSY.

Tansy or *Tanacetum vulgare*, is a perennial herbaceous plant, with numerous yellow flowers. It is a native of Europe, and generally cultivated in our gardens, and has also become naturalized in some places.

Ex. Syst. Syngen. super. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceae. *Ann. Sp. Pl.* 1184. Griffith, *Med. Bot.* 406.

The whole plant is officinal; it has a peculiar, and strong odor, diminished by drying; and a warm, bitter, aromatic taste. It is an aromatic bitter, and has been praised in intermittents, hysteria, amenorrhœa, as an anthelmintic, &c. As a vermifuge, the seeds are to be preferred.

INFUSION OF TANSY.

R. Fresh tansy one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse, and strain. Internally, and as an injection against ascarides. *Niemann.*

EXTRACT OF TANSY.

R. Tansy
Alcohol, each, one pound
Water eight pints
Digest for three days, express, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to proper consistence. Dose, six to twenty grains. *Giordano.*

OIL OF TANSY.

R. Tansy at will
Water sufficient
Distil, and separate the oil. *Guibourt.*

PILLS OF TANSY.

R. Oil of tansy one scruple
Extract of English walnut two drachms
Powdered marsh mallow sufficient
Mix, and make sixty pills. Three to five every two hours, as a vermifuge. *Radiis.*

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF TANSY.

R. Tansy one ounce
Wormwood
Rhubarb, each, three ounces
Sherry wine two fl. ounces
Diluted alcohol twenty fl. ounces
Digest for eight days, and filter. Dose, one to two fl. drachms, two or three times a-day, as a vermifuge. *Van Mons.*

TAPIOCA.

TAPIOCA

Is a fecula obtained from the root of *Janipha manihot*, a shrub like, herbaceous plant, a native of the tropical parts of America, where it is largely cultivated under the name of Cassava, and forms an important article of food.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. monadelph. *Nat. Syst.* Euphorbiaceae.

Kunth. ii. 85. Griffith, *Med. Bot.* 601.

Tapioca is found in the shops, in the form of irregular, rough, white grains, having little odor or taste, soluble in hot water, and affording a bland and nutritious diet for the sick and convalescent.

TAPIOCA JELLY.

R. Tapioca two spoonfuls
Water one pint

Boil gently for an hour, or till it becomes gelatinous; flavor with sugar, wine, &c., according to circumstances. *Ellis.*

TAPIOCA PUDDING.

R. Yolks of eggs two
Sugar half an ounce
Beat together, and stir the mixture with Tapioca mucilage one pint
Bake in a slow oven. The mucilage should be made with milk, not water.
A. T. Thomson.

TARAXACUM.

DANDELION.

This officinal article is the root of *Taraxacum dens lionis*, a small, herbaceous plant, with a perennial, fusiform root. It is a native of Europe, but has become abundantly naturalized in this country.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. equal. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ. *Haller*, i. 23. *Griffith*, *Med. Bot.* 414.

The root is fusiform, of a light brown color externally, succulent, inodorous, and of a mucilaginous, bitterish taste. It is aperient, diuretic, and somewhat tonic, and thought to be resolvent in engorgements of the liver.

DECOCTION OF DANDELION.

R. Bruised dandelion root two ounces
Water two pints
Boil down to a pint, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

A wineglassful, two or three times a-day, as a diuretic, &c.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF DANDELION.

R. Infusion of dandelion four fl. ounces
Extract of dandelion two drachms
Carbonate of soda half a drachm
Tartrate of potassa three drachms
Tincture of rhubarb three fl. drachms
henbane twenty drops

Mix. One-third part, three times a-day, in dropsical and visceral affections.

Meigs.

FLUID EXTRACT OF DANDELION.

R. Dandelion root, fresh, thirty-two ounces
Slice it, and reduce to a pulp. Mix this with one-sixth its bulk of alcohol, macerate for twenty-four hours, and express strongly. Add a pint of water containing a little alcohol, and again express. Evaporate the mixed products to twelve fl. ounces, add four fl. ounces of alcohol, and filter.

A teaspoonful is equal to half a drachm of the extract obtained from the expressed juice. It may be made from sixteen ounces of the dried root, reduced to a coarse powder, macerated in two pints of

water mixed with half a pint of alcohol, for two days, expressed, &c., as above.

W. Procter.

EXTRACT OF DANDELION.

R. Root of dandelion, bruised, one pound
Water one gallon
Boil down to four pints, express, and strain, then evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, a scruple to a drachm, three times a-day, alone, or dissolved in cinnamon or mint water.

R. Bruise the recent root collected in September; add one-fourth its bulk of alcohol; allow the whole to macerate twelve hours, express powerfully, add a little dilute alcohol, and again express. Evaporate the mixed liquids in a water-bath to the proper consistence. *W. Procter.*

PILLS OF EXTRACT OF DANDELION.

R. Extract of dandelion half a drachm
Powdered liquorice sufficient
Mix, and make eight pills. One, three times a-day. In dropsy, and diseases of the urinary apparatus. *Ellis.*

R. Extract of dandelion
Soap, each, one ounce
Liquid acetate of potassa sufficient
Mix, and make pills of four grains. Four to six in a day, as diuretic, &c. *St. Marie.*

PILLS OF DANDELION AND BLUE MASS.

R. Extract of dandelion half a drachm
Blue pill five to ten grains
Powdered uva ursi sufficient
Mix, and make ten pills. One, thrice a day. In dropsy connected with liver disease. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF DANDELION.

R. Extract of dandelion two ounces
Peppermint water six fl. ounces
Clarified honey one ounce
Mix. Two spoonfuls, every three hours. *Richter.*

R. Extract of dandelion half a drachm
Decoction of dandelion nine fl. drachms
Spirit of nitric ether one fl. drachm
Syrup of ginger two fl. drachms
Mix. To be taken three times a-day, as diuretic in anasarca and ascites. *Sprague.*

R. Cremor tartar two drachms
Bruised cloves two scruples
Sugar one ounce
Decoction of dandelion one pound
Macerate for two hours, and strain. One fourth to be given every six hours, in dropsy. *Sprague.*

CLYSTER OF DANDELION.

Dandelion three ounces
 Bran one ounce
 Water sixteen fl. ounces
 il down to eight fl. ounces; add, at close,
 Chamomile
 Valerian, each, two drachms
 ain, for two injections. Much praised
 obstructions of the bowels. *Berands.*

TEREBINTHINA.

TURPENTINE.

Turpentine is the juice of several species of Pine tribe, and is also procured from trees of other orders. That used in the United States is a several species of *Pinus* and *Abies*. All turpentines are possessed of much the same properties; they have an aromatic odor, and a somewhat pungent and bitterish taste. They are stimulant, diuretic, anthelmintic, and, in large doses, purgative. They are also used externally as emollients.

TURPENTINE PILLS.

Turpentine one drachm
 Divide into fifteen pills. One, four or five
 times a-day, in affections of the urinary
 organs. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF TURPENTINE AND GUAIAIACUM.

Powdered guaiacum one drachm
 Turpentine sufficient
 and make fifteen pills. One, thrice
 daily; in gleet and leucorrhœa. They
 sometimes cause strangury. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF TURPENTINE AND MAGNESIA.

Turpentine fourteen drachms
 Calcined magnesia thirty-six grains
 and make pills of six grains, at the
 end of twelve hours. In diseases of the
 urinary organs. *Monchon.*

PILLS OF TURPENTINE AND RHUBARB.

Turpentine two ounces
 Extract of rhubarb three drachms
 Camphor two drachms
 and make pills of four grains. Dose,
 one, thrice a-day, in leucorrhœa and
 dysentery. *St. Marie.*

PILLS OF TURPENTINE AND MYRRH.

Turpentine
 Opium half an ounce
 Powdered myrrh two drachms
 olibanum sufficient
 and make pills of three grains. One
 three hours, in chronic catarrh.
Cadet.

PILLS OF TURPENTINE AND JALAP.

Turpentine one drachm

Soap of jalap half a drachm
 Extract of henbane four grains
 Calomel eight grains
 Make pills of twelve grains. Dose, four
 every three hours, for two days. As an
 anthelmintic. *Augustin.*

ELECTUARY OF TURPENTINE.

R. Turpentine
 Soap
 Powdered rhubarb, each, one drachm
 Syrup sufficient
 Mix. Three teaspoonfuls a-day, in dropsy.
Radius.

TURPENTINE CLYSTER.

R. Venice turpentine half a fl. ounce
 Yolk of egg one
 Infusion of flaxseed ten fl. ounces
 Rapeseed oil one fl. ounce
 Mix. In colic, and obstinate constipation.
Ph. Noscom. Ed.

LINIMENT OF TURPENTINE.

R. Yellow wax one part
 Melt, and add
 Turpentine
 Oil of turpentine, each, one part
 Mix. Much praised in chronic ulcers on
 the legs. *Van Mons.*

R. Yellow wax half a pound
 Olive oil one pound
 Red saunders two ounces
 Turpentine one pound

Melt together, strain, and add
 Camphor two drachms
 As an application to contusions and ulcerations.
Van Mons.

R. Spirit of turpentine
 Olive oil, each, one ounce and a-half
 Dilute sulphuric acid three drachms
 Mix. As an embrocation in rheumatism.
Chapman.

OINTMENT OF TURPENTINE.

R. Turpentine two pounds
 Simple ointment nine ounces
 Melt with a gentle heat, constantly stir-
 ring. *Austrian Ph.*

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF TURPENTINE.

R. Mucilage one pound
 Fresh butter two pounds
 Olive oil three pounds and a-half
 Melt together, and add
 Turpentine three ounces
 Mix well. As an application in engorge-
 ment of the breasts, in nephritic pains,
 &c. *Swediaur.*

TURPENTINE PLASTER.

R. Turpentine one ounce

White of egg
Wheat flour
Sugar
Honey
Brandy

Olive oil, each, one ounce

Mix the turpentine and honey, gradually adding the other ingredients, rubbing well. As an application to painful ulcers.

St. Marie.

COMPOUND TURPENTINE PLASTER.

R. Turpentine eight parts
Suet twenty-four parts
Yellow wax thirty-two parts
Essence of mint

cloves, each, one part

Oil of mace six parts

Powder benzoin eight parts

olibanum sixteen parts

Mix, with the assistance of heat. Useful in diarrhœa, dyspepsia, flatulence, colic.

Ph. Sned.

TURPENTINE MIXTURE.

R. Turpentine two drachms
Yolk of egg one

Rub together, and add

Extract of rhubarb

Sal prunelle, each, one drachm

Add gradually

Infusion of liquorice ten fl. ounces

Syrup of marsh mallows one fl. ounce

Mix. A spoonful every hour, in gonorrhœa.

Bories.

TURPENTINE MIXTURE.

R. Turpentine one ounce
Mint water four fl. ounces
Gum Arabic sufficient
Simple syrup one ounce
Extract of belladonna one grain

Mix, and make emulsion. Used in gonorrhœa, after the reduction of the inflammatory stage; when it acts too powerfully on the bowels, it must be intermitted for a few days.

Ebriart.

R. Spirit of turpentine one fl. ounce
Oil of mint one fl. drachm

Mix. In flatulent colic, and gout in the stomach. Dose, a teaspoonful.

Dewees.

TILIA EUROPÆA.

LINDEN.

The linden is a handsome tree, a native of the north of Europe, and much cultivated in the United States for ornament and shade.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. monog. Nat. Syst. Tiliaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 733. Lindley, Flor. Med. 147.

The part used is the flowers, which, when dried, have a faint but agreeable odor, and a sweetish, mucilaginous taste. They are antispasmodic, and diaphoretic, and are much used in France. It is probable that the flowers of our native species have the same properties.

INFUSION OF LINDEN FLOWERS.

R. Linden flowers two drachms
Boiling water two pints

Infuse for half an hour, and strain. A mild antispasmodic.

Par. Cod.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF LINDEN FLOWERS.

R. Linden flowers
Chamomile
Orange leaves, each, two drachms
Boiling water two pints

Infuse for half an hour, strain, and add Syrup two fl. ounces

A small cupful, occasionally.

Foy.

TOLUTANUM.

BALSAM OF TOLU.

This is the concrete balsamic juice of *Myrspermum toluiferum*, a large tree, of which little is known, growing in several parts of South America.

Sex. Syst. Diadelph. decand. Nat. Syst. Fabaceæ.

Decandolle, Prod. ii. 95. Griffith, Med. Bot. 250.

At first, the balsam is soft and tenacious, but gradually becomes hard and brittle, when it is transparent, shining, of a yellowish, or reddish brown color, of a fragrant odor, and a sweetish, warm taste. It is a stimulating expectorant. The dose is from ten to thirty grains.

LOZENGES OF BALSAM OF TOLU.

R. Balsam of Tolu one ounce
Alcohol one fl. ounce

Dissolve, and add

Water two fl. ounces

Heat in a water-bath, and filter; add,

Tragacanth four scruples

Sugar sixteen ounces

Beat into paste, and make lozenges of twelve grains.

Par. Cod.

TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF TOLU.

R. Balsam of Tolu three ounces
Alcohol two pints

Macerate till dissolved, then filter.

U. S. Ph.

A highly stimulating expectorant. Dose, one to two fl. drachms.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF TOLU.

R. Balsam of Tolu two ounces

Balsam of Peru one ounce
 Flowers of benzoin
 Saffron, each, half an ounce
 Alcohol twenty-four fl. ounces
 Digest for three days, and filter.

Spielman.

TINCTURE OF TOLU WITH FOXGLOVE.

Tincture of balsam of Tolu one fl. ounce and a-half
 Elixir of vitriol half fl. drachm
 Tincture of foxglove one fl. drachm
 Antimonial wine two fl. drachms
 Clarified honey one fl. ounce and a-half
 Powdered liquorice half a drachm
 Distilled water six fl. ounces
 Mix. A tablespoonful, according to circumstances.

Ellis.

EMULSION OF BALSAM OF TOLU.

Balsam Tolu three drachms
 Mecca eight drops
 Sweet almonds half an ounce
 Barley water eighteen fl. ounces
 Sugar six drachms
 Make an emulsion. A spoonful occasionally, in chronic catarrh, &c.

Spielman.

SYRUP OF BALSAM OF TOLU.

Tincture of Tolu one fl. ounce
 Syrup one pint and a-half
 Mix, and evaporate on water-bath to the upper consistence.

U. S. Ph.

Balsam of Tolu ten drachms
 Boiling water one pint
 Sugar two pounds and a-half
 Mix the balsam in the water for half an hour, occasionally stirring; strain when cold, add the sugar, and form syrup.

Lond. Ph.

MIXTURE OF TOLU AND MORPHIA.

Oxymel of squill one ounce and a-half
 Syrup of Tolu half an ounce
 Acetate of morphia half to one grain
 Mix. A teaspoonful, as occasion may require, in catarrh.

Ellis.

MIXTURE OF TOLU AND BELLADONNA.

Syrup of Tolu three fl. ounces and a-half
 Seneka half a fl. ounce
 Extract of belladonna eight to twelve grains
 Wine of ipecacuanha one fl. drachm
 Mix. A teaspoonful, three or four times a day, in cough.

Ellis.

MIXTURE OF TOLU AND ALMOND EMULSION.

Almond emulsion fifteen parts
 Syrup of Tolu one part
 Mix. In cough.

Beral.

MIXTURE OF TOLU AND COPAIBA.

R. Balsam of Tolu copaiba
 Powdered gum Arabic, each, half an ounce
 Elixir of vitriol twenty drops
 Distilled water six fl. ounces
 Mix. A tablespoonful occasionally, in chronic hooping-cough.

Ellis.

TOLU MIXTURE.

R. Tincture of Tolu one ounce
 Laudanum two drachms
 Tincture of foxglove one drachm
 Mix. In the chronic cough of hæmoptysis. Forty to fifty drops, every three or four hours.

Dewees.

MIXTURE OF TOLU AND OPIUM.

R. Balsam of Tolu one drachm
 Powdered gum Arabic one drachm and a-half
 Water four fl. ounces
 Syrup of opium half a fl. ounce
 Make an emulsion.

Niemann.

BALSAM OF TOLU INHALATION.

R. Balsam of Tolu one ounce
 Boiling water one pint
 Mix. The vapor to be inhaled.

Ellis.

TORMENTILLA.

TORMENTIL.

The root of *Potentilla tormentilla*, a small, perennial plant, with a large, woody, dark brown root, a native of many parts of Europe, growing in barren spots.

Sex. Syst. Icosand. polyg. *Nat. Syst.* Rosaceæ. Sibthorp, Fl. Ox. 162. Griffith, Med. Bot. 278.

The root, when dried, is in irregular pieces, which are knotty, tuberculated, and of a dark reddish-brown color. Its odor is slightly aromatic, and its taste very astringent. It is a simple and somewhat active astringent. Dose, thirty grains to a drachm.

COMPOUND POWDER OF TORMENTIL.

R. Powdered tormentil gum Arabic, each, three ounces
 Armenian bole six ounces
 Powdered cinnamon four ounces
 long pepper half an ounce
 Mix.

Geneva Ph.

EXTRACT OF TORMENTIL.

R. Tormentil one part
 Water eight parts
 Boil, and strain; repeat with same quantity of water, mix the two decoctions, strain, and evaporate to the proper con-

sistence. Dose, from twenty to thirty grains.
Amst. Ph.

DECOCTION OF TORMENTIL.

R. Tormentil, bruised, two ounces
Distilled water one pint and a-half
Boil down to a pint, and strain.

Lond. Ph.

Dose, one to two fl. ounces, three or four times a day.

GARGLE OF TORMENTIL.

R. Tormentil one ounce
Water twelve fl. ounces
Boil down one-third, strain, and add
Alum one drachm
Honey one ounce
Mix. *Radiis.*

TOXICODENDRON.

POISON OAK.

The leaves of *Rhus toxicodendron*, a shrubby plant, native of the United States; sometimes becoming a vine, when it has received the name of *Rhus radicans*, or Poison vine. They both grow in woods, along fence rows, &c., and are extremely poisonous to some persons, whilst other individuals are not affected by them.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Anacardiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 381. Griffith, Med. Bot. 184.

The officinal portion is the leaves, which are inodorous, and of a disagreeable, acrid taste. They are narcotic and stimulant, acting like the acro-narcotic poisons in large doses. They have been used with success in obstinate cutaneous affections, chronic rheumatism, &c. The dose is half a grain, gradually increased.

EXTRACT OF POISON OAK.

R. Leaves of poison oak one part
Alcohol four parts
Infuse, strain, distil off the spirit, and evaporate to proper consistence.

Par. Cod.

Dose, one grain, gradually increased till some effect is induced.

PILLS OF POISON OAK.

R. Extract of poison oak
Camphor, each, fifteen grains
Extract of arnica
valerian, each, thirty grains
Powdered calamus sufficient
Beat into mass, and make thirty pills.
One, three times a-day, in hemiplegia.

Brera.

TINCTURE OF POISON OAK.

R. Clarified juice of poison oak
Alcohol equal parts
Mix, and filter at end of twenty-four hours.
Dose, five drops, gradually increased.

TRAGACANTHA.

TRAGACANTH.

A gummy exudation from *Astragalus verus*, and other species of *Astragalus*. All of them are small shrubs, with thorny petioles, found in the countries bordering on the Levant, in Persia, &c.

Sex. Syst. Diadelph. decand. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ.

Lindley, Flor. Med. 247. Griffith, Med. Bot. 239.

Tragacanth is in contorted, vermicular pieces, rounded or flattened, of a whitish, or whitish yellow color; semi-translucent and corneous; tough, except when quite dry. It is inodorous, and of bland, mucilaginous taste. It forms a paste or mixture with water, but does not dissolve. It is demulcent and nutritive.

COMPOUND TRAGACANTH POWDER.

R. Powdered tragacanth
gum Arabic
starch, each, one ounce and a-half

Sugar three ounces
Mix well. *Lond. Ph.*

Demulcent. Dose, from thirty grains to a drachm.

MUCILAGE OF TRAGACANTH.

R. Tragacanth one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for twenty-four hours, occasionally stirring, triturate till uniform, and strain forcibly through linen. *U. S. Ph.*

Principally used as a basis for more active medicines.

PASTE OF TRAGACANTH.

R. Tragacanth thirty-two parts
Macerate in
Water one thousand parts
Also dissolve
Isinglass forty-eight parts
In

Water eight hundred parts
Strain through a linen cloth, and mix with the macerated gum, and add

Syrup one thousand parts
Evaporate by a gentle fire, to the consistence of soft paste, and gradually add
Orange-flower water sixty-four parts
Evaporate to proper consistence on a water-bath. As expectorant. *Foy.*

R. White tragacanth sixty-four parts
Isinglass ninety-six parts
Water three thousand parts
Simple syrup two thousand parts
Orange-flower water
one hundred and twenty-eight parts
Bruise the tragacanth, and place it in a vessel for two days with five-sixths of the

ter, and dissolve the isinglass in the rest of the water; strain both solutions; heat the syrup to boiling, and mix the whole, and continue heat, till the mixture is of the consistence of soft paste, stirring well. Remove from fire; add orange-flower water, and evaporate on water-bath, till sufficiently firm; pour on marble slab, and divide into lozenges. *Mouchon.*

TUSSILAGO.

COLTSFOOT.

Coltsfoot is a small, perennial plant, with large, radical, cordate leaves, and flowers on simple, leafless scapes. It is the *Tussilago farfura*, and a native both of Europe and North America. *Sex. Syst.* Syngen. super. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1214. *Griffith, Med. Bot.* 393. The whole herb is used, but the leaves and flowers should be preferred. The latter have an agreeable smell, the former are inodorous, but have a rough, bitterish, mucilaginous taste. They

both are demulcent, and have been much used in pectoral affections.

DECOCTION OF COLTSFOOT.

R. Flowers of coltsfoot one ounce
Water two pints
Boil down to a pint, and strain. *Beasley.*

SYRUP OF COLTSFOOT.

R. Flowers of coltsfoot one pound
Boiling water two pints
Macerate for twelve hours, express, strain, and add
Sugar four pounds
Make syrup. *Par. Cod.*

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF COLTSFOOT.

R. Flowers of coltsfoot six ounces
Figs
Raisins
Jujubes, each, two ounces
Water twelve pints
Boil down one-third, adding
Liquorice root two ounces
Strain. As a demulcent drink. *Taddei.*

U

ULMUS CAMPESTRIS.

ELM BARK.

This is a large tree, a native of Europe, having spreading branches, and a rough, cracked bark.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Ulmaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 327. *Lindley Flor. Med.* 307.

The part used is the inner bark; this is thin, of a brownish yellow color, inodorous, of mucilaginous, slightly astringent taste. It is demulcent, and somewhat astringent, and also used as an alterative.

DECOCTION OF ELM BARK.

Fresh elm bark, bruised, two ounces and a-half
Distilled water two pints
Boil down to one pint, and strain.

Lond. Ph.

From four to six fl. ounces, two or three times daily in cutaneous affections.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF ELM BARK.

Elm bark
Burdock
Dock root
Bittersweet
Fumitory, each, two drachms

Boiling water one pint
Infuse for four hours, strain, and add
Syrup of sarsaparilla one ounce
To be taken in twenty-four hours, in divided doses, in chronic exanthemata. *Cadet.*

ULMUS FULVA.

SLIPPERY ELM.

A very lofty tree, found in the United States, especially west of the mountains, growing in dry, elevated situations.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Ulmaceæ.
Mich. Fl. Am. 172. *U. S. Dispen.* 726.

The inner bark is the part used. This is in long, flat strips, of a tawny color on the outer surface, and reddish on the inner, of a peculiar, though not strong odor, and a mucilaginous taste. It is a good demulcent, and is much used in diseases of the mucous membranes. It is also very nutritious.

INFUSION OF SLIPPERY ELM BARK.

R. Slippery elm bark, bruised, one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for two hours, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

To be used freely, as a demulcent.

CATAPLASM OF SLIPPERY ELM BARK.
 R. Ground slippery elm bark at will
 Hot water sufficient
 Make cataplasm. A soothing application
 to irritable ulcers, &c.

UVA URSI.

UVA URSI.

Uva ursi is the leaves of *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*, a small, evergreen shrub, inhabiting the northern parts of both continents, and high mountains in more southern latitudes.

Sex. Syst. Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Ericaceæ.

Sprengel, ii. 287. Griffith, Med. Bot. 425.

The leaves, when dried, have a somewhat hay-like smell; their taste is astringent and bitterish, and finally sweetish. They are astringent and tonic, with some special action on the urinary organs. They are much used in diseases of the genito-urinary organs. Dose, in powder, from a scruple to a drachm, three or four times a-day.

COMPOUND POWDER OF UVA URSI.

R. Powdered uva ursi
 Peruvian
 bark, each, two drachms
 opium three grains

Mix, and divide into six powders. One, twice a-day, with lime water, in nephritic complaints, and as an antilithic. *Ferriar.*

R. Powdered
 uva ursi one drachm and a-half
 Bicarbonate of soda one drachm
 Mix, and divide into twelve powders. One thrice a-day, in diseases of the kidney and bladder. *Ellis.*

R. Powdered uva ursi half an ounce
 gum Arabic two drachms
 jalap one drachm

Powdered sugar half an ounce
 Oil of orange peel six drops
 Mix. Dose, one drachm, in nephritic colic. *Quarin.*

DECOCTION OF UVA URSI.

R. *Uva ursi* one ounce
 Water twenty fl. ounces
 Boil down to a pint, and strain.

U. S. Ph.

Dose, from one to two fl. ounces, three or four times a-day.

EXTRACT OF UVA URSI.

R. *Uva ursi* two pounds and a-half
 Boiling water two gallons
 Macerate for twenty-four hours, boil down to a gallon, strain while hot, evaporate to a proper consistence. *Lond. Ph.*

Dose, five to thirty grains.

MIXTURE OF UVA URSI.

R. *Uva ursi* one ounce and a-half
 Milfoil one ounce
 Water three pints
 Boil down to two pints, and add, at close, Liquorice one ounce

Strain, and add
 Syrup of cinnamon two ounces
 To be taken in divided doses, in passive hemorrhages of lungs and bladder. *Radius.*

SYRUP OF UVA URSI.

R. *Uva ursi* eight ounces
 Boiling water two pints
 Infuse the finely bruised leaves in the water for three hours, put in a displacement filter, and add water sufficient to obtain two pints of infusion. Evaporate to one pint, and add two pounds (av.) of sugar, and make syrup. *W. Procter.*

V

VALERIANA.

VALERIAN.

Several species of Valerian are used in medicine, but one only is officinal, *Valeriana officinalis*, a handsome, perennial, herbaceous plant, with white or rose-colored flowers, in terminal corymbs.

Sex. Syst. Triand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Valerianaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 45. Griffith, Med. Bot. 384.

The part used is the root; this consists of

many long, slender fibres, arising from a tuberculated rhizome; the color is yellowish, or brownish; the odor is strong and peculiar, and the taste is bitter and aromatic. It is an active antispasmodic, and is much used in nervous diseases. The dose is from half a drachm to a drachm, two or three times a-day.

COMPOUND POWDER OF VALERIAN.

R. Powdered valerian one drachm
 orange leaves one scruple
 Muriate of ammonia two grains

Oil of cajeput four drops
 xx. A teaspoonful, four times a-day, in
 tea. In epilepsy. *Niemann.*

Powdered valerian one ounce
 Flowers of zinc one scruple
 Musk ten grains

xx. As an antispasmodic, in teaspoonful
 es. *Brera.*

Powdered valerian one scruple
 Aromatic powder ten grains

xx. To be taken three or four times
 ay. In hysteria, hemicrania, chlorosis,
A. T. Thomson.

BOLUS OF VALERIAN AND IRON.

Powdered valerian one drachm
 Carbonate of iron ten grains
 Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
 ix, and make bolus. One, three times
 ay, as antispasmodic. *Ellis.*

BOLUS OF VALERIAN AND SULPHATE OF POTASSA.

Powdered vale-
 rian two drachms and a-half
 Sulphate of potassa eighteen grains
 Syrup of orange peel sufficient
 z, and make eighteen boluses. *Cadet.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF VALERIAN.

Powdered valerian half a drachm
 (Castor
 Oxide of zinc, each, one scruple
 z, and make eighteen pills. Three,
 eece a-day. *Dupuytren.*

ELECTUARY OF VALERIAN.

Powdered valerian
 orange leaves, each, six
 drachms
 Syrup of wormwood sufficient
 . Two or three teaspoonfuls a-day.
Swedjaur.

Powdered valerian two ounces
 Peruvian bark half an ounce
 Carbonate of ammonia two drachms
 Ginger syrup sufficient
 . Dose, a drachm every hour or two,
 eriodic hemicrania. *Donald Monro.*

INFUSION OF VALERIAN.

Valerian half an ounce
 Boiling water one pint
 erate for an hour in a covered vessel,
 strain. *U. S. Ph.*
 ose, two fl. ounces, three or four times a-day.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF VALERIAN.

Valerian one ounce and a-half
 Decoction of Peruvian bark two pints
 ce an infusion, strain, and add

Syrup of chamo-
 mile one fl. ounce and a-half
 Camphor twenty grains
 Mix. One to two fl. ounces, three times
 a-day. *Saunders.*

TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

R. Valerian, bruised, four ounces
 Diluted alcohol two pints
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and
 filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, from one to four fl. drachms.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

R. Valerian, bruised, four ounces
 Aromatic spirit of ammonia two pints
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and
 filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one to two fl. drachms, in milk, or some
 mucilaginous fluid.

COMPOUND AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

R. Valerian one ounce
 Cloves
 Mace, each, one drachm
 Lemon peel one drachm and a-half
 Aromatic spirit of
 ammonia twenty-four fl. ounces
 Macerate for a week, express, and filter.
 Dose, a half to one fl. drachm. *Van Mons.*

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

R. Valerian
 Castor, each, two ounces
 Saffron one ounce
 Peppermint water
 Alcohol, each, twenty fl. ounces
 Macerate for a week, express, and filter.
 Dose, a half to one fl. drachm.
Wertz. Ph.

WINE OF VALERIAN.

R. Valerian one ounce
 Sherry wine one pint
 Macerate for twenty-four hours, express,
 and filter. A spoonful, as may be re-
 quired. *Niemann.*

SYRUP OF VALERIAN.

R. Bruised valerian one pound
 Water eight pints
 Macerate for twelve hours, then distil off
 one pint and a-half, strain, and filter the
 remainder. Mix with eight pounds of
 syrup; evaporate to six and a-half pounds,
 and add the distilled fluid. *Par. Cod.*

MIXTURE OF VALERIAN AND AMMONIA.

R. Valerian one scruple
 Carbonate of ammonia ten grains
 Cinnamon water two fl. ounces
 Mix. As a draught, every fourth hour,
 in nervous headache, &c. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF VALERIAN AND HOFFMANN'S ANODYNE.

- R. Valerian six drachms
Boiling water eight fl. ounces
Make an infusion, strain, and add
Cinnamon water two fl. ounces
Hoffmann's anodyne two fl. drachms
Syrup one fl. ounce
Mix. A spoonful, as required. *Foy.*

TINCTURE OF VALERIAN AND HOFFMANN'S ANODYNE.

- R. Tincture of valerian
Hoffmann's anodyne, each, one fl. ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful, as may be required. *Ellis.*

OIL OF VALERIAN.

- R. Bruised valerian at will
Water sufficient
Distil, and separate the oil from the product.

MIXTURE OF OIL OF VALERIAN AND AMMONIA.

- R. Oil of valerian eight drops
Aromatic spirit of ammonia one fl. drachm
Water four fl. ounces
Sugar two drachms
Mix. A tablespoonful, every two or three hours. *Ellis.*

EXTRACT OF VALERIAN.

- R. Coarsely powdered valerian at will
Moisten with twice its weight of alcohol (.834), let macerate for three days, put into a displacement apparatus, and displace with alcohol (.915). The first product, on being distilled over a water-bath, affords a dark green resin, containing most of the volatile oil, and valerianic acid. The product of the distillation is to be diluted with distilled water, to reduce it to (.935), and the valerian exhausted by additional spirit. Mix the tinctures, filter and distil. The residue is to be evaporated and mixed with the first product. One grain is equal to five of valerian. *Burin.*

FLUID EXTRACT OF VALERIAN.

- R. Valerian eight ounces
Ether four fl. ounces
Alcohol twelve fl. ounces
Diluted alcohol sufficient

Powder the valerian coarsely, and introduce it uniformly, but without packing, into a displacer. Add a mixture of the ether and alcohol, and let it percolate slowly through the powder, and pour on the diluted alcohol until the ethereal men-

struum has been displaced, when the product will amount to nearly a pint; add more diluted alcohol, until ten fl. ounces pass; place the ethereal tincture in a shallow vessel, and let it evaporate spontaneously, till it is reduced to six fl. ounces. Pour off the clear liquid, and mix it with the ten ounces of tincture, and the oleo-resin adhering to the sides of the vessel, dissolved in a little alcohol and added to the rest; let stand, with occasional agitation, for three or four hours, and then filter. One fl. ounce is equal to half an ounce of the root. *W. Procter.*

- R. Valerian eight ounces
Alcohol eight fl. ounces
Sulphuric ether four fl. ounces
Water sufficient

Bruise the valerian finely, put it in a displacement apparatus, and add the alcohol and ether, mixed; remove the last portions of the tincture by water, and set the solution aside in a warm room to evaporate, till all the ether and half the alcohol have escaped. The residue will amount to four fl. ounces, of a greenish color. Proceed to displace with the water, setting aside the first eight fl. ounces of the product, and proceed with the process till the root is exhausted. Evaporate this to four fl. ounces; mix all the solutions. The dose is about a teaspoonful. *E. T. Ellis.*

VALERIANIC ACID.

- R. Valerian root at will
Distil with water until the distillate has but a slight acid reaction; add carbonate of soda to the distilled water gradually, until it is rendered slightly alkaline, observing the weight of the carbonate used. Evaporate the solution of valerianate of soda to a small quantity; add sufficient sulphuric acid to saturate the soda used and distil in a glass retort. The valerianic acid will be found in the receiver floating on the water, and should be removed, and preserved in glass vials.

VANILLA.

VANILLA.

Under this name are included the seed pod of several species of *Vanilla*, but that most generally known is the *V. aromatica*, a sarmentose plant, a native of Mexico and South America. *Sex. Syst.* Gynand. monand. *Nat. Syst.* Orchidaceæ.

Swartz, *Occident*, iii. 1518. *Flore Medicale* vi. 345.

[The part used is the pod; this is long, slender, cylindrical, compressed, of a blackish-brown color, formed of two valves, and filled with a brown pulp, containing a great quantity of small, blackish, shining seeds. The odor is peculiar but pleasant, the taste aromatic, hot, and pungent. It is principally used in this country for flavoring ice creams, &c., but is esteemed by European writers as an aromatic stimulant, increasing the power of the muscular system, and exciting the natural feelings. It has been given in hysteria, rheumatism, impotence, &c. The dose is from eight to twelve grains.

VANILLA SUGAR.

. Tincture of vanilla one ounce
Sugar eight ounces
Mix well, dry in a stove, and pulverize.

Beral.

VANILLA LOZENGES.

. Vanilla one ounce
Sugar seven ounces
Gum tragacanth half a drachm
Water half an ounce
Mix, and make lozenges of twelve grains.

Beral.

TINCTURE OF VANILLA.

. Vanilla one part
Alcohol four parts
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. Dose, forty drops.

Cottureau.

SPIRIT OF VANILLA.

. Vanilla one part
Alcohol
Water, each, twelve parts
Still twelve parts.

Soubeyran.

VANILLA ARROWROOT.

. Milk fifteen ounces
Sugar
Vanilla sugar
Arrowroot, each, one ounce
Mix, and boil, constantly stirring.

Beral.

VANILLA MILK.

. Milk sixteen ounces
Vanilla sugar half an ounce
Dissolve, and strain.

Beral.

ESSENCE OF VANILLA.

. Vanilla nine ounces
Spirit of abelmoschus two pints
Cloves thirty grains
Musk seven grains

Mixed as a perfume, and for flavoring.

Cooley.

FLUID EXTRACT OF VANILLA.

. Vanilla one ounce
Sugar three ounces
Syrup
Water, each, half a pint
Deodorized alcohol one fl. ounce

Cut the vanilla in thin, transverse slices, triturate it with the sugar, till reduced to powder moderately fine, add the syrup with two ounces of the water, put the mixture into a strong pint bottle, cork, and tie it over; place it in a vessel of water, which is then to be heated to the boiling point, and kept there for half an hour; remove the cork, and strain. The residue is then to be mixed with the remainder of the water and the alcohol, the mixture returned to the bottle, and heated as before, strained, and mixed with the first product.

W. Procter.

VERATRIA.

VERATRIN.

R. Cevadilla, bruised, two pounds
Alcohol three gallons
Diluted sulphuric acid
Solution of ammonia
Purified animal charcoal
Magnesia, each, sufficient

Boil the cevadilla in a gallon of the alcohol, in a retort with a receiver attached, for an hour, and pour off the liquor. To the residue, add another gallon of alcohol, together with the distilled portion, boil for an hour, and pour off the liquor; repeat a third time. Express, mix, and strain the liquors, and distil off the alcohol, on a water-bath. Boil the residue three or four times in water, acidulated with sulphuric acid, mix, and strain the liquors, and evaporate to the consistence of syrup. Add magnesia in slight excess, shake frequently, express, and wash residue. Repeat expression and washing several times. Dry the residue, digest it with gentle heat, several times in alcohol, straining after each digestion. Distil off alcohol from the mixed liquors, boil the residue for fifteen minutes in water, with a little sulphuric acid and animal charcoal, and strain. Thoroughly wash the residue, mix the washings with the strained liquor, evaporate gently to consistence of syrup, add as much ammonia as will precipitate the veratria, separate this and dry it. *U. S. Ph.*

Veratria is a violent stimulant, and active poison. It is given internally in minute doses, but is more generally used externally, in gout, rheumatism, nervous affections, &c. The dose is from one-twelfth to one-sixth of a grain.

PILLS OF VERATRIN.

R. Veratrin half a grain
Syrup of gum
Powdered gum Arabic, each, sufficient

Mix, and make six pills. Dose, one, to be increased to three. *Magendie.*

PILLS OF VERATRIN AND HENBANE.

R. Veratrin one grain
Extract of henbane
Powdered liquorice, each, ten grains
Mix, and make twelve pills. One, thrice a-day. *Turnbull.*

TINCTURE OF VERATRIN.

R. Veratrin four grains
Alcohol one fl. ounce
Dissolve. Dose, from ten to twenty drops in a wineglassful of water, in dropsy, gout, rheumatism, &c. *Magendie.*

LOTION OF VERATRIN.

R. Veratrin one scruple to one drachm
Alcohol two fl. ounces
Mix. As embrocation, to be used with caution. *Turnbull.*

LINIMENT OF VERATRIN.

R. Veratrin eight grains
Alcohol
Soap liniment, each, four fl. drachms
Mix well. *Brande.*

OINTMENT OF VERATRIN.

R. Veratrin five to twenty grains
Lard one ounce
Mix. A piece about the size of a hazelnut to be rubbed for five or fifteen minutes, over the seat of the disease, in rheumatism, &c. *Turnbull.*

R. Veratrin one scruple
Rub with
Olive oil one drachm
Add
Spermaceti ointment seven drachms
Mix. As the last. *Turnbull.*

OINTMENT OF VERATRIN AND OPIUM.

R. Veratrin half a drachm
Powdered opium one drachm
Lard one ounce and a-half
Mix. As a friction, in rheumatism. *Dunghlison.*

OINTMENT OF VERATRIN AND IODINE.

R. Veratrin one scruple
Iodide of potassium half a drachm
Lard one ounce
Mix. *Jourdan.*

VERATRIÆ MURIAS.

MURIATE OF VERATRIN.

R. Veratria at will
Muriatic acid sufficient
to saturate; filter, evaporate, and crystallize. *Giordano.*

VERATRIÆ NITRAS.

NITRATE OF VERATRIN.

VERATRIÆ SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF VERATRIN.

Are made in same manner, using the appropriate acids.

SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF VERATRIN.

R. Sulphate of veratria one grain
Distilled water two fl. ounces
Dissolve. Dose, one to two fl. drachms, in a mixture, as a substitute for the *Eau Medicinale.* *Cadet.*

VERATRUM ALBUM.

WHITE HELLEBORE.

A perennial, herbaceous plant, with a fleshy, fusiform rhizome, having numerous fibres. It is a native of the mountainous parts of Europe. *Sex. Syst.* Hexand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Melanthaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1479. Griffith, Med. Bot. 643.

The root, which is the officinal part, is in cylindrical, somewhat conical pieces, with numerous radicles; these are corrugated, and of a blackish brown color. Their odor is slight, and their taste at first sweetish, and then bitter and acrid. White hellebore is an active irritant, causing violent vomiting and purging. Externally, it acts like the other powerful acrids. Internally, in small doses, it has been used in many diseases, but is now principally employed externally in the treatment of cutaneous affections, &c. Dose, from a grain to two grains, gradually increased.

POWDER OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

R. Powdered white hellebore three grains
starch one scruple
Mix. As an errhine in amaurosis, and lethargic affections. *Radius.*

DECOCTION OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

R. White hellebore ten drachms
Distilled water two pints
Boil down to a pint, and add
Rectified spirit three fl. ounces
and strain. *Lond. Ph.*

As a wash, in cutaneous diseases.

WINE OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

R. Bruised white hellebore four ounces
Wine one pint
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, ten minims, gradually increased, two or three times a-day, in gout and rheumatism.

TINCTURE OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

R. Bruised white hellebore four ounces
Diluted alcohol one pint
Macerate for eight days, express, and filter. *Ed. Ph.*

Dose, as of the wine, in same cases.

POINTMENT OF WHITE HELLEBORE.
 Powdered white hellebore two ounces
 Lard eight ounces
 Oil of lemons twenty minims
Mix. U. S. Ph.

As a friction in itch, &c. To be used with caution on children.

COMPOUND POINTMENT OF WHITE HELLEBORE.
 Powdered white hellebore two ounces
 nitre one drachm
 Soft soap
 Flowers of sulphur, each, six ounces
 Lard one pound and a-half
Mix. As a friction in itch. Phæbus.

**VERATRUM VIRIDE.
 AMERICAN HELLEBORE.**

A tall, perennial plant, with a thick, fleshy rhizome, having a tunicated top, and numerous fibrous radicles. It is a native of the United States, growing in damp meadows, and wet situations.

*Sex. Syst. Hexand. trigyn. Nat. Syst. Melan-
 taceæ.*
 Aiton, Hort. Kew. iii. 422. Griffith, Med. Bot. 3.

The root, in a fresh state, has an unpleasant odor, which disappears on drying. Its taste is bitter and acrid. Its properties are much the same as those of the white hellebore, but is considered not to purge, and to rapidly reduce the frequency and force of the pulse. Dose, one grain, gradually increasing.

TINCTURE OF AMERICAN HELLEBORE.
 American hellebore,
 bruised, six ounces
 Diluted alcohol one pint
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. Dose, a half to one fl. drachm.
Osgood.

WINE OF AMERICAN HELLEBORE.
 American hellebore,
 bruised, six ounces
 White wine fourteen fl. ounces
 Diluted alcohol two ounces
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. Dose, as of tincture.
Osgood.

The recent root should be used in these two preparations.

EXTRACT OF AMERICAN HELLEBORE.
 Recent root of American
 hellebore at will
 Bruise well, and express the juice, and evaporate to proper consistence, by a gentle heat, or by exposure to the sun. Dose, from a fourth to half a grain.
Osgood.

POINTMENT OF AMERICAN HELLEBORE.
 Powdered extract of American hellebore one drachm

Simple cerate one ounce
 Oil of lemons three minims
Mix. Osgood.

PILLS OF AMERICAN HELLEBORE.
R. Extract of American
 hellebore ten grains
 Opium five grains
 Soap fifteen grains
 Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
 Mix, and make thirty pills. One, every three or four hours, in rheumatism, &c.
Osgood.

MIXTURE OF AMERICAN HELLEBORE.
R. Tincture of American hellebore
 bloodroot
 Camphorated tincture of
 opium equal parts
 Mix. Dose, fifty to sixty minims, in catarrh.
Osgood.

**VIOLA ODORATA.
 SWEET VIOLET.**

A well-known, small, perennial plant, with fragrant, blue flowers, a native of Europe, and generally cultivated in our gardens.

*Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. Nat. Syst. Viola-
 cææ.*

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1324. Griffith, Med. Bot. 140.
 The flowers are the officinal portion. These are of a blue color, almost inodorous when dried, and of a slightly bitter taste. They are principally used as a demulcent, and laxative for infants.

CONSERVE OF VIOLETS.
R. Violet flowers, fresh, one part
 Sugar three parts
 Rub together.
Soubeiran.

SYRUP OF VIOLETS.
R. Fresh violet flowers one pound
 Boiling water two pints and a-half
 Infuse for twenty-four hours, strain, and dissolve.
 Sugar seven pounds and a-half
 And form syrup.
Ed. Ph.
 A gentle laxative for infants, in doses of one to two fl. drachms.

HONEY OF VIOLETS.
R. Flowers of violets
 Boiling water, each, six pounds
 Infuse, strain, and add
 Honey six pounds
 Evaporate to a proper consistence.
Wurt. Ph.

OIL OF VIOLETS.
R. Fresh violet flowers fifteen ounces
 Almond oil five pounds
 Infuse, with three equal quantities of the flowers, and strain. Used as an article of perfumery.
Taddei.

W

WINTERA.

WINTER'S BARK.

This is derived from an evergreen tree, found in the southern parts of South America, the *Drimys winteri*, and also from other species, growing in Brazil, &c.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Magnoliaceæ.

Forster, Gen. 84. Griffith, Med. Bot. 100.

The bark is in quilled pieces of some length, of a pale, yellowish, or dull, reddish gray, with

darker spots externally, and of a dark cinnamon internally. It has an aromatic odor, and a warm, spicy taste. It is a stimulating, aromatic tonic. The dose, in powder, is about half a drachm.

TINCTURE OF WINTER'S BARK.

R. Bruised winter's bark one part
Diluted alcohol eight parts
Digest with one-half of the alcohol, and repeat with the other. Unite the two tinctures, and filter.

Z

ZINCUM.

ZINC.

ZINCI OXIDUM.

OXIDE OF ZINC.

R. Sulphate of zinc one pound
Carbonate of ammonia six ounces and a-half
Distilled water three gallons
Dissolve the sulphate of zinc and carbonate of ammonia, separately, in twelve pints of the water, strain, and mix the solutions. Wash the precipitate well with water, and expose to a strong heat.

U. S. Ph.

Tonic and antispasmodic, and given in nervous and spasmodic affections, in doses of two to ten grains and upwards several times a-day. Also used externally.

POWDER OF OXIDE OF ZINC.

R. Oxide of zinc three grains
White sugar five grains
Mix. One, every four hours. Useful in gastric or spasmodic cough.

A. T. Thomson.

COMPOUND POWDER OF OXIDE OF ZINC.

R. Oxide of zinc six grains
Extract of henbane one grain
Oil of valerian one drop
Powdered valerian half a drachm

Mix, and divide into nine powders. One, thrice a-day, in nervous disorders.

Radiis.

R. Oxide of zinc one drachm
Powdered opium ten grains
Peruvian bark one ounce
Fennel, each, one ounce

Mix, and divide into fifty powders. One, every two hours, in hooping-cough.

Augustin.

POWDER OF OXIDE OF ZINC AND COLOMBA.

R. Oxide of zinc four grains
Powdered colomba thirty grains
Mix, and divide into four powders. One, every three hours, in dyspepsia. *Brera.*

PILLS OF OXIDE OF ZINC.

R. Oxide of zinc two scruples
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and make ten pills. One, three or four times a-day, in epilepsy, chorea, &c. *Ellis.*

R. Oxide of zinc three grains
White sugar five grains
Mix. Make a powder, to be taken every four hours. In gastric or spasmodic cough. *A. T. Thomson.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF OXIDE OF ZINC.

R. Oxide of zinc five grains
Extract of cascarilla six grains
Syrup of ginger sufficient

Mix, and make three pills; one to be taken three times a-day, in epilepsy. *Ainslie.*

. Oxide of zinc one scruple
Powdered valerian thirty grains
Castor four grains
Syrup sufficient

Mix, and make twelve pills. To be taken during the day, in epilepsy, &c. *Foy.*

LOTION WITH OXIDE OF ZINC.

. Oxide of zinc one ounce
Elder flower water one fl. ounce and a-half
gitate together. In pustular erysipelas. *Augustin.*

OINTMENT OF OXIDE OF ZINC.

. Oxide of zinc one ounce
Lard six ounces
ix. *U. S. Ph.*

A mild, astringent application, in chronic ophthalmia, and in excoriation and ulceration.

OINTMENT OF OXIDE OF ZINC AND OPIUM.

. Oxide of zinc half a drachm
Fresh butter one drachm
Powdered opium one grain
ix. In chronic impetigo. *Henke.*

OINTMENT OF OXIDE OF ZINC AND CALOMEL.

. Oxide of zinc half a drachm
Calomel one grain
Powdered aloes, each, two drachms
Fresh butter two drachms
ix. In scrofulous ophthalmia. *Scarpa.*

CERATE OF OXIDE OF ZINC AND LYCOPODIUM.

. Oxide of zinc fifteen grains
Lycopodium, each, half an ounce
Simple cerate half an ounce
ix. In ulceration of the breasts, tetter, *Hufeland.*

ZINCI CHLORIDUM.

CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

Zinc, in small pieces, two ounces and a-half
Nitric acid
Prepared chalk, each, one drachm
Muriatic acid sufficient
Add the zinc and muriatic acid together in a glass vessel, and dissolve; strain, add the nitric acid, evaporate to dryness. Dissolve in water, add the chalk, let rest for twenty-four hours, filter, and again evaporate. *U. S. Ph.*

Solution of chloride of barium at will

Solution of sulphate of zinc sufficient to precipitate sulphate of baryta. Filter and evaporate the fluid to obtain crystals of chloride of zinc. *Righini.*

Principally used externally, as a caustic and stimulant; also given internally, in very small doses, in the neuroses, &c.

CHLORIDE OF ZINC. (*Disinfectant.*)

R. Granulated zinc four pounds (av.)
Muriatic acid four pounds, or sufficient
Water two gallons two pints
Add the acid gradually to the zinc, in a glass or porcelain vessel, till it is dissolved, taking care there is no excess of acid; strain through a coarse cloth, and add the water. This contains one part of the chloride in twelve, and is of the strength for a disinfectant. *E. Parrish.*

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

R. Chloride of zinc four drachms
Alcohol one fl. ounce
Sulphuric ether two fl. ounces
Mix. Five drops every four hours, in a little sugar and water, gradually increasing the dose, in chorea, epilepsy, &c. *Hufeland.*

LOTION OF CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

R. Chloride of zinc eight grains
Extract of aloes two scruples
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Mix. As an application to atonic and foul ulcers. *Vogt.*

INJECTION OF CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

R. Liquid chloride of zinc twenty-four drops
Water four fl. ounces
Mix, and filter. A small quantity to be injected a short distance into the urethra, two or three times a-day, in gleet. *Gaudriot.*

VAGINAL SUPPOSITORY OF CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

R. Liquid chloride of zinc five drops
Sulphate of morphia half a grain
Mix with the following paste, three drachms.
Mucilage of tragacanth six parts
White sugar three parts
Starch nine parts
Make a suppository. To be used every day, or every other day. *Gaudriot.*

PASTE OF CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

R. Chloride of zinc one part
Wheat flour, or sulphate of lime, four parts
Water sufficient

- R. Chloride of zinc one part
 Wheat flour three parts
 Water sufficient
- R. Chloride of zinc one part
 Wheat flour two parts
 Water sufficient

The chloride and flour are to be carefully and quickly mixed; add the water to half the quantity, so as to form a soft paste, mix with this the rest of the powder. Form into cakes of half a line to four lines in thickness. To remain on twenty-four hours, or more (six to ten are often sufficient). To produce an eschar in cancer, lupus, &c. *Canquoin.*

- R. Chloride of zinc one part
 Chloride of antimony half a part
 Flour two and a-half parts
 Water sufficient

To be mixed as above, so as to be moulded into any desired form. As a caustic, in nodulated cancerous tumors. *Canquoin.*

Powdered opium may be added to any of the above, to mitigate the pain.

ZINCI CYANURETUM.

CYANIDE OF ZINC.

- R. Sulphate of zinc one part
 Distilled water ten parts
 Dissolve; add
 Solution of cyanide of
 potassium sufficient
 to form precipitate, being added by drops.
 Filter, wash the precipitate, and dry. *Guibourt.*

Used in spasmodic affections, &c., in doses of a twelfth to a quarter of a grain.

POWDER OF CYANIDE OF ZINC.

- R. Cyanide of zinc three grains
 Magnesia twenty-four grains
 Powdered cinnamon twelve grains
 Mix, and divide into twelve powders. One, every four hours, in nervous affections, &c. *Guibourt.*

PILLS OF CYANIDE OF ZINC.

- R. Cyanide of zinc fifteen grains
 Extract of liquorice two drachms
 Mix, and make sixty pills. One, three times a-day. *Kopp.*

ZINCI FERROCYANURETUM.

FERROCYANIDE OF ZINC.

- R. Ferrocyanide of potassium sixty parts

- Sulphate of zinc eighty parts
 Dissolve separately in boiling water, add the solutions together; collect the precipitate of ferrocyanide of zinc, wash it well, and dry. *Schindler.*

Given in doses of one grain, twice or thrice a-day, gradually increasing the quantity, in nervous affections, nocturnal pains, &c.

POWDER OF FERROCYANIDE OF ZINC.

- R. Ferrocyanide of zinc six grains
 Magnesia four grains
 Powdered cinnamon three grains
 Mix. Every four hours, in nervous affections, cramp of the stomach, &c. *Radius.*

The quantity of the salt of zinc is too large, but it is thus ordered in various authors.

COMPOUND PILLS OF FERROCYANIDE OF ZINC.

- R. Ferrocyanide of zinc fifteen grains
 Powdered valerian half a drachm
 Extract of valerian sufficient
 Mix, and make sixty pills. Two, morning and evening, in chorea. *Rosensteil.*

- R. Ferrocyanide of zinc ten grains
 Magnesia two scruples
 Oil of valerian twenty drops
 Syrup of chamomile five scruples
 Powdered valerian ten scruples
 Mix, and make into three-grain pills. Six, three times a-day, gradually increasing. *Vogt.*

SOLUTION OF FERROCYANIDE OF ZINC.

- R. Ferrocyanide of zinc four grains
 Distilled water two fl. ounces
 One-fourth part, four times a-day, in chorea. *Radius.*

MIXTURE OF FERROCYANIDE OF ZINC.

- R. Ferrocyanide of
 zinc eight to twenty grains
 Powdered gum Arabic two drachms
 Cherry water three fl. ounces
 Wine of opium one fl. scruple
 Cherry laurel water half a fl. ounce
 Mix. As a collyrium, in scrofulous and rheumatic ophthalmia. *Ammon.*

ZINCI IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF ZINC.

- R. Iodine one hundred and seventy parts
 Powdered zinc twenty parts
 Heat in matrass till they sublime. *Magendie.*

- R. Iodine two parts
 Powdered zinc one part

Digest in a little water, and agitate till the solution is colorless. Evaporate with a gentle heat.

Beasley.

Used externally.

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF ZINC.

R. Iodide of zinc one drachm
Lard one ounce
As a friction to tumors, &c.

Ure.

COLLYRIUM OF IODIDE OF ZINC.

R. Iodide of zinc four grains
Distilled water six fl. ounces
Dissolve.

SOLUTION OF IODIDE OF ZINC.

R. Iodide of zinc ten to thirty grains
Distilled water one fl. ounce
Dissolve. To be applied, by means of a sponge tied to a quill, to enlarged tonsils; to be followed, after some days' perseverance, by a saturated solution applied by a camel's hair brush.

T. Ross.

SYRUP OF IODIDE OF ZINC.

R. Iodine four drachms
Powdered zinc two drachms
Water four fl. ounces
Agitate till colorless; filter into Syrup twelve fl. ounces.

A. T. Thomson.

ZINCI ACETAS.

ACETATE OF ZINC.

R. Acetate of lead one pound
Granulated zinc nine ounces
Distilled water three pints
Dissolve the acetate in the water, and filter. Add the zinc, and agitate occasionally, in a stopped bottle, till the liquid gives no precipitate, with a solution of iodide of potassium. Filter, evaporate by a gentle heat to one-fifth, and set aside to crystallize. Decant, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper. If they are colored, dissolve in distilled water, heat, and drop into the hot solution a filtered solution of chlorinated lime, as long as any precipitate of iron takes place; filter, acidulate with a few drops of acetic acid, evaporate, and crystallize.

U. S. Ph.

Used as an external application.

COLLYRIUM OF ACETATE OF ZINC.

R. Sulphate of zinc
Acetate of lead, each, six grains
Rose-water four fl. ounces
Mix, and filter.

Ellis.

Acetate of zinc fifteen to thirty grains

Distilled water twelve fl. ounces
Dissolve. *Ware.*

R. Sulphate of zinc one drachm
Acetate of lead half a drachm
Camphor one scruple
Rose water twelve ounces
Filter the solution.

Spielman.

INJECTION OF ACETATE OF ZINC.

R. Acetate of zinc eight grains
Rose water four fl. ounces
Dissolve. In gonorrhœa.

Ellis.

LOTION OF ACETATE OF ZINC.

R. Acetate of zinc four scruples
Distilled vinegar sixteen fl. ounces
Dissolve.

Beral.

TINCTURE OF ACETATE OF ZINC.

R. Sulphate of zinc
Acetate of potassa, each, one ounce
Rub together, and add Diluted alcohol one pint
Macerate for a week, stirring occasionally, and filter.

Dub. Ph.

As collyrium and injection, properly diluted.

ZINCI CARBONAS.

CARBONATE OF ZINC, OR CALAMINE.

PREPARED CARBONATE OF ZINC.

R. Carbonate of zinc at will
Heat it to redness, and pulverize; then reduce to a very fine powder, as directed for prepared chalk.

U. S. Ph.

Used externally, as a mild astringent and absorbent to excoriations and ulcerations, and also as an ingredient of cerates, &c.

PRECIPITATED CARBONATE OF ZINC.

R. Sulphate of zinc
Carbonate of soda, each, two pounds
Water sufficient
Dissolve the salts separately in a gallon of water, mix the solutions; wash the precipitated carbonate, first by decantation, and afterwards on a filter; then press, and dry it.

CERATE OF CARBONATE OF ZINC.

R. Prepared carbonate of zinc
Yellow wax, each, half a pound
Lard two pounds
Melt the lard and wax together, and when, on cooling, they begin to thicken, add the carbonate of zinc, and stir till cold.

U. S. Ph.

Much used as a dressing to excoriations, shallow ulcerations, &c.

PLASTER OF CARBONATE OF ZINC.

R. Simple plaster
Powdered carbonate of zinc, each, two pounds
Yellow wax five ounces
Suet
Turpentine, each, one ounce and a-half
Melt, and mix thoroughly. *Van Mons.*

R. Prepared carbonate of zinc
White lead, each, one ounce and a-half
Yellow wax four ounces
Olive oil six ounces
Melt the wax with the oil, and add the two powders, stirring well. To diminish a too abundant suppuration in ulcers.

Cadet.

ZINCI SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF ZINC.

R. Zinc, in small pieces, four ounces
Sulphuric acid six ounces
Distilled water four pints

Introduce the zinc and water into a glass vessel, and add the sulphuric acid by degrees; when all effervescence has ceased, filter, boil to a pellicle, and set aside to crystallize. *U. S. Ph.*

It is astringent, tonic, and, in large doses, a prompt and effective emetic. Dose, as a tonic, one to two grains; as emetic, ten to thirty.

PILLS OF SULPHATE OF ZINC.

R. Sulphate of zinc ten grains
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and make twenty pills. One, three times a-day. In pertussis, &c. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF SULPHATE OF ZINC AND TURPENTINE.

R. Sulphate of zinc two drachms
Venice turpentine sufficient
Mix, and make sixty pills. As a tonic. *Beasley.*

PILLS OF SULPHATE OF ZINC AND MYRRH.

R. Sulphate of zinc ten grains
Powdered myrrh one drachm and a-half
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and make twenty pills. From two to four pills a-day, in hooping-cough. *Paris.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF SULPHATE OF ZINC.

R. Sulphate of zinc one grain
Extract of gentian eight grains
Syrup of ginger sufficient
Mix, and make two pills, to be taken dur-

ing the day, with two fl. drachms of infusion of chamomile, in epilepsy. *Ainslie.*

SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF ZINC.

R. Sulphate of zinc two grains
Chamomile water three fl. ounces
Dissolve. A spoonful, two or three times a-day, in chronic dysentery. *Radius.*

COLLYRIUM OF SULPHATE OF ZINC.

R. Sulphate of zinc six grains
Acetate of lead ten grains
Laudanum one drachm
Water five fl. ounces

Mix. As an application to the eyes in ophthalmia, after reduction of the inflammation. *Gregory.*

R. Sulphate of zinc six grains
Mucilage of quince seed one fl. ounce
Distilled water six fl. ounces
Spirit of camphor four or five drops

Mix, and strain. *Scarpa.*

To be used as the last.

COLLYRIUM OF SULPHATE OF ZINC AND CAMPHOR.

R. Sulphate of zinc one scruple
Camphor water
Rose water, each, eight fl. ounces
Mix. *Ainslie.*

FOMENTATION WITH SULPHATE OF ZINC.

R. Sulphate of zinc one drachm and a-half
Decoction of pomegranate four pints
Peruvian bark two pints
Laudanum one fl. ounce
Mix. As an application to external piles, and in vaginal gonorrhœa. *Brera.*

GARGLE OF SULPHATE OF ZINC.

R. Sulphate of zinc one drachm
Honey half a fl. ounce
Tincture of myrrh
Brandy, each, one fl. ounce
Rose water six fl. ounces
Mix. In ulcerations of gums, &c., occasioned by excessive salivation. *Ellis.*

INJECTION OF SULPHATE OF ZINC.

R. Sulphate of zinc one drachm
Camphor water two fl. ounces
Water two pints
Mix. *Swediaur.*

R. Sulphate of zinc ten grains
Powdered gum Arabic two drachms
Laudanum one fl. drachm
Distilled water eight fl. ounces
Mix. In gonorrhœa. *Ellis.*

LOTION OF SULPHATE OF ZINC.

R. Sulphate of zinc sixteen grains

- Rose water sixteen fl. ounces
 Mix. *Beral.*
 R. Sulphate of zinc half a drachm
 Water half a pint
 Lead water half a pint
 Mix. *Beasley.*
 R. Sulphate of zinc four scruples
 Distilled vinegar one pint
 Mix. *Beral.*

SULPHATE OF ZINC MIXTURE.

- R. Sulphate of zinc one grain
 Decoction of cascarilla twelve fl. drachms
 Simple syrup four fl. drachms
 Mix, to be divided into four doses, one to be taken three times a-day, in whooping-cough. *Ainslie.*

ZINCI VALERIANAS.

VALERIANATE OF ZINC.

- R. Valerian root, recent, one hundred parts
 Water five hundred parts
 Sulphuric acid ten parts
 Bichromate of potassa six parts
 Macerate the coarsely powdered valerian in the water, to which had been added the sulphuric acid and the bichromate, for twenty-four hours, introduce the mixture into a still, and apply heat; returning the first fourth of the product to the still; the process is then to be continued, until the distilled water ceases to redden litmus paper. The product is then to be placed in a large matrass, and an excess of pure hydrated carbonate of zinc, is to be added, and allowed to digest at 190° F., for three or four hours, on a sand-bath, until saturated. The solution is then to be filtered and evaporated over a naked fire, till reduced to fifty parts, then placed on plates, and suffered to evaporate in a drying room, or by a moderate temperature. *Lefort.*

- R. Contused valerian thirty-two ounces
 Water eight pounds
 Sulphuric acid three ounces
 Macerate for two days, and distil as long as the product reddens litmus paper. Expose to the air for a month, then put it in a matrass with two hundred and twenty-five grains of recently prepared oxide of zinc, and digest on a sand-bath for eight or ten hours, at 175° F. agitating occasionally; filter whilst hot, evaporate to three-fourths, and dry the residue on earthen plates. *Buisson.*

Has been recommended as a powerful tonic and antispasmodic, in neuralgia and hysteria, but has not been sufficiently tried to ascertain its true powers. Dose, one to two grains.

PILLS OF VALERIANATE OF ZINC.

- R. Valerianate of zinc nine grains
 Tragacanth thirty grains
 Mix, and make twelve pills. One, morning and evening, in nervous headache, &c. *Devay.*

MIXTURE OF VALERIANATE OF ZINC.

- R. Valerianate of zinc one grain and a-half
 Distilled water five drachms, twenty drops
 Syrup one ounce
 Mix. A spoonful, every half hour. *Devay.*

ZINGIBER.

GINGER.

The rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*, a small, herbaceous, perennial plant, a native of the East Indies.

Sex. Syst. Monand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Zingiberaceæ.

Roscoe, Trans. Linn. Soc. viii. 348. Griffith, Med. Bot. 629.

The rhizome, or root, is creeping, knotty, lobated or palmated, and fleshy, with an agreeable, pungent, camphoraceous odor, and an aromatic, acrid, burning taste. Two kinds are met with in commerce, the black and the white; the first consists of the roots, scalded in hot water and dried; the second is composed of these roots, deprived of their epidermis previous to desiccation. Ginger contains a volatile oil, a soft, acrid resin, some gum, various salts, and the usual vegetable constituents. It is stimulating; somewhat acrid, aromatic, and stomachic. It is given in doses of ten grains to a scruple, or more.

GINGER LOZENGES.

- R. Powdered ginger two ounces
 sugar fourteen ounces
 Gum tragacanth
 Water, each, twelve drachms
 Mix well, and form lozenges of sixteen grains, each. *Soubéiran.*

SYRUP OF GINGER.

- R. Ginger, sliced, three ounces
 Boiling water three pints
 Infuse for four hours, strain, and add double its weight of sugar, and form syrup. *Guibourt.*

GINGER BEER.

- R. Sugar three pounds
 Bruised ginger two ounces
 Cream of tartar one ounce
 Lemons, sliced, four

Yeast

Boiling water

eight fl. ounces

four gallons

Pour the water on the four first-named ingredients, infuse for two hours, strain, add the yeast, and, when fermentation has commenced, pour into strong bottles, and wire down the corks.

Redwood.

R. White sugar

twenty pounds

Lemon juice

eighteen fl. ounces

Honey

one pound

Bruised ginger

seventeen ounces

Water

eighteen gallons

Boil the ginger in three gallons of the water for half an hour; add the sugar, lemon juice, and honey, with the remainder of the water, and strain; when cold, add the white of an egg, and half a fl. ounce of essence of lemon; let rest for four days, and bottle.

Pereira.

OIL OF GINGER.

R. Ginger

one part

Water

six parts

Digest for five or six days; distil, and collect the oil.

ETHEREAL EXTRACT OF GINGER.

R. Ginger

four ounces

Sulphuric ether

six ounces

Treat the powdered ginger with the ether, in a displacement apparatus, and evaporate the product by means of a water-bath; one part corresponds to sixteen of ginger.

Beral.

TINCTURE OF ETHEREAL EXTRACT OF GINGER.

R. Ethereal extract of ginger one part
Alcohol (.825) fifteen parts
Dissolve. *Beral.*

SYRUP OF ETHEREAL EXTRACT OF GINGER.

R. Ethereal extract of ginger one scruple
Syrup of sugar one ounce
Dissolve, and strain, after twenty-four hours' digestion. *Beral.*

ESSENCE OF GINGER.

R. Jamaica ginger four ounces
French brandy one pint
Powder the ginger coarsely, moisten it with the brandy, put it in a displacer, and pour the remainder of the brandy on it; when it ceases to pass, add diluted alcohol, till one pint has passed in all.

SPICE PLASTER.

R. Powdered ginger two ounces
cloves
cinnamon, each, one ounce
red pepper two drachms
Tincture of ginger half an ounce
Honey sufficient
Mix the powders; add the tincture, and sufficient honey to make of proper consistence for a stiff cataplasm.

W. Procter.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

NOT INCLUDED AMONG THE PREVIOUS PRESCRIPTIONS.

TOUS LES MOIS.

This is a variety of arrowroot, prepared from the rhizomes of a species of *Canna*, and is to be employed in the same manner, and in same cases, as arrowroot.

MUCILAGE OF SALEP.

Salep is the prepared bulbs of several species of orchidaceous plants. It is more nutritive than arrowroot or sago, and its use is adapted for the convalescent, rather than for the sick. These roots are powdered with much difficulty. The mucilage is prepared by dissolving the powder in boiling water, constantly stirring, and adding to the solution sugar and milk. *Soubeiran* orders powdered salep, half an ounce, to be boiled with a sufficient quantity of water till dissolved, four ounces of sugar added, and to be aromatized according to taste.

BISCUIT JELLY.

White biscuit, four ounces, to be boiled down in four pints of water, to one-half, strained, and evaporated to one pint; one pound of white sugar, four ounces of port wine, and one drachm of cinnamon water added, and the whole well mixed. It has been found useful in debility of the digestive organs.

A. T. Thomson.

BREAD JELLY.

Cut a French roll into slices, toast these on both sides, and boil in a quart of water, until the whole forms a jelly, adding more water if required; strain, and flavor. This is nutritious, and may be made more so by using broth, wholly deprived of fat, instead of water.

Cooley.

PANADA.

Stale wheat bread, one ounce; cinnamon, one drachm; water, one pint; cover up and let stand for an hour, beat up and boil for ten minutes, adding a little grated nutmeg

and sugar. Wine may be added, if required.

Ellis.

COMPOUND SALEP POWDERS.

Powdered salep, tragacanth, and sago, each, four ounces; cochineal, half a drachm; prepared oyster shells, one ounce. These are to be carefully mixed and divided into powders, of one drachm each. Stir one of these into a pint of milk, and boil for ten or fifteen minutes. To be taken freely in diarrhoea and dysentery.

Ellis.

These are known as *Castanello's powders*, for which the following is used as a substitute. Powdered gum Arabic, tragacanth, arrowroot, sago, and tapioca, each, two drachms. Mix them well together, boil in a pint of milk, flavored with nutmeg or cinnamon. Used as a diet in dysentery, diarrhoea, &c.

VEGETABLE BROTH.

Take two potatoes, one carrot, one turnip, and one onion. Slice them, and boil in a quart of water for an hour, adding more water from time to time, so as to keep up the original quantity; flavor with salt and a small portion of potherbs; strain. When advisable, a small quantity of mushroom catsup added to this broth greatly improves its taste.

A good substitute for animal food, when this last is inadmissible.

Ellis.

GLOUCESTER JELLY.

Rice, sago, pearl barley, hartshorn shavings, eryngium root, each, one ounce; boil in three pints of water to one pint, and strain. This is very nutritive, dissolved in broth, milk, or wine.

A. T. Thomson.

ALMOND JELLY.

Blanched sweet almonds and white sugar, each, one ounce; water, four ounces; make an emulsion; strain, and add melted hartshorn jelly, half a pound; orange-flower

water one drachm; and essence of lemon two or three drops.

Cooley.

BOILED FLOUR.

Take of fine flour a pound, tie it up in a linen cloth as tight as possible, and after frequently dipping it into cold water, dredge the outside with flour, till a crust is formed round it, which will prevent the water soaking into it, whilst boiling. Boil for a long time, and permit to cool, when it will become a hard, dry mass.

This to be grated and prepared like arrowroot. A good diet for children, in diarrhoea, &c.

Ellis.

BEEF TEA.

Take of lean beef, cut into shreds, one pound; water, one quart. Boil for twenty minutes, removing any scum that arises. When it has become cold, strain.

Ellis.

Take half a pound of good rump stake, cut it into thin slices, and spread these in a hollow dish; sprinkle a little salt over them, and pour upon the whole a pint of boiling water. Cover the dish and place it near the fire for half an hour; then remove to a pan and boil for fifteen minutes; strain through a fine sieve.

The quantity of water is too small for the strength of the tea for invalids, but is sufficient to extract all the soluble parts of the beef, and the tea can be reduced to the proper strength by the addition of boiling water.

A. T. Thomson.

ESSENCE OF BEEF.

Take of lean beef, sliced, a sufficient quantity to fill the body of a porter bottle, cork up loosely, and place it in a pot of cold water, attaching the neck, by means of a string, to the handle of the pot. Boil for an hour and a-half to two hours, then decant the liquid and skim it.

To this preparation may be added spices, salt, wine, brandy, &c., according to the taste of the patient and nature of the disease.

Ellis.

MUTTON TEA.

Take one pound of good mutton, freed from the fat, and cut into thin slices; pour over it a pint and a-half of boiling water, in the same manner as directed for beef tea; but it requires to be boiled for half an hour, previous to straining. If the invalid desires the addition of barley, an ounce of clean pearl barley, washed, and macerated in boiling water for an hour, may be boiled

with the mutton tea, and the undissolved barley, separated by straining.

A. T. Thomson.

VEAL TEA.

This is to be made in the same manner as beef tea, using a pound of the fillet of veal, free from fat and sliced, and a pint and a-half of boiling water; boiling for half an hour. It may also be made with the same quantity of the fleshy part of a knuckle of veal. By boiling this latter down to one-half, and straining, the decoction will gelatinize, and, if poured into small cups, will keep good for several days. By the addition of an equal quantity of boiling water to this jelly, it is fit for use in a few minutes.

A. T. Thomson.

CHICKEN WATER.

Take half a chicken, divested of all fat, and break the bones; add to this half a gallon of water, boil for half an hour, strain, and season with salt.

Ellis.

Take a small chicken, free it from the skin, and from all the fat between the muscles; divide it longitudinally into halves; remove the lungs, liver, &c., then cut it, bones and muscles, into thin slices, put these into a pan with a sufficient quantity of salt; add a quart of boiling water, cover the pan, and simmer slowly for two hours; strain through a fine sieve.

A. T. Thomson.

CALVES' FOOT JELLY.

Take two calves' feet, and add to them one gallon of water, and boil down to one quart; strain, and when cold, remove all fat; then add the white of six or eight eggs, well beaten; a pint of wine, half a pound of loaf sugar, and the juice of four lemons, and mix well. Boil for a few minutes, constantly stirring; then strain through a flannel bag. The wine may be omitted if necessary.

Ellis.

TOAST WATER.

Toast thoroughly a slice of stale bread, put it in a jug and pour over it a quart of water, which has been boiled and cooled, and in two hours decant; a small piece of orange or lemon peel put into the jug with the bread, improves the flavor greatly.

This forms a good drink in febrile affections.

A. T. Thomson.

APPLE WATER.

Slice two large apples, and pour over the

slices a pint of boiling water. Let stand for an hour, and decant; if necessary, sweeten with a little white sugar.

A. T. Thomson.

It is also prepared by boiling for an hour ten ounces of sliced apple in two pints of water, and straining.

Soubeyran.

LEMON-PEEL WATER.

Pare the rind of one lemon, which has been previously rubbed with half an ounce of refined loaf sugar, put the peeling and sugar into a jar, and pour over them a quart of boiling water. When cold, pour off the fluid, and add a tablespoonful of lemon juice. If wine be not improper, a glass of sherry may be added, instead of the lemon juice.

A. T. Thomson.

BRAN TEA.

Fresh wheat bran one pound, water three quarts. Boil down to one quart, strain, and add sugar, honey, or molasses, according to the taste of the patient.

CHICKEN PANADA.

Take the white meat of a boiled or roasted chicken, free it from the skin, and cut into small morsels; pound these in a mortar with an equal quantity of stale bread, and a sufficiency of salt, adding gradually some of the water in which the chicken has been boiled, or some beef tea, until the whole forms a thin, fluid paste; put this into a pan, and boil for ten minutes, continually stirring.

A. T. Thomson.

MUTTON BROTH.

Take a pound of mutton, freed from fat, put it into a pan with three pints of water, and simmer for two hours. Take three carrots, the same number of turnips, celery, and cut them in slices, boil them for half an hour in a quart of water, throw them on a colander to drain off the water, and having boiled two onions sliced in a pint of water, and poured off the water, add the whole of these vegetables to the mutton liquor; after removing the meat, season with salt and a little celery seed. Simmer slowly for four hours, put in the meat again, and continue to simmer for another hour. The meat may be served with the broth. A palatable and very nutritive dish for convalescents.

A. T. Thomson.

FOWL WITH RICE.

Free a young fowl from the skin and the bones on the exterior of the body, and sim-

mer it in good beef tea, till it is very tender; season with salt, and, having boiled some rice, add it to the liquor before the fowl is dished.

A. T. Thomson.

WATER SOUCHY.

Take two small, fresh flounders, boil them in a quart of water to one-third, or long enough to reduce the fish to a pulp; strain the liquor through a sieve, and, having cut off the fins of four other small flounders, put the latter into the liquor, with a sufficiency of salt, a few grains of cayenne pepper, and a small quantity of chopped parsley, and boil till the fish is perfectly done. The fish and liquor are to be eaten together.

Few dishes are more relished by convalescents from fever.

A. T. Thomson.

Scale, gut, and wash two perch; put salt in the water; when it boils, put in the fish, with an onion cut into slices and separated into rings, a handful of parsley, picked and washed clean; when the fish are done, put them in a soup-dish, and pour the liquor over them.

Hofland.

MULLED WINE.

Take a quarter of an ounce of bruised cinnamon, half a nutmeg, grated, and ten bruised cloves; infuse them in half a pint of boiling water for an hour, strain, and add half an ounce of white sugar; pour the whole into a pint of hot port or sherry wine.

A good cordial and restorative in the low stages of fever, or in the debility of convalescence from fevers.

A. T. Thomson.

COLD CUSTARD.

Take the yolk and white of an egg, and a tablespoonful of sugar; beat together, till the tenacity of the white of the egg is entirely destroyed; add gradually, constantly stirring, a half a pint of cold water, two teaspoonfuls of rose water, and a little grated nutmeg. A wineglassful to be taken every two or three hours.

Dewees.

MOLASSES POSSET.

Put in a saucepan a pint of best molasses, a teaspoonful of powdered white ginger, and a quarter of a pound of fresh butter. Simmer for half an hour, stirring frequently. Then stir in the juice of two lemons, or two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, cover the pan, and let it stand by the fire five minutes.

A. T. Thomson.

CHICKEN JELLY.

Cut a chicken into small pieces, bruise the bones, and put the whole into a stone

jar, with a cover that fits water tight. Set the jar in a large kettle of boiling water, and keep it boiling for three hours. Then strain, and season with salt, pepper, and mace, or with loaf sugar and lemon juice, according to circumstances and taste.

A. T. Thomson.

CHOCOLATE.

Put milk and water on to boil; then scrape the chocolate fine, one or two squares to a pint, as will best suit the stomach; when the milk and water boils, take it off the fire, throw the chocolate into it, mill it well, and serve it up with the froth. The sugar may be mixed with the scraped chocolate, or added afterwards. It should never be made before it is wanted, as heating it again injures the flavor, and causes a separation of the oil. *Cooley.*

CHOCOLATE MILK.

Dissolve an ounce of scraped chocolate in a pint of boiling new milk. *Cooley.*

COFFEE MILK.

Boil a dessertspoonful of ground coffee in a pint of milk, for a quarter of an hour; then clear it with white of egg or isinglass, let it boil for a few minutes, and set it by the side of the fire to fine. Sweeten according to taste.

This is a suitable breakfast for those of spare habit, and disposed to affections of the lungs. *Cooley.*

RICE CUSTARD.

Boil half a cupful of the best ground rice in a pint of milk, until dissolved; then mix it with a quart of cream; flavor with nutmeg, mace, and a little brandy.

Cooley.

FRUMENTY.

Bruised wheat, boiled in water until quite soft; drain, thin with milk, sweeten, and flavor according to taste.

The bruised wheat boiled to a paste, and, when cold, eaten with milk, in the evening, for some time, will often relieve costiveness.

GINGER BEER.

Take of white sugar, three pounds; bruised ginger, two ounces; cream of tartar, one ounce; lemons, sliced, four; boiling water, four gallons; yeast, eight ounces. Pour the water on the four first-named ingredients, and infuse for two hours; then strain, add the yeast, and, when fermenta-

tion has continued for some hours, put into stone bottles and tie down the corks.

Gray.

SPRUCE BEER.

Take of sugar, six pounds; essence of spruce, four ounces; boiling water, ten gallons; yeast, eight ounces. Add the water to the sugar and essence, ferment with the yeast, and bottle in the same way as ginger beer.

Gray.

MOLASSES BEER.

Take of molasses, fourteen pounds; hops, a pound and a-half; water, thirty-six gallons; yeast, a pound. Boil the hops in the water, add the molasses, and ferment.

Gray.

CAUDLE.

Into a pint of thin gruel, put, while it is boiling hot, the yolk of an egg, beaten with sugar, and mixed with a tablespoonful of cold water, a glass of wine, and some nutmeg; mix well together.

A nourishing, restorative mixture, given during convalescence. *Gray.*

BARLEY MIXTURE.

Take of pearl barley, sliced figs, stoned raisins, of each, two ounces and a-half; liquorice root, sliced and bruised, five drachms; water, five pints and a-half. Clean the barley by washing, boil it in four and a-half pints of the water, down to two pints; add the figs, raisins, and liquorice root, with the remaining pint of water; boil down to two pints, and strain.

This is nutritive and demulcent. *Gray.*

ARTIFICIAL ASSES' MILK.

Boil together a pint of water and an ounce of hartshorn shavings, until reduced to a jelly; add two ounces of white sugar; when cold, mix with a pint of new milk, and a teaspoonful of syrup of Tolu. To be taken freely, as a nutritive beverage.

Cooley.

ISINGLASS BLANCMANGE.

Isinglass, a quarter of a pound; rose water, half a pint; milk, two quarts; milk of almonds, half a pint. Boil to a proper consistence, and permit to cool.

Hoffmann.

RICE BLANCMANGE.

Ground rice, two ounces; milk, one pint; lump sugar, three ounces; a little lemon peel and cinnamon; dissolve the rice in

he milk, by boiling, reduce it to a proper consistence, then add the spice and sugar; boil for a few minutes, strain, and let cool. The rice should be rubbed up with a little water, before adding it to the milk, to prevent it from being in lumps.

Cooley.

SODA CAKES.

Flour, one pound; bicarbonate of soda,

a quarter of an ounce; sugar and butter, each, half a pound; make a paste with milk; add candied orange, lemon, or citron, or the fresh peel, grated, according to taste. They may be made with the same quantity of carbonate of magnesia, instead of the soda, and the candied peel omitted. In dyspepsia, with acidity.

Cooley.

LIST OF INCOMPATIBLES.

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| <p>ABSINTHIUM, with sulphates of iron and zinc, acetates of lead, nitrate of silver, tartar emetic.</p> <p>ACACIA, with Goulard's extract, alcohol, nitric acid, muriated tincture of iron.</p> <p>ACIDUM ACETICUM, with alkalies, alkaline and earthy carbonates.</p> <p>ACIDUM CITRICUM, with mineral acids, acetates of lead, nitrate and acetate of mercury, alkalies, alkaline sulphurets.</p> <p>ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM, with lime water, hydrosulphate of potassa, astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions.</p> <p>ACIDUM GALLICUM, with lime water, carbonate of potassa, acetate of lead, sulphate of copper, nitrate of silver, iodide of iron, sulphate of iron, tartar emetic, nitrate of silver, solution of isinglass, solution of opium, &c.</p> <p>ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM, with mineral acids, metallic oxides, chlorine, &c.</p> <p>ACIDUM MURIATICUM, with alkalies and their carbonates, alkaline earths, metallic oxides, sulphuret of potassium, tartrate of potassa, and most metallic salts, especially those of silver.</p> <p>ACIDUM NITRICUM, with the metallic oxides, the salifiable bases, the essential oils, &c.</p> <p>ACIDUM NITRO MURIATICUM, with oxides, earths and alkalies, the sulphurets, &c.</p> <p>ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM, with the soluble salts of lime, baryta, and lead.</p> <p>ACIDUM SULPHURICUM, with the earths, alkalies, and their carbonates, the sulphurets, &c.</p> <p>ACIDUM TANNICUM, per salts of iron, albumen, gelatin, &c.</p> <p>ACIDUM TARTARICUM, with alkalies and their carbonates, and the salts of potassa.</p> <p>ÆTHER HYPONITROSUS, with alcoholic solution of caustic potassa.</p> | <p>ÆTHER MURIATICUS, with solution of caustic potassa.</p> <p>ALUMINÆ ET POTASSÆ SULPHAS, with the alkalies and alkaline carbonates, lime, magnesia, acetate of lead, infusion of galls, &c.</p> <p>AMMONIA, with acids, mineral salts, alum, &c.</p> <p>AMMONIÆ ACETAS, with alkalies, strong acids, corrosive sublimate, nitrate of silver, &c.</p> <p>AMMONIÆ CARBONAS, with acids, caustic potassa, magnesia, alum, chloride of calcium, bitartrate and bisulphate of potassa, the salts of iron, bichloride of mercury, salts of lead, sulphate of zinc, &c.</p> <p>AMMONIÆ MURIAS, with sulphuric and nitric acids, salts of lead and silver, potassa, the carbonates of potassa and soda, lime, &c.</p> <p>ANGUSTURA, with sulphates of iron and copper, nitrate of silver, tartar emetic, acetates of lead, bichloride of mercury, potassa, infusion of galls, &c.</p> <p>ANTHEMIS, with solution of gelatin, infusions containing gallic acid, salts of iron, nitrate of silver, salts of lead, bichloride of mercury, &c.</p> <p>ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM, with nitric and nitro-muriatic acids.</p> <p>ANTIMONII ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS, with alkalies and earths, and their carbonates, strong acids, hydrosulphurets, lime water, chloride of calcium, salts of lead, soaps, infusions containing gallic acid, rhubarb, &c.</p> <p>ARMORACIA, with carbonates of the alkalies, bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, vegetable bitters and astringents, &c.</p> <p>ARGENTI NITRAS, with the fixed alkalies, sulphuric, muriatic, and arsenious acids, and their salts, lime, the chlorides and sulphurets, astringent vege-</p> |
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table infusions, solutions of the salts of mercury and copper, &c.

ARNICA, with sulphates of iron and zinc, acetate of lead, mineral acids, &c.

AURANTII CORTEX, with infusion of bark, sulphate of iron, lime water, &c.

MARYTÆ MURIAS, with alum, nitrate of silver, &c.

BENZOINUM, with the acids and alkalies.

BISTORTA, with salts of iron, gelatin, &c.

BELLADONNA, with caustic alkaline solutions.

BISMUTHI NITRAS, with the alkalies, vegetable astringents.

ALAMUS, with acetate of lead.

ALCII CHLORIDUM LIQUOR, with carbonates of soda and potassa, and carbonate of magnesia, &c.

ALCIS LIQUOR, with the mineral and acetic, phosphoric, tartaric, and citric acids, muriate of ammonia, the alkaline carbonates, soap, the vegetable astringents, alum, sulphates of iron and zinc, sulphate of magnesia, chlorides of mercury, nitrate of silver.

ALCIS CARBONAS, with the acids and acidulous salts, alum, muriate of ammonia.

APSICUM, with corrosive sublimate, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, sulphates of iron, zinc, or copper, carbonates of the alkalies.

ARDAMOMUM, with the acids, sulphate of iron, bichloride of mercury, &c.

ARYOPHYLLUS, with tartar emetic, sulphates of iron and zinc, &c.

ASCARILLA, with lime water, sulphates of iron and zinc, infusions containing gallic acid.

ASSIA FISTULÆ, with alcohol.

ATECHU, with alkalies, the salts of iron, gelatin, &c.

BINCHONA, with strong acids, alkalies, sulphates of iron and zinc, nitrate of silver, tartar emetic, lime, magnesia, &c.

DOCCUS, with acetate of lead, sulphate of zinc and iron.

OLCHICUM, with acids which render the vinous tincture drastic; alkalies, on the contrary, render it milder in its operation.

COLOCYNTHIS, with fixed alkalies, sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, &c.

COLUMBA, with ammonia, lime water, mineral acids, muriate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, isinglass.

CONIUM, with the acids.

CONTRAYERVA (tincture), with water.

COPAIBA, with the mineral acids.

COPTIS TRIFOLIATA, with nitrate of silver, acetate of lead.

CRETA PRÆPARATA, with acids and acidulous salts, alum, muriate of ammonia.

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM, with acids, potassa and soda, lime water.

CUPRI SULPHAS, with fixed alkalies, ammonia, and its carbonate, bichloride of mercury, arsenite of potassa, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, vegetable infusion, &c.

CYDONIA, with acids, most metallic salts, alcohol.

DIGITALIS, with sulphate of iron, infusion of Peruvian bark, acetate of lead.

FERRUM AMMONIATUM, with acids, the fixed alkalies, lime water, astringent infusions.

FERRI IODIDUM, with fixed alkalies, lime water, vegetable astringents, &c.

FERRI ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS, with the mineral acids, alkalies, vegetable astringents.

FERRI SUBCARBONAS, with the mineral acids, acidulous salt, &c.

FERRI MURIATIS TINCTURA, with alkalies and their carbonates, lime water, carbonate of lime, magnesia, and its carbonate, solution of gum, vegetable astringents.

FERRI SULPHAS, with nitric acid, fixed alkalies, and their carbonates, lime water, nitrate of potassa, borate of soda, acetate of lead, iodide of potassium, vegetable astringents, &c.

GALLA, with the carbonates of the alkalies, lime water, sulphates of iron and zinc, acetate of lead, bichloride of mercury, gelatin, &c.

GUALIACI TINCTURE, with water, the mineral acids, spirit of nitric ether, earthy and metallic salts, &c.

- GRANATUM (*Cortex*), with sulphate of iron, &c.
- HÆMATOXYLON, with mineral acids, solution of alum, sulphate of iron and copper, tartar emetic, acetate of lead.
- HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM, with muriatic acid, the fixed alkalies.
- HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM MITE, with the alkalies, lime, muriate of ammonia, chlorides of potassium and sodium, carbonates of the alkalies, nitric acid, salts of iron, lead, and copper, iodide of potassium, soaps, &c.
- HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM CORROSIVUM, with alkalies and their carbonates, carbonates of lime, tartar emetic, sulphuret of potassium, soaps, iron, copper, lead, and their salts, nitrate of silver, albumen, gelatin, vegetable astringents, fixed oils, &c.
- HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM, with the mineral acids.
- HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM NIGRUM, with the mineral and acetic acids.
- HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM, with the mineral acids, iodide of potassium, chloride of sodium.
- HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM, with the mineral acids, iodide of potassium, chloride of sodium.
- HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA, with the mineral and acetic acids, alum, &c.
- HYOSCYAMUS, with acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, sulphate of iron.
- IODINE.
- IPECACUANHA, with the vegetable acids, the vegetable astringents, acetate of lead, &c.
- KINO, with the salts of iron, the mineral acids, tartar emetic, &c.
- KRAMERIA, with salts of iron, gelatin, mineral acids, &c.
- LUPULUS, with the salts of iron.
- MAGNESIA, with acids and acidulous salts, muriate of ammonia, metallic salts.
- MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS, with acids and acidulous salts, metallic salts, lime water, muriate of ammonia, bitartrate of potassa.
- MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS, with ammonia, acetate of lead, chloride of calcium, lime water, potassa and soda, and their carbonates, &c.
- MENTHA, with sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, &c.
- MORPHIÆ ACETAS, with alkaline carbonates, ammonia, all articles incompatible with infusion of opium, except acetate of lead.
- MORPHIÆ MURIAS, with acetate of lead, ammonia, alkaline carbonates, &c.
- MOSCHUS, with mineral acids, bichloride of mercury, sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, infusion of bark, &c.
- OPIUM, with ammonia, carbonates of potassa and soda, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, salts of copper, iron, and zinc, infusion of galls, &c.
- POTASSA, with acids and acidulous salts, earthy and metallic salts, ammonia and its salts, &c.
- POTASSÆ ACETAS, with mineral acids, sulphates of soda and magnesia, tartaric acid, &c.
- POTASSÆ ARSENITIS LIQUOR, with lime water, acids, chloride of calcium, sulphate of magnesia, alum, sulphate of iron, iodide of iron, nitrate of silver, vegetable astringents.
- POTASSÆ BITARTRAS, with lime water, ammonia, carbonates of potassa and soda, magnesia, sulphate of magnesia, &c.
- POTASSÆ CARBONAS, with acids, metallic salts, lime water, sulphate of magnesia, muriate of ammonia, &c.
- POTASSIÆ CITRAS, with salts of lime, lead, and silver, sulphuric acid.
- POTASSÆ NITRAS, with alum, sulphate of magnesia, metallic sulphates, sulphuric acid, muriatic acid (when heated).
- POTASSÆ SULPHAS, with tartaric acid, acetate of lead, nitric and muriatic acids, chloride of calcium, bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, sulphate of magnesia.
- POTASSÆ SULPHURETUM, with acids, most metallic salts.
- POTASSÆ TARTRAS, with all acids, lime water, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver.

- POTASSII IODIDUM, with acetate of lead, bichloride of mercury, tartaric acid, metallic salts, all acids and acidulous salts, except bitartrate of potassa.
- PIMENTA, with alum, ammonia, alkaline carbonates, salts of iron, copper, zinc, and silver, vegetable astringents.
- PIPER NIGRUM, with vegetable astringents.
- PLUMBI ACETAS, with the alkalies and their carbonates, tartaric, citric, and sulphuric acids, tartrate and bitartrate of potassa, alkaline and metallic sulphates, alum, borax, lime water, vegetable astringents, infusion of opium, the soaps, milk.
- PLUMBI IODIDUM, with solution of potassa, sulphuric acid.
- QUASSIA, with nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, &c.
- QUININÆ SULPHAS, with tartaric acid, tartrate of potassa, alkalies and their carbonates, lime water, infusion of galls.
- RHEUM, with strong acids, lime water, sulphates of iron and zinc, tartar emetic, bichloride of mercury, vegetable astringents.
- ROSA GALLICA, with sulphates of iron and zinc, gelatin, lime water.
- SALIX, with lime water, sulphate of iron, alkaline carbonates, solution of isinglass.
- SALVIA, with salts of iron.
- SAPO (*and liniments, &c., containing it*), with sulphates of lime and magnesia, chloride of calcium, alum, metallic salts, lime water.
- ARSAPARILLA, with infusion of galls, lime water, acetate of lead.
- SCILLA, with lime water, alkaline carbonates, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, &c.
- SENNA, with strong acids, carbonates of the alkalies, lime water, tartar emetic.
- SERPENTARIA, with acetate of lead.
- SODÆ CARBONAS, with acids, bitartrate of potassa, metallic and earthy salts, lime water.
- SODÆ PHOSPHAS, with mineral acids, lime, magnesia, &c.
- SODÆ SULPHAS, with salts precipitated by sulphuric acid, carbonates of potassa, acetate of potassa.
- SODÆ ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS, with most acids and acidulous salts, acetate of lead.
- SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI, with sulphate of iron, tincture of guaiacum, alkaline and earthy carbonates, especially those with an excess of acid.
- TAMARINDUS, with the salts of potassa, the alkaline carbonates, lime water, tartar emetic.
- TARAXACUM, with corrosive sublimate, sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, infusion of galls, &c.
- THEA, with salts of iron, gelatin, lime water, &c.
- TORMENTILLA, with solution of isinglass, salts of iron, alkalies, &c.
- TRAGACANTH, with sulphates of iron and copper, acetate of lead, &c.
- ULMUS, with alcohol, tinctures, if added in quantity.
- UVA URSI, with salts of iron.
- VALERIANA, with salts of iron.
- ZINCI OXIDUM, with potassa, soda, and ammonia.
- ZINCI SULPHAS, with potassa, soda, and ammonia, and their carbonates, the hydrosulphurets, milk, mucilages, &c.

POSOLOGICAL TABLE

OF THE

MOST IMPORTANT MEDICINES.

Absinthium, Infusion, f℥j to ij. Extract, grs. x to xx. Tincture, gtt. xx to f℥ij. Oil, gtt. ij to iv.	Ammonia, Alcohol, gtt. v to xx. aromatic, gtt. x to xx. Citrate, f℥ss to j. Hydrosulphate, gtt. v to vj. Muriate, gr. j to v. Nitrate, ℥j to ij. Phosphate, f℥ss. Succinate, Spirit, gtt. xx to l. Sulphate, ℥j. to ℥ss.
Acetosella, Extract, ℥j to ℥ss. Acidum Arseniosum, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$. Benzoicum, grs. x to xx. Boracicum, grs. v to xx. Gallicum, grs. ij to x. Hydrocyanicum (medicinal), gtt. j to ii. Hydriodicum, gtt. v to lx. Muriaticum, gtt. v to x. diluted, gtt. xx to xxx. Nitricum, gtt. v to x. diluted, gtt. xx to xxx. Phosphoricum, diluted, gtt. x to f℥j. Sulphuricum, gtt. ij to v. diluted, gtt. x to xxx. aromatic, gtt. v to x. Tannicum, gr. j to iij. Tartaricum, ℥j to ij.	Ammoniacum, grs. v to xv. mixture, f℥ss to j. and Nit. acid, f℥j to iv.
Aconitum, Powder, gr. j to ij. Extract, gr. j to ij. alcoholic, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Tincture, gtt. v to vj.	Amylum, Iodide, ℥ss to ij. Angelica, Tincture, f℥j to ij. Angustura, Powder, grs. x to ℥j. Infusion, f℥ij. Tincture, f℥j to ij.
Æther, Acetic, gtt. x to f℥j. Hyponitrosus, gtt. x to lx. spirit of, f℥ss to ij. Hydrocyanic, gtt. ij to vj. Muriatic, gtt. xxx to lx. Sulphuric, f℥ss to j. spirit, f℥j to iij. compound, f℥ss to ij.	Anthemis, Infusion, f℥j to ij. Extract, grs. x to xx. Syrup, f℥ss.
Allium, Syrup, f℥j.	Anthracokali, grs. ij to iv.
Aloe, Powder, gr. j to v. and Canella, grs. v to xx. Wine, f℥j. to ℥j. Tincture, f℥j. to ℥j. and Myrrh, f℥ss to jj.	Antimonium, grs. x to xx. Sulphuret, grs. v to x. precipitated, grs. j to iij. Kermes mineral, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to x. and Lime, grs. j to v. Tartrate and Potassa, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to iij. Wine, gtt. xxx to ℥j. Antimonial Powder, grs. iij to x.
Aluminæ et Potassæ Sulphas, grs. v to x.	Apocynum, Decoction, f℥j to ij. Extract, grs. iij to v.
Ammonia, Water, gtt. v to xx. Acetate, f℥ss to j. Arseniate, gtt. x to xx. Carbonate, grs. v to x. tincture comp., gtt. x to xl.	Argentum, Chloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. ij. and Ammonia, gr. $\frac{1}{14}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$. Cyanide, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$. Iodide, $\frac{1}{4}$ to j. Nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to ij. Oxide, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to ij.
	Armoracia, Infusion, f℥j to ij. Spirit. comp. f℥j to iv.
	Arnica, Powder, grs. v to x. Extract, grs. v to ℥j. Infusion, f℥ss to j. Tincture, gtt. xxx to l.

<p>Arsenicum, Iodide, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$. Donovan's Solution, gtt. xv to f3ss.</p>	<p>Cannabis, Resin, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. j. Cantharis, gr. ss to j. Tincture, gtt. xx to f3j.</p>
<p>Arum, Powder, grs. x. Asclepias Tuberosa, Infusion, f3ij to iv. Asparagus, Extract, ʒj to 3j. Syrup, 3j to ij. Assafetida, grs. ij to x. Mixture, f3j to ij. Tincture, f3j. ammoniated, gtt. v to f3j.</p>	<p>Capsicum, grs. v to x. Infusion, f3ss. Tincture, f3j to ij. Carbo Animalis, grs. x to xx. Ligni, 3ss to j. Mineralis, Anthracokali, grs. ij to iv. Cardamomum, Tincture, f3j to ij. Carota, Infusion, seeds, f3ij to iv. Carum, Spirit, f3j to ij. Caryophyllus, Powder, grs. v to x. Infusion, f3j to ij. Tincture, f3j to ij. Oil, gtt. ij to v.</p>
<p>Aurum, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to j. Chloride, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$. and Sodium, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$. Cyanide, gr. $\frac{1}{18}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$. Iodide, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$. Oxide, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.</p>	<p>Cascarilla, Powder, ʒj to 3ss. Infusion, f3j to ij. Extract, grs. x to 3j. Tincture, f3j. Cassia Fistula, 3ij to 3ss. Costoreum, grs. v to xx. Tincture, gtt. xxx to f3ij.</p>
<p>Azederach, Decoction, f3ss to j. Ballotta Lanata, Decoction, f3ij to iv. Baptisia Tinctoria, Decoction, f3ss. Barium, Chloride, grs. ij to ij. Solution, gtt. v. Iodide, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.</p>	<p>Catalpa, Decoction, f3ij to iij. Catechu, grs. x to ʒj. Infusion, comp. f3j to iij. Tincture, gtt. xxx to f3ij.</p>
<p>Baryta, Solution, gtt. iv to vj. Acetate, gtt. iv to vj. Bebeerina, Sulphate, grs. v to ʒj. Belladonna, gr. j to ij. Extract, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to j. alcoholic, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to j. Syrup, 3j to ij. Tincture, gtt. xv to xxx.</p>	<p>Centaurea Benedicta, ʒj to 3j. Infusion, f3j to ij. Cetraria, 3ss to j. Cetrarine, grs. ij to v. Chelidonium, Extract, grs. v to xv. Chenopodium, Juice, f3ss. Oil, gtt. iv to x.</p>
<p>Benzoin, Tincture, gtt. x to xx. Bismuthum, Subnitrate, grs. ij to x. Bistort, Infusion, f3j to ij. Boletus Laricis, gr. j to iij. Brominum, Solution, gtt. v to x. Brucia, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Tincture, gtt. v to xx.</p>	<p>Chimaphila, Decoction, f3ij to iv. Extract, grs. x to xxx. Chiretta, ʒj. Chlorinum, Water, f3j to iv. Chloroformum, gtt. v to xx. Cimicifuga, Decoction, f3j to ij. Tincture, gtt. xx.</p>
<p>Calamus, Infusion, f3j to ij. Calcium, Chloride, Solution, gtt. xx to xxx. Iodide, grs. ij to iij. Sulphuret, grs. v to x. Calc. Lime water, f3ss to ij. Calcis Carbonas, Powder, grs. x to xx. comp. grs. x to xx. Phosphate, ʒj to ij.</p>	<p>Cinchona, Powder, 3ss to j. Extract, grs. x to xxx. Decoction, f3j. Infusion, f3ij. Tincture, f3j to iv. Cinchonia, grs. ij to iv. Sulphate, gr. j to ij.</p>
<p>Calendula, Extract, grs. ij to v. Calomel, grs. ij to x. Calotropis, Infusion, 3j to 3j. Powder, grs. iij to xxx. Camphora, grs. iij to x. Water, f3ss to j. Tincture, gtt. v to xx.</p>	<p>Cinnamomum, Powder, grs. x to ʒj. comp. grs. x to xxx. Tincture, f3j to iv. Codeia, Syrup, f3j. Muriate and Morphia, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to j.</p>
<p>Calanella, grs. x to ʒj. Cannabis, Extract, grs. x. Tincture, gtt. x to 3j.</p>	<p>Colchicum, Powder, grs. ij to viij. Extract, bulb, gr. j to ij. Wine, root, gtt. x to xx. seeds, f3j. Tincture, seeds, f3ss to ij.</p>

- Colocynthis, Powder, gr. j to ij.
Extract, grs. v to x.
comp. grs. v to xxx.
- Colomba, Powder, grs. x to xxx.
Infusion, f̄jij.
Tincture, f̄j to iv.
Extract, grs. j to v.
- Conium, Powder, grs. iij to v.
Extract, gr. j to ij.
alcoholic, gr. j to ij.
Tincture, gtt. xx to f̄j.
- Contrayerva, Powder, 3ss.
Extract, 3j to ij.
Tincture, gtt. xxx to xl.
- Copaiba, grs. xx to f̄j.
Tincture, gtt. xxx to f̄j.
Oil, gtt. x to xxx.
- Coptis, Powder, grs. x to xxx.
Infusion, f̄3ss to ij.
Tincture, f̄j to iij.
- Cornus, Powder, 3j to 3j.
- Creasotum, gtt. j to ij.
- Crocus, grs. x to xxx.
- Cubeba, Powder, grs. x to 3iij.
Tincture, f̄j to ij.
Oil, gtt. v to x.
- Cupri Acetas, gr. j.
Sulphas (emetic), gr. j to iij.
- Cuprum Ammoniatum, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.
- Delphinium, Tincture, gtt. x to xx.
- Delphniia, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.
- Digitalis, Powder, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to j.
Infusion, f̄3ss.
Tincture, gtt. x to xx.
- Digitalina, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.
- Diosma, Powder, grs. xx to xxx.
Infusion, f̄j to ij.
Tincture, f̄j to iv.
Extract, fluid, f̄j to ij.
- Diospyros, Infusion, f̄j.
- Dulcamara, Powder, grs. xxx to 3j.
Decoction, f̄j to ij.
Extract, grs. v to x.
- Elaterium (common), gr. j to ij.
(genuine), gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.
- Elaterina, Tincture, gtt. xx to xl.
- Emetina, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.
Syrup, f̄j.
- Ergota, Powder, grs. x to xxx.
Infusion, f̄j.
Wine, f̄j to iij.
Tincture, gtt. xx to f̄j.
Extract, gr. ij.
Oil, gtt. xx to l.
- Erigeron Annuum, Infusion, f̄j to iv.
Canadense, Infusion, f̄j to iv.
Extract, grs. v to x.
- Eupatorium, Powder, grs. xx to xxx.
Infusion, f̄j.
- Euphorbia Corollata, Powder, grs. xv to xx.
Ipecacuanha, Powder, grs. x.
to xv.
Hypericifolia, Infusion, f̄3ss
to ij.
Lathyrus, Oil, gtt. iv to xii.
- Ferrum (prepared), grs. v to xx.
Ammoniated, grs. iv to xii.
Tincture, gtt. xl
to f̄j.
- Ferri, Acetate, gtt. x to xxv.
Tincture, gtt. xxx to f̄j.
- Arseniate, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.
- Bromidum, grs. ij to v.
- Carbonate, grs. x to 3ij.
Saccharine, grs. x to 3ss.
- Carburet, grs. v to xv.
- Chloride, gr. j to ij.
Tincture, gtt. x to xxx.
- Citrate, grs. iv to viij.
and Quinia, grs. v. to x.
- Ferrocyanide, grs. iij to v.
- Iodide, grs. ij to iij.
Solution, gtt. xxx to f̄j.
Syrup, f̄j.
Tincture, gtt. xxx to f̄j.
- Lactate, grs. ij to iv.
- Malate, grs. v to 3j.
- Nitrate, gtt. vj to xii.
- Persesquinitrate, gtt. x to xii.
- Oxide, Black, grs. v to xx.
Red, grs. v to xv.
- Phosphate, grs. v to x.
- Sulphate, grs. j to v.
dried, gr. j to iij.
- Tartrate, grs. v to x.
Wine, f̄j.
Ammonio, grs. v.
- Tannate, gr. ij to iij.
- Valerianate, grs. j to ij.
- Filix Mas, 3j to ij.
Extract, grs. xv to xx.
- Frasera, Powder, grs. xxx to 3j.
Infusion, f̄j to ij.
- Fuligo, Tincture, gtt. xxx to f̄j.
- Fuligokali, gr. ij to iij.
- Galbanum, grs. x to xx.
- Galla, Powder, grs. v to xxx.
Infusion, f̄j. to ij.
Tincture, f̄j to iij.
Syrup, f̄3ss.
- Gambogia, gr. j to vj.
Solution, alkaline, gtt. xv.
- Gaultheria, Oil, gtt. ij to x.
- Gentiana, Powder, grs. x to xl.

- Gentiana, Extract, grs. x to ʒj.
 Infusion, fʒj.
 Tincture, comp., fʒj to ij.
- Geranium, grs. x to xxx.
 Extract, grs. x to xx.
- Geoffroya, ʒj to ʒss.
 Decoction, fʒj to ij.
- Killenia, grs. xx to xxx.
- Granatum, Decoction (rind), fʒj.
 (bark), fʒij to iv.
- Gratiola, Wine, fʒj.
- Guaiacum, Resin, grs. x to ʒj.
 (Wood, decoction,) fʒj to ij.
 Oil, gtt. iv to v.
 Tincture, fʒj to iij.
 Ammoniated, fʒj to ij.
- Hæmatoxylon, Infusion, fʒss.
 Decoction, fʒij to fʒij.
 Extract, grs. x to xxx.
- Helleborus, Powder, grs. x to ʒj.
 Extract, grs. x to xv.
 Tincture, gtt. xxx to fʒj.
- Humulus, Infusion, fʒj to ij.
 Tincture, fʒj to iij.
- Hydrargyrum,
 with Antimony, gr. j to iv.
 Chalk, grs. v to ʒj.
 Magnesia, grs. v to ʒj.
 Blue pill, grs. v to x.
 Acetate, gr. j.
 Borate, gr. ij.
 Bromide, gr. j to v.
 Bibromide, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$.
 Chloride, Corrosive, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$
 to $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Mild, gr. ij to x.
 Cyanuret, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.
 Iodide, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Red, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.
 Oxide, Black, gr. j to ij.
 Red, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to j.
 Phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to j.
 Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to ij.
 Sulphuret, Black, grs. v to xx
 Red, grs. x to xv.
 Tartrate, gr. j to ij.
- Hippocastanum, Powder, ʒij to iv.
- Hyoseyamus, Powder, grs. ij to v.
 Extract, gr. j.
 Tincture, gtt. xx
 to fʒss.
- Indigum, Powder, ʒj to ij.
- Iodinum, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to j.
 Tincture, gtt. x to xx.
- Ipecacuanha, Powder, grs. xv to xxx.
 comp. grs. v to x.
 Syrup, fʒj to ij.
- Ipecacuanha, Wine, fʒj to fʒj.
- Jalapa, Powder, grs. x to xxx.
 comp., ʒss to j.
 Extract, grs. v to x.
 alkaline grs. iij to ix.
 Soap, grs. x to xv.
 Tincture, fʒj to ij.
- Juglans Cinerea, Extract, grs. v to xxx.
- Juniperus, Extract, ʒj to iij.
 Infusion, fʒij to iv.
 Oil, gtt. iij to vj.
- Kino, Powder, grs. x to xx.
 Tincture, fʒss to ij.
- Krameria, Powder, grs. xx to xxx.
 Extract, grs. x to xx.
 Infusion, fʒi to ij.
 Syrup, fʒss.
 Tincture, fʒj to ij.
- Lactucarium, grs. iij.
 Tincture, fʒss to ij.
- Lauro Cerasus, Water, fʒss to j.
- Liriodendron, Powder, ʒss to ij.
 Infusion, fʒj to ij.
 Tincture, fʒj to ij.
- Lobelia, Powder, grs. v to x.
 Tincture, fʒss to iv.
- Lupulina, grs. v to x.
 Tincture, fʒi to ij.
- Macis, grs. x to ʒj.
 Tincture, gtt. xxx to xl.
- Magnesia, ʒj.
 Carbonate, ʒj to ʒj.
 Citrate, Solution, ʒj.
 Sulphate, ʒj.
 Sulphuret, Syrup, fʒss.
 Phosphate, grs. x to xx.
- Manolia, Powder, ʒj to ij.
- Mangesii, Carbonate, ʒi to ʒi.
 Muriate, grs. iv to x.
 Oxide, grs. ij to iv.
 Sulphate, ʒj to ij.
- Manna, ʒj to ʒij.
- Mannite, ʒij to ʒij.
- Marrubium, Extract, ʒi to ʒss.
- Matico, Infusion, fʒj.
 Tincture, gtt. xxx to fʒj.
 Syrup, fʒj to ij.
- Mentha Piperita, Oil, gtt. i to iij.
 Essence, gtt. x to xx.
- Mentha Viridis, Infusion, fʒj to ij.
- Menyanthes, Powder, grs. xx to xxx.
 Infusion, fʒj to ij.
 Extract, grs. x to xv.
- Mezereum, Decoction, fʒj to iv.
- Monarda, Oil, gtt. j to iij.

- Monesia, grs. ij to x.
 Syrup, f3ss.
- Morphia, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Acetate, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Bimeconate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Citrate, gtt. v to x.
 Muriate, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.
- Moschus, grs. v to x.
 Tincture, gtt. xxx to f3j.
- Mucuna, Electuary, 3i to ij.
- Myroxylon, f3ss.
 Syrup, f3j to ij.
- Myrrha, grs. x to xxx.
- Narcotina, grs. iij.
 Muriate, grs. ij to iv.
- Nux vomica, Powder, grs. iij to v.
 Extract, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to ij.
 Tincture, gtt. v to xx.
- Oleum Animale Empyreumatica, gtt. v to x.
 Cajuputi, gtt. ij to v.
 Morrhuæ, f3ss to f3ij.
 Olivæ, f3j.
 Ricini, f3ss to j.
 Terebinthinæ, gtt. v to f3i.
 Tiglii, gtt. i to ij.
- Opium, gr. j.
 Vinegar, Black drop, gtt. vii to x.
 Lancaster " " gtt. vj to x.
 Houlton's " " gtt. xx.
 Rousseau's " " gtt. iv.
 Porter's " " gtt. v to xx.
 Tincture, gtt. xxv.
 acetated, gtt. xx.
 Wine, gtt. xxv.
 Tincture, Smith's, gtt. iij to v.
 ammoniated, f3i to ij.
 Camphorated, f3j to iij.
 Swediaur's, gtt. v.
 Elixir, gtt. v to xx.
- Opoponax, grs. x to xx.
- Papaver, Syrup, f3ij to f3j.
- Pareira, Powder, grs. xxx to 3j.
 Infusion, f3j to ij.
 Decoction, f3j to ij.
 Extract, grs. x to 3ss.
 Tincture, gtt. l to lx.
- Paullinia, grs. x to xx.
- Petroleum, f3ss to j.
- Petroselinum, Infusion, Oss.
- Phloridzina, grs. v to xv.
- Phosphorus, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
- Phytolacca, Powder, grs. x to xxx.
- Piper Nigrum, Confection, 3j to ij.
- Piperinum, gr. j to ij.
- Piscidia Erythrina, Tincture, f3j.
- Pix liquida, 3ss to j.
- Platini, Bichloridum, gr. j to ij.
- Plumbi, Acetate, gr. j to iv.
 Iodide, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to j.
- Podophyllum, Powder, grs. x to xx.
 Extract, grs. v to xv.
- Podophyllin, grs. v to vj.
- Potassi, Bromide, grs. ij to x.
 Chloride, 3j to ij.
 Cyanuret, grs. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Iodide, gr. j to x.
 Iodo-hydrargyrate, gtt. ij to v.
 Silica, Solution, f3ij.
 Sulphate, 3iv to v.
 Bisulphate, 3j to ij.
 with Sulphur, 3ss to j.
- Tartrate, 3j to 3j.
- Bitartrate, 3j to 3ss.
 and Ammonia, 3j.
- Prinos, Powder, grs. xxx to 3j.
 Decoction, f3ij.
- Prunus Virginiana, Powder, grs. xxx to 3ij.
 Infusion, f3ij to iij.
 Syrup, f3j to f3j.
- Quassia, Infusion, f3j.
 Extract, grs. ij to v.
 Tincture, f3j to ij.
- Quercus, Powder, grs. xxx to 3j.
 Extract, grs. x to xl.
 Decoction, f3ij to iij.
- Quinia, gr. j to ij.
 Amorphous, gr. j to iv.
 Acetate, gr. j to ij.
 Arseniate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Citrate, gr. j to ij.
 Ferrocyanate, gr. j to ij.
 Chloride and Mercury, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Kinate, gr. j to ij.
 Lactate, gr. j to ij.
 Muriate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to j.
 Sulphate, gr. j to ij.
 Sulpho-tartrate, f3ss to j.
 Valerianate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to j.
- Rheum, Powder, grs. x to xxx.
 Roasted, grs. v to x.
 Infusion, f3j to ij.
 Extract, grs. x to xx.
 Fluid, gtt. xv to f3ss.
- Syrup, f3j to ij.
 Aromatic, f3j to ij.
- Tincture, f3j to ij.
 and Senna, f3ss to ij.
- Wine, f3j to iv.
- Rubia, Powder, 3ss.
 Decoction, f3ij.
- Rubus, Decoction, f3j to ij.
- Ruta, Powder, grs. x to xx.

- Sabadilla, Powder, grs. ij to v.
 Extract, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
 Sabbatia, Infusion, f $\frac{3}{4}$ ij to iv.
 Sabina, Powder, grs. v to x.
 Oil, gtt. ij to v.
 Salicina, grs. iv to vj.
 Salvia, Infusion, f $\frac{3}{4}$ ij to iv.
 Sanguinaria, Powder, grs. x to xx.
 Tincture, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j to iv.
 Sarsaparilla, Powder, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to j.
 Decoction, f $\frac{3}{4}$ iv to vj.
 Extract, grs. x to xx.
 Fluid, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
 Syrup, f $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to j.
 Compound, f $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to j.
 Sassafras, Infusion, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j to ij.
 Oil, gtt. ij to v.
 Scammonium, Powder, grs. v to x.
 Confection, grs. xx to xxx.
 Resin, grs. v to x.
 Scilla, Powder, grs. v to x.
 Syrup, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
 Compound, gtt. x to f $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
 Tincture, gtt. xx to xl.
 Extract, gr. j to iij.
 Vinegar, f $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to j.
 Oxymel, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j to ij.
 Scoparius, Infusion, f $\frac{3}{4}$ ij to iv.
 Extract, \mathcal{D} j to $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
 Senega, Powder, grs. x to xx.
 Infusion, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j to ij.
 Decoction, f $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
 Syrup, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j to ij.
 Senna, Powder, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to ij.
 Confection, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
 Infusion, f $\frac{3}{4}$ iv.
 Syrup, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j to ij.
 Extract, fluid, f $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
 Serpentaria, Powder, grs. x to xx.
 Infusion, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j to ij.
 Tincture, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j to ij.
 Simaruba, Infusion, f $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.
 Sodii Chloridum, Powder, grs. x to $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
 Comp. $\frac{3}{4}$ ij to iij.
 Soda, Acetate, \mathcal{D} j to $\frac{3}{4}$ iv.
 Arseniate, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.
 Borate, grs. xx to xxx.
 Carbonate, grs. x to xx.
 Solution, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j to ij.
 Hydrosulphate, grs. x to $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
 Phosphate, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv to $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
 Sulphate, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
 Tartrate, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to j.
 Spigelia, Powder, $\frac{3}{4}$ j to ij.
 Infusion, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv to $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
 Comp. $\frac{3}{4}$ j to ij.
 Extract, Fluid, $\frac{3}{4}$ j to $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
 Spiraea, Decoction, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j to ij.
 Spiraea, Extract, grs. v to \mathcal{D} j.
 Spongia, Burnt, $\frac{3}{4}$ j to ij.
 Stannum, Powder, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
 Chloride, gr. ij.
 Sulphuret, grs. x to xx.
 Oxide, grs. v to vj.
 Stramonium, Powder, gr. ij to iij.
 Seeds, gr. j.
 Extract (seeds), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.
 (leaves), gr. j.
 Tincture (seeds), gtt. xx to xxx.
 Styra, grs. x to xx.
 Strychnia, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$.
 Acetate, Solution, gtt. v.
 Iodate, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
 Succinum, Oil, gtt. v to xv.
 Tincture, gtt. xl to lx.
 Sulphur, Prepared, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to ij.
 Electuary, $\frac{3}{4}$ j to ij.
 Sulphuris Carburetum, gtt. ij to iij.
 Tabacum, Wine, \mathcal{M} x to xx.
 Tincture, \mathcal{M} x to xx.
 Tanacetum, Extract, grs. v to \mathcal{D} j.
 Taraxacum, Decoction, $\frac{3}{4}$ j to iij.
 Extract, \mathcal{D} j to $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
 Fluid, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
 Terebinthina, grs. ij to v.
 Tolutanum, grs. x to xxx.
 Tincture, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j to ij.
 Syrup, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j to f $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
 Tormentilla, Powder, grs. xxx to $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
 Decoction, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j to ij.
 Toxicodendron, Powder, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to j.
 Extract, gr. j.
 Tincture, gtt. v.
 Tussilago, Decoction, f $\frac{3}{4}$ ij to iv.
 Syrup, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j to f $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
 Ulmus Campestris, Decoction, f $\frac{3}{4}$ iv to vj.
 Ulmus Fulva, Decoction, f $\frac{3}{4}$ iv to vj.
 Uva Ursi, Powder, \mathcal{D} j to $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
 Decoction, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j to ij.
 Extract, grs. v to xxx.
 Valeriana, Powder, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to j.
 Electuary, $\frac{3}{4}$ j to $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.
 Infusion, f $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.
 Tincture, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j to iv.
 Ammon. f $\frac{3}{4}$ j to ij.
 Wine, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j to iv.
 Oil, gtt. ij to v.
 Extract, grs. ij to x.
 Fluid, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j to ij.
 Vanilla, Powder, grs. v to x.
 Tincture, gtt. xxx to xl.
 Veratria, grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.
 Tincture, gtt. v to x.

Veratrum Album, Powder, gr. j to ij.
 Wine, ℥ x.
 Tincture, ℥ x.
 Veratrum Viride, Powder, gr. j.
 Tincture, f℥ss to j.
 Wine, f℥ss to j.
 Extract, grs. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Viola Odorata, Syrup, f℥j to ij.
 Wintera, Powder, ℥ss to j.

Zinci Oxidum, grs. ij to x.
 Chloridum, Solution, gtt. v.
 Tincture, gtt. v.
 Cyanuretum, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Ferrocyanuretum, gr. j.
 Solution, f℥ss.
 Sulphas, gr. j to xxx.
 Solution, f℥ss.
 Valerianas, gr. j to ij.
 Zingiber, Powder, gr. x to ℥j.
 Tincture, f℥j to ij.

TABLE OF PHARMACEUTICAL NAMES,

WHICH

DIFFER IN THE UNITED STATES, AND THE LONDON, EDINBURGH,
AND DUBLIN PHARMACOPŒIAS.

UNITED STATES.	LONDON.	EDINBURGH.	DUBLIN.
Absinthium,	idem,	idem,	Artemisia absinthium.
Acacia,	idem,	Gummi acaciæ,	A. Arabica et A. vera.
Acetum,	idem,	Acetum gallicum,	Acetum vini.
Acetum destillatum,	idem,	idem,	Acetum distillatum.
Acidum arseniosum,	idem,	Arsenicum album,	Arsenici oxydum album.
Acidum hydrocyanicum,	A. hydrocyanicum dilutum,	A. hydrocyanicum,	Acidum Prussicum.
Acidum muriaticum,	A. hydrochloricum,	A. muriatum et m. purum,	A. muriaticum.
Acidum dilutum,	A. hydrochloricum dilutum,	A. muriaticum dilutum,	idem.
Aconitum,	Aconiti folia et radix,	Aconitum,	Aconitum paniculatum. Folia.
Adeps,	idem,	Axungia,	Adeps suillus præparatus.
Alcohol,	Spiritus rectificatus,	idem,	idem.
Alcohol dilutum,	Spiritus tenuior,	idem,	idem.
Allium,	idem,	idem,	Allium sativum.
Aloe,	idem,	A. Barbadosensis, A. Indica, A. socotrina,	A. hepatica, A. socotorina.
Althæa,	Althææ radix et folia,	idem,	Althæa officinalis.
Alumen exsiccatum,	idem,	idem,	Alumen siccatum.
Ammoniaë murias,	Ammoniaë hydrochloras,	Ammoniaë murias,	idem.
Ammoniaë carbonas,	Ammoniaë sesquicarbonas,	Ammoniaë carbonas,	idem.
Ammoniacum,	idem,	idem,	Ammoniacum gummi.
Amygdala amara,	idem,	idem,	Amygdalæ amaræ.
Amygdala dulcis,	idem,	idem,	Amygdalæ dulces.
Angustura,	Cusparia,	idem,	Angustura.
Anthemis,	idem,	idem,	Chamæmelum.

UNITED STATES.	LONDON.	EDINBURGH.	DUBLIN.
Antimonii et potassæ tartras,	Antimonii potassio-tartras,	Antimonium tartarizatum,	Antimonii et potassæ tartras <i>sive</i> tartarum emeticum.
Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum,	Antimonii oxysulphuretum,	Antimonii sulph. aureum,	Sulph. antimoniatum fuscum.
Antimonii sulphuretum,	Antimonii sesquisulphuretum,	Antimonii sulphuretum,	idem.
Aqua destillata,	idem,	idem,	Aqua destillata.
Aqua camphoræ,	Mistura camphoræ,	idem,	idem.
	Aqua menthæ pulegii,	Aqua pulegii,	idem.
Argenticyanuretum,	Argenti cyanidum,		
Argenti nitras,	idem,	idem,	Argenti nitras fusum.
Arnica,	Asarum,		Arnica montana.
			Asarum Europæum.
Barii chloridum,	idem,	Barytæ murias,	idem.
Belladonna,	idem,	idem,	Atropa belladonna.
Benzoinum,	idem,	idem,	Styrax benzoin. Resina.
Bismuthi subnitras,	Bismuthi trisnitras,	Bismuthum album,	Bismuthi subnitras.
Calamus,	Acorus,	Calamus aromaticus,	
Calcii chloridum,	idem,	Calcis murias,	idem.
Canella,	idem,	idem,	Canella alba. Cortex.
Cantharis,	idem,	idem,	Cantharis vesicatoria.
Capsicum,	idem,	idem,	Capsicum annuum.
Cardamomum,	idem,	idem,	Amomum cardamomum.
Carota,	Dauci fructus,		Daucus carota var. sylvestris.
Carum,	Carui,	idem,	Carum carui.
Cassia fistula,	Cassia,	Cassiæ pulpa,	Cassia fistula.
Cassiæ fistulæ pulpa,	Cassia,	Cassiæ pulpa,	Cassia fistula,
	Cataplasma fermenti,		Cataplasma fermenti cerevisiæ.
Ceratum cantharidis,	Emplastrum cantharidis,	idem,	idem.
Ceratum cetacei,	idem,	Ceratum simplex,	Unguentum cetacei.
Ceratum plumbi subacetatis,	Ceratum plumbi compositum,		
Ceratum resinæ,	idem,	Unguentum resinosum,	Ung. resinæ albæ.
Ceratum sabinæ,	idem,	idem,	Unguentum sabinæ.
Ceratum simplex,	Ceratum,		
Ceratum zinci carbonatis,	Ceratum calaminæ,	idem,	Unguentum calaminæ.
Cetraria,	idem,	idem,	Lichen Islandicus.
Chimaphila,	idem,	Pyrola,	Pyrola umbellata
Cinchona flava,	Cinchona cordifolia,	Cinchona flava,	Cinchona cordifolia.
Cinchona pallida,	Cinchona lancifolia,	Cinchona cinerea, } Cinchona coronæ, }	Cinchona lancifolia.
Cinchona rubra,	Cinchona oblongifolia,	Cinchona rubra,	Cinchona oblongifolia.
Cinnamomum,	idem,	idem et Cassiæ cortex,	idem et Cassia.
Coccus,	Cocci,	idem,	Coccus cacti.
Colchici radix,	Colchici cormus,	idem,	Colchicum autumnale. Bulbus.

UNITED STATES.	LONDON.	EDINBURGH.	DUBLIN.
Colchici semen,	Colchici semina,	idem,	Colchicum autum- nale. Semina.
Colocynthis,	idem,	idem,	Cucumis colocynthis.
Colomba,	Calumba,	idem,	Colomba.
	Confectio amygdalæ,	Conserva amygdala- rum,	Confectio amygdala- rum.
Confectio aromatica,	idem,	Electuarium aroma- ticum,	Confectio aromatica.
Confectio aurantii corticis,	Confectio aurantii,	Conserva aurantii,	
	Confectio cassiæ,		Electuarium cassiæ.
Confectio opii,	idem,	Electuarium opii,	Confectio opii.
	Confectio piperis ni- gri,	Electuarium piperis,	Confectio piperis ni- gri.
Confectio rosæ,	Confectio rosæ gal- licæ,	Conserva rosæ,	idem.
	Confectio rosæ ca- ninæ,	Conserva rosæ fruc- tus,	
	Confectio rutæ,		Conserva rutæ.
	Confectio scammonii,		Electuarium scammo- nii.
Confectio sennæ,	idem,	Electuarium sennæ,	idem.
Conii folia,	idem,	Conium,	Conium maculatum.
Conii semen,	Conii fructus,		
Contrayerva,	Contrajerva,		
Copaiba,	idem,	idem,	Copaifera officinalis.
Coriandrum,	idem,	idem,	Coriandrum sativum.
	Cornu,	idem,	Cornua cervina.
Creasotum,	Creasoton,	Creasotum,	
Creta,	idem,	idem,	Calcis carbonas. Creta alba.
Crocus,	idem,	idem,	Crocus sativus.
Cubeba,	Piper cubeba,	Cubebæ,	Cubeba.
Cuprum ammoniat- um,	Cupri ammonio sul- phas,	Cuprum ammoniat- um,	idem.
Cupri subacetas,	Ærugo,	idem,	Cupri subacetas.
Curcuma,	idem,	idem,	Curcuma longa.
	Cyminum,	Cuminum,	
	Decoctum aloës com- positum,	Decoctum aloës,	Decoctum aloës com- positum.
Decoctum cetrariæ,	idem,		Decoctum lichenis is- landici.
Decoctum chimaphi- læ,	idem,		Decoctum pyrolæ.
Decoctum cinchonæ,	Decoctum cinchonæ cordifoliæ,	Decoctum cinchonæ,	idem.
	Decoctum C. lanci- foliæ,		
	Decoctum C. oblon- gifoliæ,		
	Decoctum hordei compositum,	Mistura hordei,	Decoctum hordei com- positum.
Decoctum quercûs albæ,	Decoctum quercûs,	idem,	idem.
	Decoctum sarzæ,	idem,	Decoctum sarsaparil- læ.

UNITED STATES.	LONDON.	EDINBURGH.	DUBLIN.
Decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum,	Decoctum sarzæ compositum, Decoctum scoparii compositum,	idem, Decoctum scoparii,	Decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum.
Digitalis,	Digitalis folia, D. sermina,	Digitalis,	Digitalis purpurea.
Diosma,	idem,	Bucku,	Diosma crenata.
Elaterium,	Extractum elaterii, Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro, Emplastrum ceræ,	Elaterium, Emplastrum ammoniaci et hydrargyri, Emplastrum simplex, Emplastrum ferri,	Extractum elaterii. Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro. Emplastrum thuris.
Emplastrum ferri, Emplastrum galbani compositum, Emplastrum picis cum cantharide, Emplastrum plumbi,	Emplastrum galbani, idem, idem,	Emplastrum lithargyri, Emplastrum resinosum, idem,	Emplastrum calefaciens. idem.
Emplastrum resinæ,	Euphorbium, idem,	idem,	Emplastrum lithargyri cum resinæ. Euphorbia canariensis.
Extractum aconiti,	idem, Extractum aloës purificatum,	idem, Extractum anthemidis, idem,	Succus spissatus aconiti. Extractum aloës hepaticæ. Extractum chamæmeli.
Extractum belladonnæ, Extractum cinchonæ,	idem, Extractum cinchonæ cordifoliæ, Extractum C. lancifoliæ, Extractum C. oblongifoliæ, Extractum colocynthidis, idem, idem, idem,	Extractum cinchonæ, idem, idem, idem,	Succus spissatus belladonnæ. idem.
Extractum conii,	idem,	idem,	Extractum colocynthidis simplex. Succus spissatus conii.
Extractum hæmatoxyli, Extractum hyoscyami,	idem, idem, Extractum lupuli,	idem, idem, idem,	Extractum hæmatoxyli campechiani. Succus spissatus hyoscyami.
Extractum sarsaparillæ,	Extractum sarzæ,	Extractum opii purificatum, Extractum sarzæ fluidum,	Extractum humuli lupuli. Extractum opii aquosum. Extractum sarsaparillæ. Extractum sarsaparillæ fluidum.
Ferri filum,		Ferri filum,	Ferrum fila.

UNITED STATES.	LONDON.	EDINBURGH.	DUBLIN.
Ferri ramenta,	Ferrum. Ramenta,	Ferri limatura,	Ferrum. Scobs.
Ferri et potassæ tar- tras,	Ferri potassio-tar- tras,	Ferrum tartarizat- um,	Ferri tartarum.
Ferri ferrocyanuret- um,	Ferri percyanidum,		Ferri cyanuretum.
Ferri oxidum hy- dratum,		Ferrugo,	
		Ferri oxidum ni- grum,	Ferri oxydum ni- grum.
Ferri subcarbonas,	Ferri sesquioxylum,	Ferri oxidum ru- brum,	Ferri carbonas.
Ferrum ammoniat- um,	Ferri ammonio-chlo- ridum,		
Ficus,	Fici,	idem,	Ficus carica.
Filix mas,	Aspidium,	Filix,	Filix mas.
Galla,	Gallæ,	idem,	Gallæ.
Gambogia,	Cambogia,	Cambogia,	Gambogia.
Gentiana,	idem,	idem,	Gentiana lutea.
Glycyrrhiza,	idem,	Glycyrrhizæ radix,	Glycyrrhiza glabra.
Granati fructus cor- tex,	Granatum,		Punica granatum.
Granati radice cor- tex,		Granati radix,	Punica granatum.
Guaiaci lignum,	idem,	idem,	Guaiacum officinale.
Guaiaci resina,	idem,	Guaiacum,	Guaiacum officinale.
Hæmatoxylon,	Hæmatoxylum,	Hæmatoxylon,	Hæmatoxylum cam- pechianum.
Helleborus,	idem,	idem,	Helleborus niger.
Hordeum,	idem,	idem,	Hordeum distichon.
Humulus,	Lupulus,	idem,	Humulus lupulus.
Hydrargyri chlori- dum corrosivum,	Hydrargyri bichlori- dum,	Sublimatus corro- sivus,	Hydrargyri murias corrosivum.
Hydrargyri chlori- dum mite,	Hydrargyri chlori- dum,	Calomelas,	Calomelas sublimat- um.
Hydrargyri cyanu- retum,	Hydrargyri bician- idum,		Hydrargyri cyanure- tum.
Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum,	Hydrargyri biniodi- dum,	idem,	
Hydrargyri oxidum nigrum,	Hydrargyri oxy- dum,		Hydrargyri oxydum nigrum.
Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum,	Hydrargyri nitrico- oxydum,	Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum,	Hydrargyri oxydum nitricum.
Hydrargyri sulphas flavus,			Hydrargyri oxydum sulphuricum.
Hydrargyri sulphu- retum nigrum,	Hydrargyri sulphu- retum cum sul- phure,		Hydrargyri sulphu- retum nigrum.
Hydrargyri sulphu- retum rubrum,	Hydrargyri bisul- phuretum,	Cinnabaris,	Hydrargyri sulphu- retum rubrum.
Hydrargyrum am- moniatum,	Hydrargyri ammo- nio-chloridum,	Hydrargyri precipi- tatum album,	Hydrargyri submu- rias ammoniatum.
Hyoseyami folia,	idem,	Hyoseyamus,	Hyoseyamus niger.
Hyoseyami semen,	Hyoseyami semina,		
Infusum angusturæ,	Infusum cuspariæ,	idem,	Infusum angusturæ.

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Infusum anthemidis,	idem,	idem,	Infusum chamæmeli.
Infusum armoraciæ,	Infusum armoraciæ compositum,		Infusum armoraciæ compositum.
	Infusum aurantii compositum,	Infusum aurantii,	Infusum aurantii com- positum.
Infusum caryophyl- li,	idem,	idem,	Infusum caryophyllo- rum.
Infusum catechu compositum,	idem,	Infusum catechu,	Infusum catechu com- positum.
Infusum colombæ,	Infusum calumbæ,	idem,	Infusum colombæ.
Infusum diosmæ,	idem,	Infusum bucku,	Infusum buchu.
Infusum gentianæ compositum,	idem,	Infusum gentianæ,	Infusum gentianæ compositum.
Infusum humuli,	Infusum lupuli,		
Infusum lini,	Infusum lini com- positum,	Infusum lini,	Infusum lini composi- tum.
Infusum rosæ com- positum,	idem,	Infusum rosæ,	Infusum rosæ acid- um.
Infusum sarsaparil- læ,			Infusum sarsaparillæ compositum.
Infusum sennæ,	Infusum sennæ com- positum,	Infusum sennæ,	Infusum sennæ com- positum.
		Infusum sennæ com- positum,	Infusum sennæ cum tamarindis.
Infusum tabaci,	Enema tabaci,	idem,	Infusum tabaci.
Inula,	idem,		Inula helenium.
Iodium,	Iodinium,	Iodineum,	Iodinium.
Ipecacuanha,	idem,	idem,	Cephaëlis ipecacuan- ha.
Juniperus,	Juniperi cacumina,	idem,	Juniperus communis. Cacumina.
	Juniperi fructus,	idem,	Juniperus communis. Baccæ.
Krameria,	idem,	idem,	Rhatania.
	Lacmus,	idem,	Litmus.
	Lactuca,		Lactuca sativa.
	Lauri baccæ, Lauri folia,		Laurus nobilis.
		Lauro cerasus,	Prunus lauro-cerasus.
Lavandula,	idem,	idem,	Lavandula spica.
Limon,	Limones,	idem,	idem.
Limonis cortex,	Limonum cortex,	idem,	Citrus medica.
Linimentum cam- phoræ,	idem,	idem,	Oleum camphoratum.
	Linimentum opii,	idem,	Linimentum saponis cum opio <i>vel</i> lini- mentum anodyn- um.
Linimentum terebin- thinæ,	idem,	Linimentum terebin- thinatum,	Linimentum terebin- thinæ.
Linum,	Lini semina,	Lini farina,	Linum usitatissimum.
Liquor ammoniæ,	idem,	Ammoniæ aqua,	Ammoniæ causticæ aqua.

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Liquor ammoniæ acetatis,	idem,	Ammoniæ acetatis aqua,	idem.
Liquor ammoniæ fortior,	Ammoniæ liquor fortior,	Ammoniæ aqua fortior,	
	Liquor ammoniæ sesquicarbonatis,	Ammoniæ carbonatis aqua,	idem.
Liquor barii chloridi,	idem,	Solutio barytæ muriatis,	Barytæ muriatis aqua.
Liquor calcii chloridi,	idem,	Calcis muriatis solutio,	Calcis muriatis aqua.
Liquor calcis,	idem,	Aqua calcis,	idem.
	Liquor cupri ammonio-sulphatis,	Cupri ammoniati solutio,	Cupri ammoniati aqua.
Liquor ferri iodidi,		Ferri iodidi syrupus,	
Liquor iodini compositus,	Liquor potassii iodidi compositus,	Iodinei liquor compositus,	
Liquor plumbi subacetatis,	Liquor plumbi diacetatis,	Plumbi diacetatis solutio,	Plumbi subacetatis liquor.
Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus,	Liquor plumbi diacetatis dilutus,		Plumbi subacetatis liquor compositus.
Liquor potassæ,	idem,	Potassæ aqua,	Potassæ causticæ aqua.
Liquor potassæ arsenitis,	idem,	Liquor arsenicalis,	idem.
Liquor potassæ carbonatis,	idem,		Potassæ carbonatis aqua.
	Liquor potassæ effervescens,	Potassæ aqua effervescens,	
	Liquor sodæ effervescens,	Sodæ aqua effervescens,	
Liquor sodæ chlorinatae,	idem,		
	Manganesii binoxidum,	Manganesii oxidum,	Manganesii oxydum.
Marmor,	idem,	idem,	Calcis carbonas, Marmor album.
Marrubium,	idem,		Marrubium vulgare.
Melissa,		Melissa,	Melissa officinalis.
	Mentha pulegium,	Pulegium,	Mentha pulegium.
	Menyanthes,	idem,	Menyanthes trifoliata.
Mezereum,	idem,	Mezereon,	idem.
Mistura amygdalæ,	idem,	Mistura acaciæ,	Emulsio Arabica.
		Mistura amygdalarum,	idem.
Mistura assafoetidæ,	idem,		Mistura assæfoetidæ.
	Mora,		Morus nigra.
Morphiæ murias,	Morphiæ hydrochloras,	Morphiæ murias,	
Mucilago acaciæ,	Mistura acaciæ,	Mucilago,	Mucilago gummi Arabici.
	Decoctum amyli,	Mucilago amyli,	idem.
Mucilago tragacanthæ,		idem,	Mucilago gummi tragacanthæ.
Mucuna,	Mucuna pruriens,	idem,	Dolichos pruriens.
Myristica,	idem,	idem,	Nux moschata.

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Myroxylon,	Balsamum Peruvianum,	idem,	Myroxylum Peruvianum.
Oleum amygdalæ,	Amygdalæ oleum,		Oleum amygdalarum.
Oleum bergamii,	Bergamii oleum,	Bergamottæ oleum,	
Oleum cajuputi,	Cajuputi,	Cajuputi oleum,	Melaleuca leucadendron.
Oleum caryophylli,	Caryophylli oleum,	idem,	Eugenia caryophyllata.
Oleum cinnamomi,	Cinnamomi oleum,	idem et Cassiæ oleum,	Laurus cinnamomum.
Oleum limonis,	Limonum oleum,	idem,	Citrus medica.
Oleum lini,	Lini oleum,	idem,	Oleum lini.
Oleum myristicæ,	Myristicæ oleum,	idem,	Myristica moschata.
Oleum olivæ,	Olivæ oleum,	idem,	Olea Europæum.
Oleum ricini,	Ricini oleum,	idem,	Ricinus communis.
Oleum rosæ,		Rosæ oleum,	
Oleum terebinthinæ,	Terebinthinæ oleum,	idem,	Oleum terebinthinæ.
Oleum tiglii,	Tiglii oleum,	Crotonis oleum,	Croton tiglium.
Oleum cari,	Oleum carui,	idem,	idem.
Oleum fœniculi,		idem,	Oleum fœniculi dulcis.
Oleum menthæ piperitæ,	idem,	idem,	Oleum menthæ piperitidis.
	Oleum menthæ pulegii,	Oleum pulegii,	idem.
Oleum rosmarini,	idem,	idem,	Oleum rosmarini.
Oleum succini rectificatum,	Oleum succini,		Oleum succini rectificatum.
	Oleum terebinthinæ purificatum,	idem,	Oleum terebinthinæ rectificatum.
Origanum,	idem,	idem,	Origanum vulgare.
Os,			Ossa.
Papaver,	idem,	idem,	Papaver somniferum.
	Petroleum,	idem,	idem et Bitumen petroleum.
Pilulæ aloës et myrrhæ,	Pilulæ aloës cum myrrhâ,	Pilulæ aloës et myrrhæ,	Pilulæ aloës cum myrrhâ.
	Pilulæ hydrargyri chloridi compositæ,	Pilulæ calomelanos compositæ,	idem.
		Pilulæ colocynthidis,	Pilulæ colocynthidis compositæ.
Pilulæ galbani compositæ,	idem,	Pilulæ assafoetidæ,	Pilulæ galbani compositæ.
	Pilulæ cambogiæ compositæ,	Pilulæ cambogiæ,	Pilulæ gambogiæ compositæ.
Pilulæ opii,		Pilulæ opii sive thebaicæ,	
Pilulæ saponis compositæ,	idem,		Pilulæ saponis cum opio.
Pilulæ scillæ compositæ,	idem,	Pilulæ scillæ,	Pilulæ scillæ compositæ.
	Pilulæ styracis compositæ,	Pilulæ styracis,	Pilulæ è styrace.
Piper,	Piper nigrum,	idem,	idem.
Pix abietis,	Pix abietina,	Pix Burgundica,	idem.

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	Pix nigra,	Pix arida,	
Plumbi carbonas,	idem,	idem,	idem et Cerussa.
Plumbi oxidum semivitreum,	Plumbi oxydum,	Lithargyrum,	Plumbi oxydum semivitreum <i>sive</i> lithargyrum.
Potassæ carbonas impurus,	Potassæ carbonas impura,		Lixivus cinis.
Potassæ carbonas,	idem,	idem,	Potassæ carbonas è lixivo cinere.
Potassæ carbonas purus,		Potassæ carbonas purum,	Potassæ carbonas è tartari crystallis.
Potassii ferrocyanuretum,	Potassii ferrocyanidum,	idem,	
Potassa,	Potassæ hydras, Potassa cum calce,	Potassa, idem,	Potassa caustica. Potassa caustica cum calce.
Potassii iodidum,	idem,	idem,	Potassæ hydriodas.
Potassii sulphuretum,	idem,	idem,	Potassæ sulphuretum.
Prunum,	Pruna,		Prunus domestica.
Pulvis aloës et canellæ,			Pulvis aloës cum canella.
Pulvis aromaticus,	Pulvis cinnamomi compositus,	Pulvis aromaticus,	idem.
	Pulvis cretæ compos. cum opio,	Pulvis cretæ opiatum,	Pulvis cretæ compos. cum opio.
Pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii,	Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus,	idem,	idem.
Pulvis stanni,		Stanni pulvis,	idem.
Quassia,	idem,	idem,	Quassia excelsa.
Quercus alba et Q. tinctoria,	Quercus,	Quercus cortex,	Quercus robur.
Quiniæ sulphas,	Quinæ disulphas,	Quinæ sulphas,	Quininæ sulphas.
Resina,	idem,	idem,	Pinus sylvestris, Resina.
	Rhamnus,	Rhamni baccæ,	Rhamnus catharticus, Baccæ.
Rheum,	idem,	idem,	Rheum palmatum et R. undulatum. Radix.
	Rhœas,	idem,	Papaver rhœas. Petala.
Rosmarinus,	Rosa canina, idem,	Rosæ fructus, idem,	Rosa canina. Fructus. Rosmarinus officinalis. Cacumina.
Rubia,			Rubia tinctorum.
Ruta,	Rumex, idem,	idem,	Rumex acetosa. Ruta graveolens.
Sabina,	idem,	idem,	Juniperus sabina.
Saccharum,	idem,	Saccharum purum,	Saccharum officinarum purificatum.
		Saccharum com- mune,	Saccharum non-purificatum.

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	Sacchari fæx,	idem,	Syrupus empyreumaticus,
Salix,		Salicis cortex,	Salix alba, S. fragilis, S. caprea.
Sambucus,	idem,	idem,	Sambucus nigra.
Santalum,	Pterocarpus,	idem,	Santalum rubrum. Pterocarpus santalinus.
Sapo,	idem,	Sapo durus,	idem.
	Sapo mollis,	idem,	idem.
Sarsaparilla,	Sarza,	idem,	Sarsaparilla.
Sassafras radicis cortex,	Sassafras,	idem,	idem, Laurus sassafras.
Scilla,	idem,	idem,	Scilla maritima.
Scoparius,	idem,	Scoparium,	Spartium scoparium.
Senega,	idem,	idem,	Polygala senega.
Senna,	idem,	Senna Alexandrina et Senna Indica,	Senna.
Serpentaria,	idem,	idem,	Aristolochia serpentaria.
Sevum,	idem,	idem,	Adeps ovillus præparatus.
Simaruba,	idem,	idem,	Quassia simaruba.
Sinapis,	idem,	Sinapi,	Sinapis alba, S. nigra.
Sodæ boras,	Borax,	idem,	Sodæ boras, Borax.
	Sodæ carbonas impura,		Sodæ carbonas venale. Barilla.
Sodæ carbonas exsiccatus,	Sodæ carbonas exsiccata,	Sodæ carbonas siccatum,	idem.
Sodii chloridum,	idem,	Sodæ murias,	idem.
Sodæ bicarbonas,	Sodæ sesquicarbonas,	Sodæ bicarbonas,	idem.
Sodæ et potassæ tartaras,	Sodæ potassio tartaras,	Potassæ et sodæ tartaras,	Sodæ et potassæ tartaras.
Spigelia,	idem,	idem,	Spigelia marilandica.
Spiritus lavandulæ compositus,	Tinctura lavandulæ compositæ, Spiritus menthæ peritæ,	Spiritus lavandulæ compositus, Spiritus menthæ,	idem.
Spiritus myristicæ,	idem,	idem,	Spiritus menthæ peritæ.
Spiritus rosmarini,	idem,	idem,	Spiritus nucis moschatae.
Spongia,		idem,	Spiritus rosmarini.
Spongia usta,	Staphisagria,	idem,	Spongia officinalis.
			Pulvis spongiæ ustæ.
Stramonii folia,	idem,	Stramonium,	Delphinium staphisagria.
			idem, Datura stramonium.
Stramonii semen,	Stramonii semina,	idem,	idem.
Styrax,	idem,		Styrax officinale.
Styrax purificata,	Styrax colatus,	Extractum styracis,	
Sulphur,	idem,	idem,	Sulphur sublimatum.
Sulphur lotum,		Sulphur sublimatum,	Sulphur lotum.
Syrupus,	idem,	Syrupus simplex,	idem.

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Syrupus aurantii corticis,	Syrupus aurantii,	idem,	idem.
Syrupus limonis,	Syrupus limonum, Syrupus papaveris,	idem, idem,	Syrupus limonis. Syrupus papaveris somniferi.
	Syrupus rhœados,	idem,	Syrupus papaveris rhœadis.
	Syrupus rosæ,	Syrupus rosæ centi- foliæ,	Syrupus rosæ.
Syrupus tolutani,	Syrupus sarzæ, Syrupus tolutanus,	idem, idem,	Syrupus sarsaparillæ. Syrupus balsami tolu- tani.
Tabacum,	idem,	idem,	Nicotiana tabacum.
Tamarindi pulpa,	Tamarindus,	idem,	Tamarindus Indica.
Tamarindus,	idem,	idem,	Tamarindus Indica.
Tanacetum,			Tanacetum vulgare.
Taraxacum,	idem,	idem,	Leontodon taraxa- cum.
Terebinthina Cana- densis,	idem,	Balsamum Cana- dense,	idem.
Testæ,	Testæ,		
Tinctura aloes et myrrhæ,	Tinctura aloes com- posita,	Tinctura aloes et myrrha,	Tinctura aloes com- posita.
Tinctura assafoeti- dæ,	idem,	idem,	Tinctura assæfoetidæ.
Tinctura benzoini composita,	idem,	idem,	Tinctura benzois com- posita.
Tinctura camphoræ,	idem,	Tinctura bucku, idem,	Tinctura buchu. idem et Spiritus cam- phoratus.
Tinctura castorei,	idem,	idem,	Tinctura castorei ros- sici.
Tinctura colchici se- minis,	Tinctura colchici,	idem,	Tinctura seminum colchici.
Tinctura cubebæ,	idem,		Tinctura piperis cu- bebæ.
Tinctura gallæ,	idem,	Tinctura gallarum,	idem.
Tinctura guaiaci am- moniata,	Tinctura guaiaci composita,	Tinctura guaiaci am- moniata,	idem.
Tinctura hellebori,	idem,		Tinctura hellebori ni- gri.
Tinctura humuli,	Tinctura lupuli,		Tinctura humuli.
Tinctura iodini,		Tinctura iodinei,	Iodinii tinctura.
Tinctura iodini com- positæ,	Tinctura iodinii com- posita,		
Tinctura lupulinæ,		Tinctura lupuli,	
Tinctura opii cam- phorata,	Tinctura camphoræ composita,	Tinctura opii cam- phorata,	idem.
Tinctura saponis camphorata,	Linimentum sapo- nis,	idem,	idem.
Tinctura sennæ et jalapæ,		Tinctura sennæ com- posita,	
Tinctura tolutani,		Tinctura tolutani,	Tinctura balsami to- lutani.
Tinctura valerianæ ammoniata,	Tinctura valerianæ composita,	Tinctura valerianæ ammoniata,	idem.

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Tolutanum,	Balsamum tolutanum,	idem,	Toluifera balsamum.
Tormentilla,	idem,	idem,	Tormentilla officinalis.
Toxicodendron,	idem,	idem,	Rhus toxicodendron.
Tragacantha,	idem,	idem,	Tragacantha gummi.
Trochisci glycyrrhizæ et opii,		Trochisci opii,	
	Tussilago,		Tussilago farfara.
Unguentum antimoni- nii,	Unguentum antimoni- nii potassio tar- tratis,	Unguentum antimo- niale,	Unguentum tartari emetici.
Unguentum cantha- ridis,	idem,	Unguentum infusi cantharidis,	Unguentum cantha- ridis.
	Ceratum cantharidis,	Unguentum cantha- ridis,	
Unguentum cupri subacetatis,		Unguentum ærugi- nis,	Unguentum cupri subacetatis.
Unguentum gallæ,			Unguentum galla- rum.
	Unguentum gallæ compositum,	Unguentum gallæ et opii,	
Unguentum hydrar- gyri,	Unguentum hydrar- gyri fortius,	Unguentum hydrar- gyri,	idem.
Unguentum hydrar- gyri ammoniati,	Unguentum hydrar- gyri ammonio chloridi,	Unguentum præcipi- tati albi,	Unguentum hydrar- gyri submuriatis ammoniati.
Unguentum hydrar- gyri nitratis,	idem,	Unguentum citri- num,	Unguentum hydrar- gyri nitratis vel Un- guentum citrinum.
Unguentum hydrar- gyri oxydi rubri,	Unguentum hydrar- gyri nitrico-oxydi,	Unguentum oxydi hydrargyri,	Unguentum hydrar- gyri oxydi nitrici.
Unguentum iodini,			Unguentum iodinii.
Unguentum iodini compositum,	Unguentum iodinii compositum,	Unguentum iodinei,	
	Ceratum plumbi ace- tatis,	Unguentum plumbi acetatis,	idem.
Unguentum simplex,		idem,	Unguentum ceræ al- bæ.
			Unguentum ceræ fla- væ.
			idem.
Unguentum veratri albi,	Unguentum veratri,		
Unguentum zinci oxydi,	Unguentum zinci,	idem,	Unguentum zinci ox- ydi.
Uva passa,	Uva,	Uvæ passæ,	Vitis vinifera, Fruc- tus siccatus.
Valeriana,	idem,	idem,	Valeriana officinalis.
Veratrum album,	Veratrum,	idem,	Veratrum album.
Vinum,	Vinum xericum,	Vinum album,	Vinum album His- panum.
Vinum antimonii,	Vinum antimonii po- tassio-tartratis,	Vinum antimoniale,	Liquor tartari emet- ici.
Vinum colchici ra- dicis,	Vinum colchici,	idem,	

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Vinum veratri albi,	Vinum veratri,		
Vintera,		Viola,	Viola odorata. Wintera aromatica.
Zinci carbonas,	Calamina,		Zinci carbonas impu- rum, calamina.
Zinci carbonas præ- paratus,	Calamina præparata,	idem,	Zinci carbonas impu- rum præparatum.
Zinci oxidum,	Zinci oxydum,	Zinci oxidum,	Zinci oxydum.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS AND DIRECTIONS.

INTERNAL REMEDIES.

POWDERS.—These are of two kinds: *simple* and *compound*. The first are prepared by pulverization; and the second by the mixture of two or more simple powders, except where one of the ingredients is employed to facilitate the more minute division of the others, as in the case of the powder of ipecacuanha and opium. Many of the most important articles used in this form are powdered by persons who make it a special business, by grinding and stamping. When this operation is performed by the apothecary, or medical practitioner, it is most frequently accomplished by means of the pestle and mortar, and the sieve: but, in some cases, a stone slab and muller are required; whilst in others the article is merely rubbed through a sieve. Whenever a substance cannot be dried completely, without an alteration of its properties, recourse must be had to an intermedium, by which the moisture may be absorbed, or its state of aggregation modified. Thus, sugar is the best intermedium in pulverizing vanilla or nutmeg. When camphor is to be pulverized, the addition of a small quantity of alcohol will much facilitate the operation. In other cases, the intermedium should be of so hard a consistence as to assist in breaking down the substance to be pulverized; thus, gold-leaf is best reduced to powder by rubbing it with sulphate of potassa, and afterwards removing this latter by means of water.

The rules to be observed in the preparation of powders are:—

1. Operate, if possible, on perfectly dry articles, and in dry weather.
2. Adapt the nature of the mortar, and the mode of operating, to the nature of the substance: thus, woods and barks are to be pulverized in an iron mortar; sugar, alum, and nitre, in one of marble; corrosive sublimate in one of glass.
3. The mortar should be provided with a cover to prevent particles from being forced out by the action of the pestle, and also to arrest the escape of the finer particles, which would otherwise be diffused through the atmosphere, causing a loss of the product, and an annoyance to the operator.
4. Separate, from time to time, by aid of a sieve, the pulverized portions, returning the coarser particles to the mortar; and repeat this alternate pulverization and sifting until the process is completed.

Compound Powders.—1. Each substance is to be pulverized separately, and the quantity ordered in the prescription then weighed off; otherwise, the due proportions will not be maintained.

2. Pulverize soft substances with those which are the reverse, which will thus serve as an intermedium.

3. Pass all the substances through the same sieve, as this will render them more homogeneous, and will also prevent unnecessary loss.

Some substances, however well dried, are reduced to powder with great difficulty by the usual modes of pulverization; as, for instance, nux vomica and jalap, which require to be exposed to the steam of boiling water for some time, and then rapidly dried.

Few articles, except those containing volatile constituents, are deteriorated in their properties by being pulverized. Some, on the contrary, become more active by this process, from their less active portions being separated; for instance, the powder

of ipecacuanha, if properly prepared, and the ligneous part rejected, is far stronger than the root—all the efficient properties existing in the cortical portion.

Some other processes are employed to obtain certain powders.

Precipitation.—Tartar emetic is obtained in a perfectly fine powder, by precipitation from a concentrated aqueous solution by means of alcohol; so, also, the precipitated carbonate of lime is prepared by the action of a solution of carbonate of potassa on water of muriate of lime.

Elutriation.—This is a method by which the finer particles of a powder are separated from the coarser. It is performed by diffusing the powder through water, permitting the heavier portions to subside, then withdrawing the fluid, holding the finer particles in suspension, into another vessel, and allowing them to subside. This process is employed in making prepared chalk, &c.

Granulation.—This is used to obtain certain metals in a finely divided state; as zinc, tin, iron, &c.

Zinc is granulated either coarsely or finely: the first form is procured by melting the metal in an iron ladle, and pouring it slowly, in a fine stream, into cold water; the fine powder is obtained by rubbing the melted metal in an iron mortar. This metal loses its ductile properties at about 400° , and becomes so brittle as to be pulverized without difficulty. It does not melt, except at a temperature of 773° , so that the melting is many degrees above its brittle point; hence, by beginning the trituration at the melting point, it gradually reaches that at which it is most readily pulverized. The mortar should be thick and well heated before the fluid metal is poured into it. After being granulated, it should be properly sifted.

The granulation of tin may be effected in the same manner; but a more common mode is to pour the melted metal into a strong wooden box, provided with a closely fitting lid, and agitating till the tin is cold; by this means, it is rapidly converted into powder and small grains, which can be separated from each other by elutriation or sifting.

Iron is granulated by filing, or by means of a pestle and mortar (see page 199); but the best means to procure metallic iron in a finely divided state is by reducing it from the state of the carbonate, by means of hydrogen gas (see page 199).

PILLS AND BOLUSES.—Pills are small globular masses, of a semi-solid consistence, of the weight of half a grain to six grains, having as a base a powdery extract, &c., and rendered of the proper consistence by a syrup, pulp, &c. A bolus differs from a pill merely in being much larger, and generally less solid, weighing from six to twelve grains, and even more.

No form of medicinal agents is more frequently employed than that of the pill; not only because of the facility with which it is administered, and its comparatively little taste, but because this form answers so excellent a purpose in the preservation of certain compounds.

The article, or articles, to be administered in this mode, should first be formed into a consistent, moderately firm mass—sufficiently plastic to admit of its being moulded into shape, without adhesion to the moulding instrument, and yet of so firm a consistence as to retain the form given to it. To accomplish this, the following rules must be attended to:—

1. All the constituents which can be pulverized must be reduced to the state of a fine powder, and then thoroughly mixed together.
2. If soft ingredients enter into the composition, they must be triturated with the harder articles, which thus serve as an intermedium.
3. No deliquescent salt should enter into the composition of officinal pills; otherwise they will become altered and decomposed.
4. The nature of the excipient should be suited to that of the constituents: thus, syrups are to be used for most vegetable powders; soap for fatty matters; calcined agnesia for copaiba and turpentine. In some cases, no excipient is required, as in most of the gum resins. Extracts, also, when of proper consistence, can be made into pills without any addition. Mucilage, which is often ordered in the formation of various pills, is only suited to those which are to be used in a short time after

they are made; but is not suited to such as are to be kept, because pills into which it enters as an excipient become so hard as to pass through the bowels almost unaltered.

5. The excipient should be gradually added, and the mass beaten and triturated till it is perfectly homogeneous.

6. When the pilular mass is properly made, the next operation consists in dividing it into pills of equal size, which is effected by dividing it with a spatula into morsels of the requisite weight, and rolling them between the fingers; or, in a more effectual, rapid, and cleanly manner, by means of a pill-machine.

7. To prevent any adhesion of the pills after they are made, and to prevent any disagreeable taste, they are, in most cases, covered with an inert powder: as, powdered liquorice-root, starch, orris-root, lycopodium, and frequently with magnesia; but this latter is wholly unsuited to some preparations—for instance, to pills of calomel—as decomposition will be caused. In Europe, they are often coated with gold or silver leaf; but this plan is seldom adopted in this country. Where, from their nauseous taste, or other circumstances, it becomes expedient to cover them, this is best done by means of gelatine. Each pill, being stuck on the point of a thin wire four or five inches in length, is dipped into a solution of gelatine, so as to coat it completely, and the wire is then inserted into a pin-cushion, or a vessel containing fine sand, and left till the gelatine is firm, which occurs in about a quarter of an hour, when the pill can be removed. (See *Procter's Mohr and Redwood's Pharmacy*, 509.)

EXTRACTS.—This name is given to all products resulting from the evaporation of a solution, maceration, digestion, infusion, or of an expressed juice. They are generally of a soft consistence, of a dark color, and of an odor and taste analogous to those of the substance from which they are derived. They have been classed, according to the fluid employed in obtaining them; as watery, alcoholic, ethereal, vinous, acetic, &c. Some, however, are made from the expressed juices of plants, without any inter-medium. The great object, in selecting one or more of these menstrua, is to employ that which takes up the largest proportion of the active ingredients of the root, bark, &c.; for the most advantageous solvent for one constituent may be wholly inefficient for others: thus, alcohol is the proper menstruum for resinous substances, water for bitter extractive, vinegar for articles containing the alkaloids, &c.; but, in many cases, an extract, containing all the active properties of the drug, can be obtained only by a combination or a succession of different solvents.

Extracts made by inspissating the expressed juices of plants have been considered to contain the active principles of the vegetable in a less altered form than by any other mode. But it has been shown that such is far from being the case, as, in some instances, the expressed juice does not contain the active constituents. Thus, in aconitum, much of the efficient principle is left in the residuum; added to which, in some extracts made in this manner, the medicinal ingredients are destroyed, or much deteriorated, in the evaporation. This is obviated, in a great measure, by allowing the expressed juice to evaporate spontaneously at ordinary temperatures; or, by carrying on this process in vacuo. It has been found that extracts made by the latter method have more of the aroma and taste of the original article, keep better, and are more efficient. When inspissation of the natural juices of the plant is not practicable, a solution of the active ingredients is to be obtained by the use of certain menstrua—as water and alcohol—according to the substance to be acted upon. When the active principles are soluble in water, that fluid is to be used as the vehicle of extraction; when resinous, alcohol is to be employed; when oleo-resinous, ether will be found the best menstruum. When it is desired that all the principles soluble in the various medicines should be re-united in the extract, the vegetable substance is first to be subjected to the action of one, and then to another, of the solvents; and the solutions thus obtained are to be mixed together, and properly inspissated. These solutions are obtained by maceration, digestion, infusion, and displacement. Decoction is seldom to be employed, as it affords extracts containing much inert matter, and, of course, of inferior quality. Of late years, the process of displacement has been much used in the formation of extracts, whatever the menstruum selected, as it affords a solution of

the soluble principles in the smaller quantity of fluid; and hence, prevents the injurious effects of too long an exposure to heat in the subsequent evaporation. (See Tinctures.)

With regard to the mode of evaporating extracts, much caution is requisite, as the various constituents of these bodies are very liable to undergo decomposition when exposed to the action of heat and atmospheric air. Sometimes the evaporation, especially of aqueous solutions, is performed over the naked fire; but this plan is liable to many objections, more particularly towards the close of the operation, when a small excess of heat may cause such a change in the character of the ingredients as to deprive them of all useful properties; and it is from this cause that so many of the extracts found in the shops are wholly worthless. Other and far better methods consist in the use of water and steam baths, which prevent all danger of burning the extract. In the inspissation, when conducted in open vessels, it is of importance that the evaporation should be carried on rapidly, that the solution may be exposed to the action of the air for as short a time as possible. Evaporation in vacuo is always to be preferred when practicable, as the process can not only be carried on at a lower temperature, but the deteriorating influence of the air is avoided; the great objection is the additional expense it entails on the operation. Spontaneous evaporation has also been successfully employed; though necessarily slow, it affords excellent products. It is always advantageous to aid this process by employing artificial heat to a certain degree, by conducting it in a drying room or warm closet, and by causing a current of dry air, heated to about 100° , to pass over the surface of the evaporating fluid. Extracts made in this manner keep well, not undergoing the spontaneous decomposition so detrimental to extracts in general. When alcoholic solutions are to be concentrated, distillation should always be used, as not only can the alcohol be saved, but, from the process being carried on out of the atmospheric air, one great source of injury to the product is avoided.

The consistence of extracts varies according to their ingredients, and the purposes to which they are to be applied. Two different degrees are recognized in the Pharmacopœias: one so soft as to be readily made into pills; the other so hard as to be pulverizable. These different forms of extracts are useful because of the readiness with which they can be formed into pills or powders prescribed; but, in many cases, extracts undergo a change, some becoming soft and others hard; and one of the difficult parts of an apothecary's business is to keep these preparations of a uniform consistence. They should be preserved in glazed earthenware pots, protected as much as possible from the action of the air. Notwithstanding every precaution that can be taken, a diminution of activity will, sooner or later, take place; hence, these preparations should be examined from time to time, and, if necessary, renewed. The safest plan is to renew those made from recent plants once a year.

CONFECTIONS, CONSERVES, ELECTUARIES.—As there is no essential difference in these preparations, they may be advantageously treated under one head. They are simple and compound: the first being merely a mixture of a recent vegetable substance and sugar, beaten into a uniform mass; the second, of the same substances, but in greater numbers. In consequence of the greater simplicity of prescriptions, of late years, the number of preparations of this kind have greatly diminished, and they are employed more as vehicles for other medicines than for their own remedial powers. The following rules are to be observed in their preparation and preservation:—

1. The powders to be incorporated are to be in a state of fine division, and the liquids used, perfectly homogeneous, and not too fluid.
2. The mixture should be intimate, and the consistence of the resulting mass should be solid enough to prevent a separation of the ingredients, and yet sufficiently soft to allow of its being swallowed without being masticated.
3. If the mixture swells up, and gives off carbonic acid, it is to be well rubbed in a mortar, to break down any sugar that may have crystallized, and any hard lumps that may have formed, so as again to form a uniform mass.
4. They should be preserved in earthenware or porcelain pots, well covered, and kept in a moderately moist situation.

PULPS are simple medicinal preparations, of a soft consistence, formed of the tissues of vegetable substances, or of some of its thin parts; they differ from extracts in containing insoluble as well as soluble principles. They are to be prepared by rubbing the fruit, or other articles from which they are made, through a metal sieve, so as to separate the vegetable fibre from the soft parts by which it is surrounded. When the fruit is hard or dry, it is to be softened by means of boiling water, previous to expression through the sieve. The expressed pulp, if not sufficiently consistent, is to be properly evaporated. Pulps are to be preserved in the same manner as confections. Very few of these preparations are now used in medicine.

SYRUPS.—These are liquid, viscous medicines, consisting of a concentrated solution of sugar in aqueous fluids.

All fluids susceptible of dissolving more than their weight of sugar can be formed into syrups. These syrups are of two kinds: simple or compound. Simple syrup is prepared by dissolving sugar in pure water; and compound syrups are obtained by dissolving the sugar in solutions of various substances, formed by infusion, decoction, expression, &c. The former is usually made in this country from refined sugar, and not, as in Europe, from the impure and unrefined qualities of this article. All syrups require to be perfectly filtered, so as to be limpid, and should have a certain viscosity of consistence, and be capable of being preserved without entering into fermentation, or crystallizing. These latter properties depend on their containing a proper proportion of sugar—an excess being deposited in a crystalline form, and a deficiency causing the solution to run into fermentation. The best mode of ascertaining the proper point of concentration is by means of its specific gravity at different temperatures. The specific gravity of well-prepared simple syrup is, when boiling, about 1.261, and when cold 1.319; but the proper degree of concentration is more readily obtained by means of Baumé's hydrometer. This should stand at about 30° in boiling syrup, and at 35° when it is cold. Other modes are also employed, which, although sufficiently accurate in the hands of an experienced operator, are not to be generally depended upon. They are derived from the degree of viscosity acquired by the syrup, as shown by the time required for the parts of a drop to re-unite, and by the length of the thread which a drop will produce before detaching itself, when poured from a spoon or ladle. When the syrup, on cooling, presents a crystalline pellicle, it is a proof that the evaporation has been carried too far; but, when the sugar has been mixed with an acid, or when the process has been too much prolonged, the sugar loses its power of crystallization, however much the syrup is concentrated, and, therefore, does not form a pellicle.

The compound syrups, when kept any time, are liable to various alterations, depending on their nature, and the degree of care used in their preparation. Thus, the acid syrups, as the syrup of lemons, when too concentrated, deposit a copious white precipitate; and, in some cases, solidify entirely. By heating them, they again become liquid; but again let fall a precipitate on cooling. This deposit is analogous to grape sugar, and is caused by the action of the acid on the sugar. When the sugar bears too small a proportion to the liquid, syrups are apt to run into fermentation. Even when the sugar is in proper proportion, this change often takes place, if the solution contains much amylaceous or extractive vegetable matter. Even when too much concentrated, they may also undergo this change, from part of the sugar being deposited in a crystalline state; and the crystal, attracting the sugar necessary to the preservation of the syrup, reduces its strength, and renders it liable to the same change as though it was originally too weak.

Syrups, especially those containing the juice of fruit, should be bottled whilst hot, and, when cold, well stopped and sealed; and these, as well as all other kinds, should be kept in a temperature not exceeding 60° F. Various plans have been devised to preserve syrups; but the best is to prepare them only in such quantities as will be used within a short time. The addition of chlorate of potassa, as advised by Macculloch, and of sugar of milk, as advised by Chereau, has proved useful; but the best mode is that of Mr. Durand, viz., adding about one drachm of Hoffmann's anodyne to

each pint of syrup; this appears to have the property of arresting or preventing any tendency to fermentation.

MELLITES, OR HONEYS, are liquid, viscid medicines, somewhat analogous to syrups, but in which the sugar is replaced by honey. Like syrups, they may be divided into simple and compound, or medicated. Their preparation, medical properties, modes of administration, and preservation are very similar to those of the syrups, and do not, therefore, require further notice. Though formerly much used, they are now seldom prescribed, as they are often found to disagree with the stomach, especially if made with the honey of commerce in an unpurified state.

INFUSIONS are aqueous solutions, made by treating vegetable products with cold or hot water, but never carried to ebullition. They are seldom made by the apothecary, who merely furnishes the medicinal ingredients; whilst the preparation is usually confided to the nurse or other attendant on the patient. This plan, although more economical than when the preparation is compounded by the apothecary, often renders the prescription of the physician of little avail, from the infusion being erroneously made. They are generally prepared by pouring boiling water on the ingredients, and macerating in a tightly-covered vessel until the liquid cools; or the vessel is kept for some time at a low heat before a fire. In most cases, an infusion should be strained or filtered before being used; but, in general, nurses are content merely to decant them for use. The vessels in which infusions are made are usually of stone or earthenware. When it is an object to retain the heat as long as possible, polished metallic vessels, provided they are not acted upon by the infusion, are to be preferred, as, from their inferior radiating powers, they retain heat better than earthenware. Infusions are mostly made for extemporaneous use, as they are exceedingly liable to decomposition, and consequently cannot be kept for any time without spoiling. They may, however, be preserved for some time by pouring them, whilst hot, into bottles, so as to fill them, and forcing in stout corks. If the operation be properly performed, so as to perfectly exclude the air, the infusion will keep for some months. An infusion made with cold water, by the process of displacement, has less tendency to spoil than one made in the usual manner with hot water.

DECOCTIONS differ from infusions in the circumstance that the substance to be acted upon is subjected to the solvent action of the menstruum at its boiling point, and continued for a longer or shorter period, according to the solubility of the substance, or its constituents. By decoction, all the principles soluble in water can be obtained; and even many substances not properly soluble in that fluid are diffused through it, and held in suspension. On the other hand, many substances are injured or destroyed by decoction, especially when their active principles are volatile, and when, during ebullition, chemical changes take place, by which the active constituents are rendered insoluble, or are decomposed. In fact, protracted ebullition is seldom required since the process of displacement has been known, as it has been found that water at a common temperature, by this method, will exhaust most vegetable substances more effectually than the same fluid at 212° by decoction. There are some exceptions; as all emulsive preparations, and certain gummy solutions, require ebullition. As in the case of infusions, decoctions are only made extemporaneously, for they readily decompose by keeping. They should be prepared in closed vessels, and generally in those of earthenware. Copper vessels should be used with great care, as many vegetable decoctions corrode them, especially if permitted to cool in them. Iron vessels are not to be employed when the decoction contains tannin or gallic acid. Zinc is very rapidly acted upon by many vegetable substances, and should, therefore, be avoided. In all cases, the vessels employed should be deep and narrow, rather than broad and shallow, to obviate as much as possible the influence of the air on the product.

TINCTURES are solutions of vegetable, animal, and, in some cases, of mineral substances in spirituous fluids. The spirit employed is alcohol, either diluted or undiluted, either pure or medicated; and, in some cases, ether. The form of tincture is one much

used in pharmacy; it presents the active principles of drugs in a small volume, it can be preserved in an unaltered state for a long time, and is, in most cases, well adapted to unite with other substances in extemporaneous prescriptions. Tinctures are made by maceration, or by displacement.

Maceration is an operation in which, by the action of a fluid at common temperatures, continued for a certain length of time, a solution of the principles of an organic substance in that fluid is obtained. As before stated, in making tinctures, the strength of the spirituous menstruum employed is varied according to circumstances. If the substance to be acted upon is resinous, alcohol is to be employed; if it contains also matters soluble in water, and insoluble in pure alcohol, this article, in a diluted state, is to be used. The period of maceration varies from some hours to several weeks; and, during the process, the vessel in which it is performed should be kept closed, to prevent evaporation. When the spirit has remained upon the substance for the directed period, it should be decanted, instead of being left, as is too often the case, standing on the dregs until it is used. This practice is erroneous, and may be attended with evil consequences; for the characters and properties of a tincture which has been suffered to remain too long in contact with the solid ingredients, will often be found to differ considerably from what they would have been if the process had been terminated at the indicated time. When a tincture is made by maceration, it requires to be filtered, after being separated from the dregs; otherwise, it will be turbid, and deposit much insoluble matter on standing.

Displacement.—This process is of comparatively late introduction in the making of tinctures, &c. For a great proportion of these preparations, it is decidedly to be preferred to maceration; but for others it has not proved so satisfactory. Mohr and Redwood observe, on this point:—

“When tinctures are made in large quantities, displacement is never likely to supersede maceration, on account of any practical advantages it may possess. If the prescribed directions be duly attended to, the process of maceration is unexceptionable. The process is more simple than the other; the mode of operating is more uniform, it is, in fact, always the same; it requires less of skill and dexterity in conducting it; it requires less constant attention during its progress, which, in operating on large quantities, is a consideration; and, finally, the apparatus required is less complicated.

“When only small quantities of tincture are made at a time, and kept in stock, the adoption of the process of displacement will often be found convenient and advantageous. It offers the means of making a tincture in two or three hours, which, by the other process, would require as many weeks. The process being thus completed in so short a time, for the quantity contemplated might be made at one operation, it would not be so likely as the other to experience neglect during the performance of it, or a deviation from the prescribed instructions; the product would, therefore, be more uniform. Finally, in many cases, the tincture and spirit may be removed from the dregs more completely, in operating on small quantities, by this process, than by the other.”

Several forms of displacement-apparatus are used in this country, but the one most frequently employed is that of Boullay. It is a vessel nearly cylindrical, made of tin, with its lower end funnel-shaped. It is made of various sizes: with the cylinder 12 inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter, or 14 by 4, or 17 by 6. A movable metallic plate, pierced with numerous holes, and provided with a knob or handle in the centre, and fitted accurately to the lower part of the cylinder, is to be placed in the projecting supports. On this, a thin stratum of carded cotton, covered with the powder to be operated upon, is to be laid, and the process carried on as directed above. This apparatus should be furnished with a stopcock at the lower end. Soubeiran has made an improvement on this filter by adapting to it a tin receiver, provided with a cock at the lower part, so that the filtered liquor can be drawn off at will. The substance to be exhausted must be reduced to various degrees of division in different instances; but, for the most part, the form of coarse powder is the most suitable, because, when the powder is very fine, the fluid is apt to be arrested in its passage, after becoming saturated with the soluble principles. In general, it is proper to soak the powder for a few hours with a sufficiency of the spirit, to make it into a stiff pulp, before putting it into

the cylinder; otherwise, the spirit may make narrow passages for itself, and leave a part of the material unacted on: but, in some instances, no such preliminary step is necessary, and here, as in the case of tincture of myrrh, the best procedure is to introduce the powder in the dry state, and to pour the spirit over it. Before the spirit is poured over the pulp or powder, it must be packed in the cylinder. The degree of pressure to be used, which varies in different instances, is to be learned only from experience in each case; and it may be observed, that this is the operation on the correct performance of which the success of the process chiefly depends, and the only one which requires some skill and nicety of management. If the material be loosely packed, the spirit will pass through too quickly, and not sufficiently saturated; too firm pressure be employed, percolation will take place too slowly, or not at all. On the whole, the firmness of the packing should be inversely as the solvent power of the spirit upon the solid materials; but to this rule there are many exceptions. Hence the fluid, for an obvious reason, passes after a time with increasing speed, it is occasionally necessary to press down the matter in the cylinder as the process advances; but neither does this rule always apply. In some operations, especially those on the large scale, it is found useful to promote the displacement by pressure. This may be produced simply by supplying the solvent through a tube several feet high, adapted to the upper end of the cylinder, and terminating at the top in a funnel. A still better method, as involving the use of less spirit, consists in the use of compressed air. By means of a condensing syringe, or a column of water or mercury in a tube, air is condensed in the bottle below; and when the material and spirit have been introduced into the percolator, the top is tightly secured by a screw, and the compressed air admitted by a stopcock. This method answers excellently on the small scale with a column of mercury.

The solution which first passes through in this process is always in a state of high concentration. In general, it is a simple solution of the soluble ingredients of the crude drug in the fluid employed. But sometimes the solvent, if compound, is dissolved into its component parts; and the fluid which passes through is only one of these, holding the soluble parts of the drug in solution. Thus, if diluted alcohol be poured over powder of myrrh, in the cylinder, the fluid which first drops into the receiver is a solution of oily consistence, composed of resin and volatile oil dissolved in alcohol. And, if powder of galls be acted on in like manner, by aqueous sulphuric ether, two layers of fluid are obtained, a highly concentrated solution of galls in the water of the ether, and a weak solution of the same principle in pure ether.

Displacement is accomplished, in the manner here described, with little or no intermixture of the liquid above, with that which is below, in the pulpy mass. If, after the spirit has been allowed to drain till drops cease to fall, the quantity of spirit retained must be ascertained—that is, by subtracting what has dropped from what has been used to make the pulp,—and the same quantity be poured gently over the mass, repeatedly, as soon as the dropping caused by each successive addition ceases, a series of liquids will be obtained by the simple displacement of one another in the pulp; and the last portion of spirit used may be obtained by pouring over the pulp the same quantity of water. Hence, one of the many advantages possessed by this method of making tinctures, over the ordinary mode by maceration and expression, is that no part of the tincture is lost by being left behind in the residuum.

Even when a strict attention is paid to the prescribed formula, the resulting tinctures may be found to vary in medicinal strength; for any variation in the activity of the drug will influence the tincture. These preparations, although retaining their properties better than other vegetable solutions, will gradually undergo changes, from age and exposure, either losing their color, depositing insoluble matter, or, in some cases, as in that of the tincture of kino, becoming less astringent, and gradually gelatinizing.

WINES are tinctures in which the menstruum is wine. The wine ordered to be employed by the U. S. and British Pharmacopœias is Sherry. The solvent power of wines on vegetable products depends on the water and alcohol they contain; the other principles found in them are injurious to it as an excipient, the mucilage disposing

to fermentation, and the coloring matters and tannin often decomposing the active principles of the vegetable substances dissolved in it. On this account, these preparations are now going out of use, and mixtures of alcohol and water, of the proper strength, substituted as solvents. These can always be made of definite strength, which can seldom be attained when wine is used.

Medicated wines are made by maceration or displacement; but the latter process is seldom used. In whatever way they are prepared, they are very liable to undergo a change, and hence should be made in small quantities only, and kept in well-closed bottles, and in a cool and dark place.

VINEGARS are solutions of certain parts of vegetables in distilled vinegar or diluted acetic acid. Few of these preparations are officinal; but, in some cases, the state of solution in distilled vinegar is the best that can be desired, at least as far as energy is concerned. This is particularly the case when the activity of the medicinal substance depends on the presence of an alkaloid, which, by uniting with the acetic acid, forms a salt that is readily soluble; and, therefore, may be more perfectly extracted than by other menstrua.

As even distilled vinegar contains vegetable matter, rendering it liable to decomposition, it has been found advantageous to substitute acetic acid, properly diluted. In consequence of this liability to become decomposed, medicated vinegars should be made in small quantities, and renewed at short intervals. In many cases, the acetates of the vegetable alkaloids, dissolved in water or diluted alcohol, may be substituted for medicated vinegars, producing all their good effects, and attended with but few of their disadvantages.

MIXTURES are liquid medicines containing two or more ingredients, generally of extemporaneous preparation, though a few are recognized as officinal. They are in very constant use in the administration of remedies. The ingredients which usually enter into their composition are salts, and other solid bodies which are soluble, or readily miscible with aqueous fluids; also tinctures, spirits, syrups, decoctions, &c.

In making a mixture, the objects to be attained are the perfect solution of the soluble ingredients, and an equal diffusion of those which are not so, through the excipient, as well as the thorough admixture of all the constituents, so that each dose shall be similarly composed. The combination of articles in a mixture is effected either by agitation, or by rubbing the ingredients together in a mortar. When volatile substances enter into a mixture, they should be added last. Insoluble powders, which are easily diffused through a fluid, may be mixed with the liquid ingredients, by merely shaking them together in the bottle. When, however, powders do not mix readily with liquids, they must be triturated in a mortar with a small quantity of the fluid, gradually adding more, until they are of the consistence of thin paste. In the same manner, extracts and electuaries are to be rubbed down with a portion of the excipient previous to putting them in the bottle.

Draughts differ from mixtures only in being designed to be taken at a single dose. This is not a common mode of prescribing medicines, but in some cases it is advantageous, as, when it is wished to apportion the doses of a medicine accurately, or when the medicine is liable to undergo a change from the action of air.

Emulsions are mixtures containing substances of an oleaginous or resinous nature suspended in aqueous fluids by the aid of gum, syrup, yolk of eggs, or any viscid matter. It is a mechanical compound, and the union of its ingredients is promoted and rendered more or less permanent by the addition of an alkali. Emulsions are made by triturating certain oleaginous seeds with water, or by mixing the oil procured from them with the necessary ingredients; and also from gum resins in the same manner. Sometimes they are made with oils and an alkali. In making an emulsion of the oils or oleo-resins with mucilage, the former should be gradually added to the latter; by adding the mucilage to the oil, a good emulsion cannot be formed. Mucilage is preferable to an alkali in making many emulsions, as those with castor oil or copaiba; an alkali is preferable in forming an emulsion of almond or olive oil; but an emulsion formed with either of these agents alone will often separate, if the other be added. The presence of soluble salts in an emulsion is also apt to

cause a separation of the oil. Much spirit will produce the same effect in emulsions made with mucilage, and an acid in those made with an alkali. Some substances cannot be formed into good emulsions either with an alkali or with mucilage. This is the case with spermaceti and oil of turpentine. In such cases, the yolk of an egg is the best agent for effecting the admixture, by rubbing down the ingredients in a mortar.

Volatile oils are most readily made into an emulsion by being previously mixed with one of the terebinthinate fixed oils. Scammony is formed into an emulsion by means of milk; but resin of jalap will not unite with this fluid, and is best emulsified by triturating it with almonds and water. Emulsions should be made with cold water, and strained.

Mr. W. Procter gives the following valuable directions for making emulsions (*Phil. Journ. Pharm.* xv. 11): "In making an emulsion, a good deal depends even on so slight a circumstance as the form and material of the mortar and pestle. An emulsion may, indeed, be made in a smooth porcelain mortar, but the process is unquestionably more successful and easy in a Wedgewood one, and still more so in the old-fashioned marble mortar, which is generally used to this day by the druggists and apothecaries in England. But whatever be the composition of the mortar, it is essential that it should be perfectly *round* at the bottom; not flattish, as is sometimes the case; and the pestle should be so formed as in its motion to leave no hollows between its base and the concave surface of the mortar. Otherwise, the emulsion will most probably be imperfect. The mucilage or other viscid substance should always be put into the mortar before anything else: the oil (or balsam) may then be very gradually rubbed in, taking care not to add it more quickly than it can be subdued by the pestle; and if, during this part of the manipulation, the mixture should begin to assume a breaking or curdling appearance at the edges, a few drops of water must be immediately incorporated with it, before adding the remainder of the oil. For want of this precaution, I have often known an emulsion suddenly to lose its tenacious consistence in the mortar, and it is then in vain to endeavor to restore it. After the oil is thoroughly incorporated, some care is requisite to avoid separating it again by too hasty an effusion of the water or other fluid of the mixture; and, if any alcoholic or acid liquid is to be added, it must be at the very end of the process. Indeed, an acid liquid, even a slightly acescent syrup, will often entirely destroy the emulsion. Mixtures of copaiba are frequently spoiled by the addition of spir. eth. nit.; which might be avoided by first diluting it with one or two portions of water."

MEDICATED WATERS.—This term is used by the U. S. Pharmacopœia to designate all preparations of water impregnated with medicinal substances, not appertaining to other classes of preparations. It includes the DISTILLED WATERS of the British Colleges, and is a more appropriate designation, because many of the latter preparations are not distilled waters, but are made with an essential oil united to the water by trituration or agitation, no distillation being employed.

By Distillation.—There are two modes of obtaining medicated waters by this process: 1st, by distilling the water directly off the substances; 2d, by employing the essential oil already separated from the vegetable, and distilling it over with the water. In most cases, where the fresh plant can be procured, it is to be preferred. Many of these substances lose their volatile oil and fragrant properties when dried; but, in some instances, the oil is retained, notwithstanding desiccation. Many which lose the oil by the process of drying retain it fully for a length of time, when preserved by being beat into a pulp with common salt; and, when used in this state, afford very good distilled waters.

The material which supplies the volatile oil is, in general, simply mixed with the water in a state of fine division; and this is probably the best mode, where heat is used in such a way as to exclude the risk of empyreuma. If it does not require to be finely divided, as in the case of fresh leaves and flowers, it may be put conveniently into a net-bag, which, suspended in the middle of the still, may be withdrawn with facility, when its contents are exhausted. Some manufacturers use, not water, but steam, for obtaining distilled waters: that is, the material to be distilled is spread

over a fine gauze partition, or a plate perforated with numerous small holes, and steam is driven through the mass.

When the vegetable substance to be exhausted is a bark, wood, or other solid matter, it must be reduced to a state of moderately fine division. But this is not generally necessary in the case of leaves or flowers, because boiling water breaks down the cells in which the volatile oil is contained. When leaves, however, are thick and leathery, as in the instance of the cherry-laurel, the process is facilitated by chopping them down; and, in most cases, where leaves are large, it is difficult to get a sufficient quantity into the still without cutting them into pieces.—In preparing the finer kinds of distilled waters, it is necessary to clean the materials carefully, to remove all decayed leaves or flowers, or those infested by insects, and sometimes also to separate the leaf-stalks, or the green claw of the petals.

Heat may often be applied directly to the vessel; but in this way empyreuma is apt to be occasioned, especially in large operations, in consequence of the solid matters remaining fixed at the bottom. To avoid this, it is usual to apply the heat, in limited operations, through the medium of a solution of hydrochlorate of lime, which raises a temperature between 212° and 270° , according to its strength—or by means of an oil-bath, with a thermometer to regulate the temperature; and, on the great scale, it is best applied by means of steam admitted under pressure into a space surrounding the still.—Another cause of the empyreumatic taint of some distilled waters is the formation of a species of mucilaginous substance, at the expense of the volatile oil. This substance, which forms chiefly when the distillation is pushed too fast, or too far, and is seen encrusting globules of volatile oil, undissolved in the water, is apt to deposit itself on the side of the still, above the boiling materials, where it is afterwards decomposed by the heat. This fact explains the well-known observation, that the finest distilled waters are obtained by gentle distillation, and by abstaining from complete exhaustion of the materials. A still greater improvement is to prepare them with the vacuum-still, in the same way as is now often practiced in making extracts.

The other mode of obtaining medicated waters by distillation is by employing the volatile oil, previously separated from the plant, for the vegetable itself. This mode of operating affords a product less liable to change than the above; but it is not so aromatic as when obtained from the fresh plant.

Distilled waters, however carefully they may be kept, are apt, sooner or later, to lose their aroma; and some of them even become mouldy, and acquire thereby an unpleasant odor. They have been thought to keep better with the addition of about a fortieth part of rectified spirit; which may be either put into the still with the water, or added afterwards to the distilled fluid. But the advantages of this addition, although sanctioned by the authority of the Dublin Pharmacopœia, are doubted by practical men. It is believed that the most effectual precaution for preserving them is to prepare them with extremely pure natural waters, such as snow, rain, or very fine spring water (Müller), free especially of any unusual proportion of carbonic acid; and to keep them in black, orange, or red bottles, not in bottles of clear glass (Hanle). A better mode of procedure is to re-distil the water as soon as any change is perceived in it; this restores its original odor, and renders it less subject to alteration.

By Admixture.—Another method of making medicated waters is by impregnating the water with the volatile oil, by triturating them together with the addition of carbonate of magnesia, and filtering to remove the latter. This affords an excellent product, as it is pure and permanent. The addition of the carbonate of magnesia is merely to enable the operator to produce such a minute division of the oil as will enable water to act on it more efficiently. Other powders act in the same way, and are preferred by some manufacturers.

DISTILLED, ESSENTIAL, OR VOLATILE OILS.—Volatile oils are contained in vegetable cells, generally peculiar, and often so large as to be distinct to the naked eye. Sometimes they exist in such abundance that the oil may be obtained by mere expression. The oils of lemon, orange, bergamot, and citron are prepared in this way by the manufacturer; and from many other substances, such as the unripe germen of

true, and the undeveloped corolla of the clove-tree, oils may be squeezed out by pressure with the nail. In some rare instances, as in that of the Liquid Borneo-Camphor from the *Dryobalanops Camphora*, and that of the Laurel-oil of Guiana from a species of *Ocotea*, volatile oil is obtained largely, and of considerable purity, by exudation from incisions. Much more frequently, however, it is exuded spontaneously, or from incisions, as a turpentine in combination with resin, or as a gum-resin in union with both gum and resin. Most frequently of all, it cannot be obtained by any of these modes, but adheres with more or less force to the flowers, leaves, fruit, bark, or wood, which contain it. In that case, it is sometimes destroyed or dispersed when the plant is dried, more especially if the organ which contains it is the flower; but often, when contained in the leaf, and very generally, if contained in the seed, bark, or wood, it is retained in part, or altogether, under desiccation, and even under long keeping. In some instances, it appears that the volatile oil obtained from plants does not exist ready formed, but is produced, on bruising or distilling them with water, through the reaction of other principles on one another. Of this mode of production, two remarkable examples exist—the volatile oils of the bitter almond and black mustard seed; and it is probable that the oils of cherry-laurel leaves, peach leaves, and of the leaves of other amygdalaceous plants, are similarly circumstanced.

A few volatile oils used in medicine are obtained by expression, such as the oils of orange, lemon, and bergamot, already mentioned. When oils exude along with resin in the form of turpentine, they may be separated from the resin by heat alone, as they are volatilizable at about the temperature of 400° . But thus obtained, they cannot be of fine quality, because the heat required is too near that at which resins, as well as the oils themselves, undergo decomposition. In general, therefore, this plan is not followed, for pharmaceutic purposes; and volatile oils are obtained from turpentines by distilling them with water. For, although they do not enter into ebullition at the temperature of boiling water, their vapors pass over in large quantity with steam; and, condensing along with it, form distilled waters—with volatile oils either floating on the water, or, more rarely, sinking to the bottom. The volatile oils of many vegetable substances are to be separated in this way alone, because the other principles, contained along with them in the crude substances, are empyreumatized by the higher temperature which is required to disengage the oil without the co-operation of watery vapor. In some instances, it has been thought advantageous to substitute for water in the still a strong solution of common salt, because a somewhat higher temperature is required to boil it. There seems an advantage, in this change, for the rectification of oils previously obtained from the raw materials in which they reside; but the advantage in the case of distillation from crude vegetable substances is doubtful.

The method of distilling volatile oils differs little from that described above for preparing distilled waters. The same precautions must be observed in applying heat, and for the same reasons. The formation of mucilaginous matter at the expense of the oil, towards the close of the distillation, is shown by the globules of oil coming over enveloped in a fine pellicle of it. The quantity of water must be proportionally less, or, rather, the same portion of water is to be used with successive portions of the material which yields the oil; otherwise, a material loss is sustained by solution of the oil in the water. In some instances, where the oil exists in low proportion, and is of great value, the distilled fluid should be left at rest for some time, and exposed to as low a temperature as can be commanded.

The mixed vapors which pass over condense into a milky-looking fluid, which, after standing some time in the receiver, separates into two portions, one a solution of a part of oil in water, and the other of the oil itself, which occupies the upper or lower part, according as it is lighter or heavier than the water.

Chevallier gives the following rules for the distillation of volatile oils:—

1. To operate upon large quantities, in order to obtain a greater product, and of better quality.
2. To conduct the distillation rapidly.
3. To divide the substances minutely, in order to facilitate the extrication of the oil.
4. To employ only sufficient water to prevent the plant from burning.

Citrus Bergamium—rind of 100 bergamots, by distillation	-	-	-	Ra.	2.9
Citrus Limonum—rind of 100 lemons, by expression	-	-	-	Ra.	1.9
Citrus Limonum, do. by distillation	-	-	-	Ra.	1.4
Cochlearia Armoracia—fresh seeds	-	-	-	Ra.	0.9
Coriandrum sativum—dry fruit of French commerce	-	-	-	Ra.	2.3
Coriandrum sativum—dry fruit of German commerce	-	-	-	Da.	9.0
Croton Eleutheria—cascarilla bark	-	-	-	Bl.	5.62
Cuminum Cyminum—dry fruit of French commerce	-	-	-	Ra.	44.0
Cuminum Cyminum—dry fruit of German commerce	-	-	-	Bl.	32.5
Daucus Carota—dry fruit	-	-	-	Ra.	0.66
Daucus Carota—fresh root	-	-	-	Ra.	0.14
Dracocephalum moldavicum—flowering herb	-	-	-	Ra.	2.10
Drimys Winteri—Winter's bark (probably, however, only Canella alba)	-	-	-	Ra.	0.50
Eugenia Pimenta—pimenta berries, Jamaica	-	-	-	Ra.	12.38
Fœniculum officinale—dry fruit of French commerce	-	-	-	Ra.	33.0
Fœniculum officinale—dry fruit of German commerce	-	-	-	Ma.	56.6
Fœniculum officinale, do. do.	-	-	-	Bl.	83.0
Fœniculum officinale, do. do.	-	-	-	Da.	60.4
Fœniculum officinale—flowering herb, Grasse	-	-	-	Ra.	4.9
Fœniculum officinale—herb after flowering, Grasse	-	-	-	Ra.	6.0
Galipea officinalis—Cusparia-bark of commerce	-	-	-	Ra.	1.5
Genista canariensis—Rhodium-wood	-	-	-	Ra.	0.47
Geum urbanum—dry roots	-	-	-	Ra.	0.53
Hyssopus officinalis—flowering herb, Grasse	-	-	-	Ra.	5.30
Illicium anisatum—star-anise-fruit	-	-	-	Ra.	34.21
Illicium anisatum—star-anise-fruit	-	-	-	Da.	25.5
Juniperus communis—green berries, 12 Sept.	-	-	-	Ra.	3.9
Juniperus communis—ripe berries, 1 Dec., France	-	-	-	Ra.	7.75
Juniperus communis, do. fresh, Germany	-	-	-	Do.	15.5
Juniperus communis, do. a year old, Germany	-	-	-	Ma.	10.8
Juniperus communis, do. a year old, Germany	-	-	-	Bl.	16.25
Juniperus Sabina—fresh twigs, 5 March, Grasse	-	-	-	Ra.	19.05
Juniperus Sabina—fresh twigs, 2 Oct., Paris	-	-	-	Ra.	14.25
Juniperus Sabina—dried twigs, recent, Germany	-	-	-	Ma.	40.0
Juniperus Sabina—dried twigs, a year old, Germany	-	-	-	Ma.	25.0
Larix Cedrus—fresh cedar wood, Paris	-	-	-	Ra.	0.3
Larix Cedrus—cedar wood of commerce	-	-	-	Ra.	4.25
Laurus nobilis—fresh leaves, 26 Jan., Paris	-	-	-	Ra.	5.25
Laurus nobilis—leaves some years dried, Germany	-	-	-	Bl.	4.10
Laurus nobilis, { fresh leaves, } poor soil, low site	-	-	-	Chr.	7.33
Laurus nobilis, { early in Oct. } poor soil, high site	-	-	-	Chr.	6.9
Laurus nobilis, { near Edinb. } very fine soil, low site	-	-	-	Chr.	17.12
Lavandula vera—flowering herbs, 2 Aug., Grasse	-	-	-	Ra.	11.5
Lavandula vera, do. 2 Aug., Grasse, north exposure	-	-	-	Ra.	9.12
Lavandula vera—flowering herb, 26 July, Soureillas	-	-	-	Ra.	9.0
Lavandula vera—herb after flowering, 26 Sept., Soureillas	-	-	-	Ra.	15.0
Lavandula Spica—fresh herb, 24 July, Paris	-	-	-	Ra.	7.62
Lavandula Spica—fresh herb, 4 Aug., Grasse	-	-	-	Ra.	12.5
Lavandula Stoechas—dried spikes	-	-	-	Ra.	6.43
Ligusticum Levisticum—fresh herb, Paris	-	-	-	Ra.	1.12
Melissa officinalis—fresh flowering herb	-	-	-	Ra.	0.25
Mentha piperita—fresh tops in flower, Grasse	-	-	-	Ra.	6.25
Mentha piperita—fresh tops in flower, Paris	-	-	-	Ra.	3.40
Mentha piperita—dried tops in flower, Germany	-	-	-	Bl.	15.62
Mentha piperita—dried tops in flower, Germany	-	-	-	Ma.	21.0
Mentha Pulegium—fresh flowering herb	-	-	-	Ra.	1.0
Myristica moschata—mace of commerce, finest	-	-	-	Vo.	154.0
Myristica moschata, do. fine	-	-	-	Bl.	125.0
Myristica moschata, do. worm-eaten	-	-	-	Bl.	65.6
Myristica moschata—nutmegs of commerce, fine	-	-	-	Bl.	108.25
Myristica moschata, do. worm-eaten	-	-	-	Bl.	64.1
Myrtus communis—fresh leaves, September 20, Grasse	-	-	-	Ra.	4.5
Myrtus communis—fresh leaves, September 6, Paris	-	-	-	Ra.	2.5
Origanum Majorana—fresh flowering herb, August 3, Grasse	-	-	-	Ra.	8.5
Origanum Majorana do. August 3, Paris	-	-	-	Ra.	4.4
Origanum vulgare do. September 15, Paris	-	-	-	Ra.	0.4
Pimpinella Anisum—dry fruit of French commerce	-	-	-	Ra.	35.12
Pimpinella Anisum—dry fruit, new, German commerce	-	-	-	Ma.	37.5
Pimpinella Anisum—dry fruit, old, do.	-	-	-	Ma.	27.0
Pimpinella Anisum—dry fruit of do.	-	-	-	Vo.	25.0

the seeds too much; this is peculiarly the case with linseed oil, which is seldom seen of a light color.

By Decoction.—This is effected by boiling the bruised seeds in water, and skimming off the oil as it rises to the surface. This plan is also employed in making cod-liver oil, as well as in the manufacture of castor oil in the West Indies.

By Solution.—This affords a very pure oil, but is seldom employed on account of expense. It is, however, useful in facilitating the extraction of some of the thick and viscid oils. Thus, croton oil is more readily obtained by mixing the ground seeds with half their weight of alcohol, and, after letting the mixture stand for some time, submitting it to pressure, and distilling off the spirit from the product.

Solution in ether is also useful in some cases, when expense is not an object; oil of ergot is best obtained in this manner.

The solid oils, as oil of cocoa, &c., require the aid of heat in their expression, and the ground material containing them is therefore placed between heated plates in the press.

Animal Fats.—Formerly, the fats of many animals were employed in pharmacy; but, at present, those principally used are lard, suet, and beef's marrow. To render these fit for pharmaceutic purposes, the crude material is to be cut in small pieces, freed as much as possible from all extraneous substances, and placed in a boiler with water, and heated until it is fused; the heat is continued till the water has evaporated, and the fluid fat is then strained. These fats are best preserved by being run into glazed jars, and kept from the action of the air.

ALKALOIDS.—The vegetable alkaloids may be obtained by a variety of processes; but these invariably comprehend decomposition of the alkaloidal salt in the crude drug, either by the superior affinity of an alkali, earth, or alkaline carbonate, or by double decomposition with some compound salt whose base forms an insoluble salt with the acid in the drug. Active neutral principles—such as narcotin from opium, piperin from white pepper, picrotoxin from *cocculus indicus*, and elaterin from *elaterium*—may be obtained through the agency of such simple solvents as water, rectified spirit, and sulphuric ether, used singly or successively. But no alkaloid can be thus detached.

The solutions from which vegetable alkaloids are prepared are, in general, obtained best by the method of percolation, or displacement. Some experience is required to apply this process in all cases with success. But, when well performed, it is greatly superior in general to any other mode of extracting the active matters of vegetable drugs, in cases in which the liquid used is spirituous or ethereal; and it is often not less advantageous in the instance of water, as well as acidulous fluids. The precautions for applying it successfully has been considered under the head of tinctures.

SPIRITS are alcoholic solutions of volatile principles obtained by distillation.

When spirit is distilled with aromatic vegetables which contain volatile oil, the oil, for the most part, rises with the spirituous vapor, and condenses along with it in a state of solution. In some cases, the volatile oil rises with the vapor of strong spirit, so that alcohol may be employed for the purpose; and this is occasionally necessary for keeping the oil of the distilled spirit in solution. In other instances, the oil does not begin to pass over until watery vapor also passes in considerable proportion with the spirituous vapor; so that diluted alcohol is required for the process.

For most medicinal purposes, but especially the present, the menstruum should be made by diluting alcohol with water.

The best apparatus for preparing distilled spirits is that represented at page 118, fig. 115, Procter's edition of *Mohr and Redwood's Practical Pharmacy*. It has been proposed to prepare them by distillation in a vacuum-still; but many volatile oils will not rise with spirit-vapor at the low temperature at which spirit boils in a vacuum.

These preparations, like distilled waters, may be obtained either from crude vegetable substances, or from their volatile oils. They are seldom, however, of such fine aroma when prepared in the latter as in the former way, unless care be taken to employ those volatile oils only which have been recently as well as carefully distilled.

Essences differ from spirits in being volatile substances dissolved in alcohol; but this name is generally applied to solutions of the volatile oils.

TROCHES, OR LOZENGES, are small, dry, solid masses, consisting of powders incorporated with sugar and mucilage. Some writers include under this name *drops* and *pastes*, making the following distinction between them:—

Lozenges, when the principal basis is sugar, and when the ingredients are combined without the aid of heat.

Drops, when the principal basis is sugar, but when the ingredients are combined with the aid of heat.

Pastes, when the principal basis is principally a vegetable juice or pulp, and when the mixture is of a soft consistence.

Lozenges are much more employed in Europe than in this country as a mode of administering medicines. In making them, the sugar is employed in a powdered state; the more active ingredients added in powder, or in a liquid state; and the whole mixed into a paste by the addition of mucilage. The mucilage generally used is that of tragacanth, as being more tenacious than that of gum Arabic. After the ingredients are properly incorporated, the paste is rolled out into a uniform sheet on a marble slab, previously sprinkled with some powdered starch to prevent adhesion, and cut into small cakes by means of a punch. These cakes are then to be placed on sieves, and kept in a drying-room until they have become perfectly dry and hard, when they are to be sifted, and kept in well-closed bottles.

Drops are formed from coarsely-powdered sugar, to which the flavoring or medicinal ingredients are added in a liquid state, so as to moisten the sugar. The mixture is then melted in a proper vessel, over a clear fire, after which the melted mass should be allowed to drop in small portions on a marble slab or greased metallic plate, and, when cold, removed, and kept like lozenges.

Pastes are usually formed of inspissated vegetable juices, or decoctions, with the addition of sugar, gum, &c. These are to be brought to a proper consistence, and the mixture poured into flat, shallow moulds, or rolled out, as in the case of lozenges, and divided into pieces of the desired size.

INHALATIONS.—These have, at different times, been much in vogue as a means of combating disease, especially complaints of the respiratory organs. Within the last few years, much interest has been excited relative to this mode of administering medicinal agents, from the remarkable anæsthetic effects caused by the inhalation of the vapor of ether and chloroform. The simplest form of using either of these is by pouring the requisite quantity on a hollow sponge, and applying this over the mouth of the patient. Various forms of inhaling apparatus have been invented, which will be found described in *Mohr and Redwood's Pharmacy*, 535–9, with directions for their use.

EXTERNAL REMEDIES.

BATHS.—By the term bath is meant the complete or partial immersion of the body in a fluid or gaseous medium, differing, in some circumstances, from that to which it has been accustomed. In order to obtain the full efficacy of a bath, without injurious consequences, its temperature should be regulated, and particularly prescribed, by the physician ordering it. The following temperatures are those given by Dr. Forbes in the *Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*:—

Cold Bath	-	-	-	-	-	between 33° and 60° F.
Cool Bath	-	-	-	-	-	" 64° and 75° F.
Temperate Bath	-	-	-	-	-	" 75° and 85° F.
Tepid Bath	-	-	-	-	-	" 85° and 92° F.
Warm Bath	-	-	-	-	-	" 92° and 98° F.
Hot Bath	-	-	-	-	-	" 98° and 112° F.

The effects of these different baths on the system are very dissimilar, according to their temperature, and the time during which the patient is subjected to their influence.

COLD BATH.—When a person plunges into a cold bath, he is first sensible of a sudden sensation of cold upon the surface, accompanied by an oppression of breathing, causing this function to be performed in convulsive gasps. This is called the *shock*, and is caused by a rapid contraction of the cutaneous capillaries, and a retrocession of the blood to the lungs and other internal organs. In a short time, the difficulty of breathing disappears, the temperature becomes agreeable, and if the person now leaves the water, a warmth of the surface comes on, termed the *glow*, succeeded by a sense of invigoration of the whole system. Should the person remain in the water for too long a time, another train of symptoms manifest themselves: the sensation of cold soon attains to an unpleasant degree of chilliness, followed by rigors; a bluish tint is perceptible on the surface of the body; the blood accumulates in the internal organs; and, on leaving the water, there is no reaction, or a very feeble one, the surface remaining cold, the extremities benumbed; and headache, difficult respiration, often pain in the chest, ensue, with a sense of depression and lassitude. The use of proper means will often remove these symptoms; but they may lead to a variety of diseases of the internal organs.

The objects, in prescribing a cold bath, are the production of a sudden and powerful impression on the nervous system, and the tonic influence it exercises when followed by due reaction. In the first of these, it has been found useful in certain affections where there is a derangement of the functions of sensation, of motion or sensation unattended with a congestive or inflammatory condition of the internal organs; but it is more frequently ordered to fulfil the second indication.

It is always contra-indicated when, from debility, the system does not react so as to produce a glow; when there is a tendency to congestion of the cerebral vessels, or any serious organic affection of the heart, lungs, or kidneys. In all cases, it is advantageous, before taking the cold bath, to take such exercise as will raise the circulation, without occasioning fatigue or perspiration, for reaction is almost certain to follow the immersion, except when the person has remained in the water too long a time. The period of immersion should not exceed five minutes.

COOL BATH.—The action and uses of this are similar to the last, but are less powerful. It is, therefore, better calculated for those who are much debilitated.

TEMPERATE BATH.—As the temperate bath is of a temperature closely approaching that of the body, the shock and subsequent reaction are almost wanting. It is, therefore, much more employed for purposes of comfort and cleanliness than as a remedial agent. In delicate persons, it should always be used instead of the cold or cool bath, and is always better suited to very young children than lower temperatures.

TEPID BATH.—This is intermediate in operation between the temperate and the warm bath, and varies in effects and uses according to the temperature. In perfect health, it should not be used as an habitual indulgence; but, for the purposes of cleanliness, an occasional recurrence to it allows of a more perfect ablution than can be effected by cooler baths. It is better to use it about noon, when the first process of digestion of the morning meal is over, and immediately afterwards to take brisk exercise in the open air. In cases of fatigue and febrile irritation, from over-exertion or a long journey, the tepid bath is generally found very beneficial. It is also serviceable to persons of sedentary habits, &c. In all such cases, however, it is not to be employed immediately after a meal, or when the individual is unduly excited, either mentally or corporeally. In one class of complaints, those dependent on gastric irritation, the tepid, or even the warm bath proves of much service.

WARM BATH.—The first effect of a warm bath is to produce a sensation of heat upon the surface, and to increase the pulse in quickness and fulness, though in most cases to diminish its tenseness. The cutaneous circulation more especially becomes affected,

and the body is increased in bulk, as shown by the increased pressure of ligatures, or of rings upon the fingers. The secondary effects, when the immersion is continued for some time, are muscular relaxation, sometimes to a considerable degree; even after leaving the bath, a disposition to lassitude continues for some time, with a tendency to perspiration.

The remedial effects of a warm bath depend on its temperature, the time a patient remains in it, and the subsequent treatment. The medium time for remaining in the bath is from twenty to twenty-five minutes; but this must be regulated by the effect produced. It is beneficial in incipient catarrh, in some congestions of the internal organs, chronic rheumatism, and in spasmodic affections, especially those of children; but is contra-indicated in active fever, or when there is congestion, or a determination of blood to the head.

In the convulsions of children, its effects are remarkably beneficial, as it not only relaxes spasm, and relieves for the moment, but soothes nervous irritation. In cases where the convulsions are severe, it will be found advantageous to apply cold water to the head. When a warm bath is administered to a child, care must be taken not to expose it to the cold air for the purpose of drying its body; the best plan is to envelop it in a warm blanket, and to place it in bed at once. By this plan, it is not liable to take cold, which is a common objection to the use of the warm bath for children.

HOT BATH.—From its temperature being above that of the body, the hot bath is far more stimulating than the preceding, as evinced by the excitement of the pulse, the sensations of fulness in the head and throbbing of the cerebral vessels. Its use is principally confined to cases where it is wished to arouse nervous energy and vital action, as in Asiatic cholera, &c.; or where there is a sudden retrocession of cutaneous diseases. It has also proved useful in certain forms of rheumatism, and paralysis. As the intention is mainly to induce excitement, the patient is not to be exposed to its action long enough to cause exhaustion.

Whatever description of bath is ordered to be used, the original temperature is to be maintained during the whole time the patient remains in the water. At the end of some minutes, therefore, the heat should be tested by a thermometer, and, if requisite, hot water added. The sensations of the bather are always a fallacious criterion.

SHOWER BATH.—This is a modification of the cold affusion, being attended with the same effects, but in a less degree. The short duration of it renders it less refrigerant than the cold bath, and causes the primary shock to be the most important part of the influence it exercises, which may be modified by increasing or diminishing the temperature of the water, or that of the height from which the fluid falls. It is used either cold or tepid. The former is most advantageous when the powers of the system are sufficient to cause a reaction, that results in a glow on the surface, soon after using the bath; but, where this is not the case, as in debilitated individuals, the temperature is to be increased. It is adapted for those cases where a powerful impression is wished to be made upon the nervous system, as in chorea, hysteria, &c., and is also of much benefit to persons subject to determination to the head. In such cases, it is found advantageous to make the patient stand in hot water at the time of taking the bath. The reaction following its use is much promoted by using friction to the surface. The improved and portable shower baths, now to be procured, obviate many of the objections to its use which formerly existed. For children, the best and most convenient apparatus that can be employed is one described by Dr. A. T. Thomson. (*Domestic Management of the Sick Room.*)

“It consists of a hollow vessel made of tin, with a perforated bottom. The body of the vessel is of a bell-shape, with a hollow tube rising from the top, and terminating in a broad perforated rim. When the bath is to be used, it must be sunk in a bucket of water, until it is completely submerged; the air is thus driven out of the bath, through the tube, and the bath filled with water. The thumb of an attendant is then to be placed on the opening in the centre of the rim, and the bath raised from the bucket of water. The pressure of air upon the holes in the bottom retains the

water in the bath; and, on raising the thumb from the upper orifice, the whole is rapidly discharged. In using it, the child must be placed in an empty tub, and the bath, being held over his head, is then to be discharged; and the child immediately afterwards dried, with friction. When salt water is used for this bath, the hair should be kept dry, by means of an oil skin cap."

LOCAL BATHS.—These are most frequently used warm. The most common are the *hip-bath* and *foot-bath*. They are principally employed as revulsives. The first has been found a valuable remedy in diseases of the womb, and in irritations of the pelvic organs. Where it is employed merely to soothe pain, the temperature should not exceed 80° to 90°, and the patient is to remain in it for some time; but when it is intended to excite the uterus to greater action, it should be as hot as can be borne by the patient, though the continuance in it should not exceed ten to fifteen minutes. The hot foot-bath should be of as high a temperature as can be borne, so as to redden the skin of the immersed parts effectually. The vessel used should be sufficiently deep to allow the legs to be immersed nearly to the knees. It is a valuable remedy in the early stages of catarrh, and local congestions of the head, chest, or abdomen; and in the dyspnoea accompanying hypertrophy of the heart, it has often proved very beneficial. It may be rendered more stimulating by the addition of common salt, carbonate of potassa, or flour of mustard. In torpid states of the liver, a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids, in the proportion of about an ounce of each to every gallon of water, often proves highly useful.

VAPOR BATH.—This consists in either wholly enveloping the patient in the steam of hot water, or merely his body, or some of its parts. A much more elevated temperature can thus be borne than where the body is immersed in water, and its action is more confined to the skin; hence, although less stimulating, it is more diaphoretic than the hot bath. Where the vapor is inhaled, the heated surface being extended, it is more powerful in its effects. It has proved of great benefit where an active revulsion to the surface is indicated, and also in the treatment of cutaneous diseases. It can be applied with little trouble. All that is required is that the patient be seated in a chair with a vessel of hot water placed beside him, and the whole enveloped with a blanket, to be thrown over his head if the vapor is to be breathed, or pinned around his neck where this is not the case. The steam soon surrounds his body, and causes copious perspiration; and, should it cease too soon to be evolved, its generation may be restored by dropping a heated brick or stone into the water. Where the vapor is not respired, it may be used of a higher temperature.

WARM AIR BATH is more stimulating than the vapor bath, producing—especially where the warm air is also breathed—general uneasiness, heat of skin, excitement of the pulse, until a general perspiration ensues. It is readily administered even to persons in bed. The bedclothes are to be elevated by a light frame, and the heated air admitted by means of a tube. It has been found beneficial in chronic rheumatism, and was at one time much praised in the collapsed stage of cholera.

DOUCHES consist in the forcible application of a stream of hot or cold water to a part of the body, in such a manner that the force of the stream of the fluid shall aid the stimulant effect. The hot douche may be formed by pouring from a height hot water from a tea-kettle, or through a tube about an inch and a half in diameter, so as to cause the fluid to strike forcibly upon the affected part of the body, whilst at the same time percussion is employed; or, in other words, the part is beaten by means of an Indian rubber bottle, stuffed with wool, and affixed to a cane handle.

A temperature of 160° is readily borne in douching. When the disease is chronic rheumatism, or when deep-seated pains are to be removed, the douching should be continued for either half or three-quarters of an hour at a time; and the patient should be afterwards placed in bed between blankets, in order to encourage sweat-

ing. The most decisive advantage, in enlarged, stiff, and painful joints, results from this mode of douching.

In cases of complicated fevers, and in some other diseases, in which inflammation of the brain occurs, the *cold douche* is frequently ordered. The mode of applying it consists in pouring a stream of cold water on the shaved head. The patient should be raised in bed, and the head held over a basin, or other vessel, whilst a stream of cold water is directed on the crown, and the fall of the water gradually increased. After this, the head should be merely dried, but not rubbed. It not only soothes the patient, but often induces sleep, although it usually causes a most uncomfortable feeling at first; but relief is so quickly experienced, that its repetition is generally requested by the invalid.

A *vapor douche* is very stimulating, and when of a high temperature, and continued for any time, will cause vesication. It may be used as a counter-irritant instead of moxa.

MEDICATED BATHS are such as contain medicinal agents in solution in the water, and are used both topically and generally. Saline, acid, and alkaline substances, with iodine and sulphur, are the materials most commonly employed. Medicated baths are sometimes natural, as those of sea water, and certain mineral springs; others consist of solutions of various articles, artificially prepared. Of the medicated baths, sea water is the most generally used, more, however, for pleasure, than for remedial purposes. It is not only stimulating, on account of its saline constituents, and its use followed by a perfect glow, but these constituents also exert a medicinal action on the system, in certain diseases of debility. The nitromuriatic bath has been found useful in diseases of the liver; and alkaline, ioduretted, and alkaline sulphuretted baths, are advantageously employed in many forms of cutaneous disease.

Medicated *vapor* baths are prepared by impregnating aqueous vapor with the volatile principles of medicinal plants, though it is very doubtful whether they produce any effects that cannot be obtained from the simple vapor bath. But the fumes of sulphur, chlorine, camphor, mercury, &c., in combination with aqueous vapor, have been found to exert powerful effects on the system, and to be very effectual in the cure of certain diseases.

AFFUSION.—This consists in pouring or dashing a quantity of water on the body, or a portion of the body, from an inconsiderable height, most generally for the purpose of reducing its temperature; but it is also employed as a revulsive agent, and to give an impulse to the nervous system. Affusions are made with cold or tepid water. Cold affusion is one of the most powerful general means of abstracting caloric from the body, we possess; it not only lessens the temperature of the surface, but it diminishes the action of the heart. It has been successfully employed in the treatment of fevers, but its use requires much judgment, as respects the time of its application, which, according to Currie and others, is, “when there is no sense of chilliness present, when the heat of the skin is steadily above what is natural, and when there is no general or profuse perspiration.” It should not be employed either in the cold or sweating stage of fever, or in the hot stage where the heat does not much exceed the natural standard. From inattention to these circumstances, and from patients being injured by its effects, affusion is not at present often resorted to in the treatment of fevers. In scarlatina and some other of the exanthemata, it has been employed with benefit, to reduce the morbid heat of skin. It is, however, more relied upon in inflammatory diseases of the brain; in these cases, the water is to be poured upon the head, inclined over a basin or tub, by means of a pitcher. In children, it is sufficient to squeeze a large sponge, previously saturated with cold water, at some height above the head. Where a general affusion is deemed necessary, the patient should be taken out of bed, his head having been previously shaved; and, being stripped naked, and placed on a stool in an empty tub, from *three to five* gallons of water, at a temperature not under 40° Fahr., should be thrown over him. This affusion should be repeated until he feels cold, or rather until a rigor or shivering, or even chattering of the teeth, is

experienced. He should then be dried, placed in bed, and a little warm wine and water administered to him, to aid the reaction and the consequent perspiration.

But in cases where the invalid faints on raising him into the erect position; where he feels chilly, although the thermometer indicates a high febrile temperature; where the skin is bedewed with perspiration; where the patient is a woman, and the monthly change is present; or where the operation is dreaded, it ought not to be employed. The evening is the best time for using the cold affusion.

Cool affusion is sometimes used instead of the cold, and is preferable for weak, irritable individuals. Tepid affusion is also beneficial in certain cases; especially where there is a fear that perfect reaction will not take place after the application of cold water; or where disease of the pulmonary organs exists. It has been found very efficacious in scarlatina, as also in hectic fever. Warm affusion has likewise been used; but its effects are far more temporary than those of the warm bath.

SPONGING.—The object of sponging the body, either with cold or with tepid water, is to reduce the heat of the surface by means of evaporation, with the view of softening the pulse and diminishing its frequency; of rendering the skin perspirable; of relieving headache, checking delirium, and promoting sleep. In order to perform it well, the patient should be taken out of bed; and, being undressed and placed in a chair, two or three persons should, at the same time, pass large sponges, wet with simple cold or tepid water, or vinegar and water, rapidly over different portions of the naked body, until the whole of it shall have been successively sponged, and a chill has come over the patient, who is then to be dried and placed in bed.

This appears to be a simple process; but it requires both caution and judgment to determine on its use, and to render it not only salutary, but free from danger. For example, if, notwithstanding the continuance of great heat and dryness of the skin, a sensation of chilliness comes over the patient when the sponging is about to be done, the operation should be delayed; neither should it be done if the smallest tendency to perspiration, indicated by moisture in the axillæ, or on the palms of the hands, displays itself. But, if it has been done, and if partial relief has been obtained, if the heat of the skin returns, and the pulse rises, it may again be resorted to and repeated.

But, besides the advantages to be obtained from *sponging*, during the presence of disease, it is also productive of great benefit in warding off diseases, or in a prophylactic point of view. The sponging, however, under such circumstances, is to be performed in a different manner from that which has been described.

In those predisposed to asthma and to bronchitis, known in ordinary language by the term *cold*, or *cough*, and in those, also, who are predisposed to *croup*, nothing is so serviceable in warding off the paroxysm of the former disease, or in preventing the attack of the latter malady, as cold and tepid sponging of the chest and the trunk of the body. It is also equally serviceable during dentition in infants, and as a general tonic in delicate conditions of the habit. In these cases, it should be followed by gentle friction over the surface of the body.

Sponging the body, as a prophylactic, or as a tonic, is always most efficacious when it is performed whilst the patient is still in bed. Let him sit up; or, if unable to do so, let him be raised into the sitting position, keeping the lower limbs under the bed-clothes. The night-shirt or night-dress is then to be stripped down, and a large towel or sheet put round the waist, to prevent the bed-clothes from being wetted. The naked trunk of the body, and the upper part of the arms, are then to be moistened with a sponge, or a piece of flannel, dipped either in cold or tepid water, or vinegar and water, or salt water, as the case may demand; after which, in drying the skin, if water only has been used, brisk friction should be employed, so as to cause a general glow upon the surface. In some cases, salt and water, or vinegar and water, are preferable to the simple water. The best proportions are two ounces of *salt*, or the same quantity of common *vinegar*, to a pint of water. When these adjuncts are used, friction is not required; indeed, when salt water is employed, the skin should be dried with a soft, old towel, fitted to soak up the water only, and to leave the saline particles upon the surface.

The best time for using such spongings is just before getting out of bed in the

morning. They may be used in winter as well as in summer. In efficacy, they are certainly nearly equal to the shower-bath, which may be resorted to in vigorous habits; but, when the habit is delicate, and not equal to the reaction, on which the beneficial influence of the shower-bath rests, sponging is preferable. It should not be used when perspiration is present.

Sponging is as beneficial as the shower-bath, in rendering the habit less susceptible of cold; and, when conjoined with exercise in the open air, and proper regimen, not only asthma, coughs, and catarrhs, may be warded off by its employment, but the predisposition to tubercular consumption may be lessened, in a very remarkable degree, by its daily employment.

FOMENTATIONS.—These may be regarded as a species of local bathing. Although the decoctions usually employed are useful in aiding warmth, by their soothing or sedative influence, yet they are secondary objects in the application of fomentations, the intention being to convey heat, combined with moisture, to the part fomented. Flannel cloths, wrung out of boiling water, by means of two sticks turned in opposite directions, form the best fomentations. If they be shaken up, and laid lightly over the part, they involve a considerable quantity of air, which, being a bad conductor, retains the heat in them for a considerable time. In every process of fomenting, there should be two flannels, each three yards long, with the ends sewed together, to admit of the boiling water being wrung out of them; and the one flannel should be got ready whilst the other is applied. The fineness or the coarseness of the flannel is not a matter of indifference: the coarser it is, the less readily does it conduct heat, and the longer it retains its warmth; therefore, it is more efficient for fomenting. White flannel also retains the heat longer than colored flannel.

Stuping is a variety of fomentation useful in many cases, but especially in affections of the eyes. The patient should be his own operator. He should sit up in bed, and should place, in the hollow of his hand, a small piece of flannel, wrung out of boiling water, and hold the hand at such a distance under the eyes that the vapors may rise to them—changing the flannel as often as it ceases to give out warm vapor. If narcotic or sedative additions are directed, they should be poured hot upon the flannel, each time it is changed.

CATAPLASMS, or POULTICES, are modifications of fomentations; they generally consist of pulpy substances capable of absorbing much moisture, and of such consistence as to be applied accurately to any surface, however irregular. Their action, in most cases, depends upon the liquids with which they are moistened and the heat retained by the mass. Cataplasms may be emollient, medicated, or revulsive.

Emollient Cataplasms are usually made of bread and water, linseed meal, Indian meal, slippery elm, &c., and water; or of mashed vegetable substances, such as carrots, and marshmallows.

As warmth and moisture are the principal effects of emollient poultices, an excellent substitute for them is lint, dipped in warm water, and laid over the diseased part; the lint should be covered with a towel, in order to prevent evaporation. This mode is much neater and more cleanly than any poultice, and where merely warmth and moisture are required, it will answer all the purposes intended. A peculiar fabric, called *spongio-piline*, consisting principally of sponge, has lately been invented in England, which is said to answer very well, when properly imbued with hot water, as a substitute for the simple emollient poultice.

The addition of a little lard is useful, if the poultice does not require to be frequently changed. When the object, however, is to promote suppuration, the poultice should be frequently renewed, in which case the addition of the lard is unnecessary.

Poultices should never be heavy, nor very bulky, but they should be frequently repeated. They are useful, in all cases of inflammation which cannot be backed, to assist the suppurative process and the advancement of the matter to the surface. After an abscess is opened, the poultices should still be continued for a few days. Poultices may be used, also, as fomentations in colic, and in inflammation of the

bowels. In such cases, however, as the chief object is to allay pain and to soothe, they should be made with a decoction of poppy-heads, instead of water.

Medicated Cataplasms are those in which to the simple emollient poultice are added other ingredients, intended to exercise an influence on the part independent of mere warmth and moisture; as, for instance, the fermented poultice, in which yeast forms a constituent; the charcoal poultice, and various others enumerated in the Formulary, all intended to fulfil certain indications.

Revulsive Cataplasms are those which, by inducing a local irritation or inflammation of the parts to which they are applied, act as derivatives. To this class belong mustard poultices, or *Sinapisms*, Cayenne pepper, garlic poultices, &c.

Mustard poultices are made by mixing the flour of mustard, of the shops, with water, into the consistence of a paste. When it is wished to have a weaker preparation, wheaten, rye, or linseed flour is to be added to the mustard in such proportions as are deemed sufficient. The water used should be tepid, or merely warm; a boiling temperature is injurious, as it tends to coagulate the albumen of the mustard, and thus to prevent the extrication of the volatile oil, which is the active principle. Vinegar is often used, but never increases the energy of the preparation, and, in the case of the black mustard, diminishes its power. This poultice should be spread thickly on a rag, as soon as it is prepared, and covered with gauze or tissue paper, in order to prevent adhesion to the skin. In a few minutes after it is applied, the sinapism causes a sensation of heat, which increases to almost intolerable burning. After some time, the pain subsides, and is followed by a sense of weight and throbbing of the arteries. If the sinapism be left on, however, the burning pain again returns, and becomes so great, that few persons can bear the action of a mustard cataplasm longer than three quarters of an hour.

In delicate, sensitive people, the sinapism need not remain applied above six or eight minutes, as the effect continues some time after its removal. If it remain too long on, gangrene may supervene; this cannot happen unless the invalid be insensible, as too much pain is felt to permit the lengthened application of a sinapism; but, in cases of stupor or insensibility, or in low fevers, a sinapism, if left on longer than an hour, may cause both vesication and gangrene. If the redness only is required, the pain may be moderated by mixing with the paste a drachm of tincture of opium, or two drachms of tincture of henbane, neither of which, although they allay the pain, diminishes the rubefacient activity of the sinapism.

As a substitute for the mustard poultice, where mere external irritation is required, the capsicum or red pepper will answer admirably, and it has the advantage of not vesicating: it may be used as a poultice, by mixing the powder with bread and milk, or Indian meal, or as a lotion mixed with warm spirits.

LOTIONS, LINIMENTS, EMBROCATIONS, are medicines of a more or less fluid character, which are employed as external applications. They may be used as mere fomentations to soothe pain and remove inflammation, as a mode of introducing medicinal substances into the system, or as revulsive agents, according to their nature and composition. Liniments, which generally contain oily constituents, are usually aided by friction of the part to which they are applied, either with the hand alone, or with some article capable of exciting some irritation of the skin, as a piece of flannel or a soft flesh brush. In many cases, in which liniments are found beneficial, the advantage obtained from them is attributable rather to the friction than to any medicinal power in the lotion itself.

Frictions, whether simple or conjoined with liniments, are frequently important aids to medical treatment. Simple friction is performed by the hand alone, or with a piece of flannel, a hair glove, or a flesh brush. If it be properly performed—namely, by short, brisk strokes with the tip of the fingers, and with great celerity, when the naked hand is the agent; and if it be continued for an hour or upwards, and repeated several times a-day—its influence in reducing swelled glands and swellings of the joints, as well as in alleviating rheumatic pains, is very great; but, besides being well performed, the friction should be continued for half an hour, in order to render it useful.

Friction, when performed in a gentle, slow, and equable manner, by producing a continued repetition of an agreeable impression on the nervous system, acts as a soother of pain, independent of any aid from opiate liniments, and also induces sleep. The beneficial influence depends, in a great measure, on its transferring the attention of the sufferer from the seat of pain, and confining it to the mild and agreeable sensation impressed by the friction. In performing it, the operator should sit by the side of the bed, and, introducing the hand under the bed-clothes, rub the legs or the arms gently, with equally lengthened but slow movements. When the invalid is a child, its influence is more powerful when aided by a monotonous, but a soft tune, which, although it operates upon a distinct sense, yet, by combination, renders the friction more soporific.

When friction is intended to stimulate the surface, it is necessary to aid its influence by liniments containing ammonia, or camphor, or some other excitant or acrid substance: but these should be ordered by the medical attendant. In applying them, the same method should be adopted as when simple friction is employed; but the hand of the operator must be guarded by a glove from the influence of the acrimony of the liniment.

Friction is also used to introduce various substances—namely, mercurials, iodine, opium, &c.—into the body through the medium of the skin. The rubbing, in such cases, ought to be brisk, and applied with sufficient force to abrade slightly the cuticle; and continued until the substance, which is usually in the form of an ointment, disappears, owing to the absorption by the skin induced by the friction. In using such frictions, the hand of the operator should be guarded by a glove; otherwise, he is likely to suffer salivation, or some other unpleasant result, from the introduction of the medicinal agent into his own system.

VESICATORIES, or BLISTERS, have already been noticed in the introduction (p. 58), and do not require to be further commented upon.

ISSUES are small ulcers artificially established for the purpose of procuring and keeping up a discharge of pus. They form an important derivative remedy in many diseases, and are to be formed by the following methods: The simplest is by the application of a small blister, which is to be dressed with some epispastic or irritating ointment. It is, however, difficult to prevent the sore from healing, and the discharge is seldom sufficiently copious. They are also formed by making incisions through the skin, and inserting issue peas into the wound. The best and most effectual plan is by the use of caustic; this is done by means of a piece of leather, spread with adhesive plaster, through which a hole is made of the size of the intended issue; this is to be warmed and applied to the skin, so as to apply closely. The aperture is then to be filled with the caustic, in the form of a paste, and covered with another piece of leather, spread as above. These are to be left on until the skin is destroyed, and then to be removed and a poultice applied until the eschar separates. The late Dr. Wistar was in the habit of recommending the application of a small blister, and of rubbing the vesicated surface with caustic potassa for a few minutes. This is an expeditious and excellent method, as it is effectual and gives but little pain. The issue is kept open either by the introduction of peas, or a piece of lint smeared with the ointment of savine, into the wound. The peas operate by mechanical irritation; and, as they swell from the action of the heat and the moisture of the ulcer, they tend also to enlarge the wound. The peas should be changed at least once in twenty-four hours. Instead of the peas, it has been advised to use a small block of hard wood, with the lower surface cut into lozenges; these, pressing on the surface of the sore, occasion a copious discharge, and it will be found more convenient of application than peas. The very irritation, however, by which the discharge is maintained, is apt to cause fungous growths from the bottom of the wound, which should be kept down; this is to be done by dressing the issue occasionally with some escharotic, as burnt alum or red precipitate. Issues should be washed twice a-day with warm water; otherwise, they are apt to become very offensive.

SETONS are wounds kept in a suppurating state by means of some foreign body, which prevents their healing. They are made by passing a seton needle, armed with a skein of silk, thread, or a slip of gum elastic, through a folded portion of the skin, withdrawing the needle and leaving the silk in the wound. If a seton needle cannot be procured, the puncture may be made with a thumb-lancet or bistoury, and the silk passed through the wound by means of an eyed probe. The edges of the wound are kept, however, after it has been discharging for some length of time, to become callous, and the discharge to cease. When this occurs, the irritating substance should be smeared with some stimulating ointment. It should be recollected that much mischief may result from suddenly suppressing or removing either an issue or a seton. If this takes place, purgatives should be administered, and the discharge of the issue or the seton checked as gradually as possible.

OINTMENTS are simple or compound fatty bodies of a soft consistence, which are applied to the skin by inunction. They are more consistent than liniments, but softer than cerates. Simple ointment consists of one part of wax and four of lard, melted together and thoroughly mixed. This preparation is the basis of many compound ointments. Compound ointments are of three kinds: one consisting of simple ointment, combined mechanically with various substances; the second, formed by dissolving the active ingredients in melted ointment or lard; the third, made by uniting substances to the fatty matters that induce a chemical action between them.

Compound ointments of the first class are mixtures of the fatty basis with various solid and liquid substances; these are incorporated by trituration in a mortar, or on a stone slab. When hard substances enter into the combination, they require to be previously reduced to a fine powder, or, if they are soluble, to be rubbed into a paste with an appropriate menstruum, and then admixed. When extracts form constituents of an ointment, if they are not of a soft consistence, they should be rendered so by trituration with water before they are mixed with the fatty body. The mixture of two or more ointments may be effected by rubbing them together on a stone slab by means of a spatula.

Compound ointments of the second kind are made by boiling recent vegetable substances in the fatty basis, until all the water of vegetation is driven off; the heat should then be reduced to about that of boiling water, when the ointment is to be strained. Those of the third kind, as citrine ointment, are prepared by adding the constituents gradually together, aided by heat and constantly stirring.

Ointments are preserved by keeping them in glazed jars, with the surface covered with tin foil. According to M. Deschamps, the admixture of a twenty-fifth part of benzoin with the fatty matter used to make the ointment, will prevent or greatly retard the process of decomposition (see p. 128). In the case of simple ointment, and those for highly irritable surfaces, this plan answers well; where it is inexpedient, the ointments should be renewed at short intervals.

CERATES consist of a basis of wax and a fatty matter, with which other substances are incorporated. They are of such a consistence as to be softened, but not melted, by the warmth of the body. The general directions for making them are similar to those for ointments.

Many preparations of the present class are made by simply mixing or triturating their component parts together. But when resins, wax, spermaceti, or concrete oils are to be mixed either together or with fluid oils, it is better to unite them with the aid of heat, which not only liquefies the solids, but likewise renders them much more soluble in the liquids. Brisk agitation is required while the mixture concretes on cooling; otherwise, the solid ingredients will separate either mechanically or by crystallization. Even in purifying lard or suet by fusion and filtration, it is right to stir the mass as it cools; otherwise, the stearin or solid oil is apt to separate in part from the elain or liquid oil, so that an irregular mixture of the two principles is obtained. A gentle heat is sufficient for making ointments, cerates, and the like, because most of the ingredients are easily fusible; and a strong heat must be avoided, for in that case acrid acids are engendered, which may alter the properties of the preparation. Hence

the vapor-bath is generally used for applying heat; and it ought always to be employed in operations on a large scale.

When the cerate is intended to irritate and not to soothe, a high temperature may be employed, which, in some cases, is advantageous, as in the cerate of cantharides, by more effectually dissolving out the active principle.

PLASTERS are more consistent than cerates, adhesive at the temperature of the body, and requiring the aid of heat to soften them sufficiently to be spread. They are of two kinds: one consisting of a compound of olive oil and litharge, or an oleo-margarate of lead, having the common lead plaster as a basis, united to resinous or other substances; the other, composed wholly of resinous matters, or these mixed with fatty substances or wax.

In making plasters, in most cases, it is necessary to operate at a temperature that will not volatilize or carbonize the ingredients; hence, a water-bath or steam heat is preferred. In the case of the burnt plaster (*onguent de la mere*) of the French Codex, sufficient heat is employed to cause the fats to fume. Plasters should be made in metallic vessels, much larger than will contain the substances to be operated upon, as the mass increases in bulk by the action of heat causing an extrication of vapors. The water ordered in making lead plaster should be added at the commencement of the process; otherwise, when poured on the melted mass, it may cause a projection of portions of the heated materials on the operator. The ingredients should be thoroughly stirred together during the process of melting. When this operation is concluded, the plaster is to be removed, in small portions at a time, into a vessel constantly supplied with cold water; and, when sufficiently consistent, rolled into cylinders on a wet marble, and again placed in cold water to harden. To render plasters of a lighter color, they are kneaded and pulled under water; but this process should not be practiced on compound plasters containing substances soluble in water; nor should these plasters be cooled in water, but suffered to chill on a marble slab until fit to be made into rolls. Some of the officinal plasters belong to the second class, and are made by melting resinous matters with the addition of certain oleaginous substances.

Plasters are preserved by enveloping the rolls with paper, to exclude the air as much as possible. When kept for any length of time, they are apt to become hard and brittle, and to lose their color. When this is the case, they should be re-melted by a gentle heat, and sufficient oil added to restore their proper consistence.

Spreading plasters for use, requires skill and address on the part of the operator. They are spread on various textures, but most generally on linen or cotton cloth, or leather. The shape and size must be regulated by the part to which they are to be applied. The plaster is to be spread on the leather or cloth by means of a heated spatula of a peculiar form; this is brought in contact with the end of a roll, which, becoming liquefied, can then be evenly diffused over the surface. Where the plaster is sufficiently adhesive to maintain its place when applied to the body, it is to be spread so as to leave about half an inch of margin uncovered; but where it does not possess this quality in sufficient degree, it should be surrounded with an adhesive margin, which is to be prepared before spreading the body of the plaster. Full and particular directions for spreading plasters will be found in Procter's edition of *Mohr and Redwood*, p. 516, *et seq.*, and to which we would refer those who wish for clear and accurate directions on the subject.

FUMIGATIONS are extrications of vapors or gases, designed to modify the air of a sick chamber, and to mask any unpleasant odors that may be present, or to produce a medicinal effect on those parts of the body with which they are brought in contact.

Fumigations, for the purpose of obviating or masking unpleasant odors in a sick room, should never be employed to supersede ventilation and cleanliness; for most of them, instead of purifying the air, only render it more unfit for respiration. They are generally made by burning pastilles, sugar, juniper berries, benzoin, &c., so as to create an odoriferous smoke. As disinfecting agents, they are utterly useless; and are relics of an ancient custom of burning frankincense, and other odorous substances in vitiated air, to overcome the feter which is more or less present. They disguise unpleasant

lors; but they accomplish nothing more. The infection remains not only unaltered by the diffusion of the most powerful aromatic vapors, but its deleterious properties are sometimes augmented by them.

The fumes of burning camphor, and the vapors arising from its tincture, have more retentions than either of the above to the name of a useful article of fumigation. It

is much employed and confided in on the Continent; but the experience both of American and British physicians does not warrant the opinion that it possesses any power of destroying infection or contagion. Nothing is more ridiculous than the custom, which was at one time very general, and which is still continued to a certain extent—namely, that of carrying a camphor-bag about the person, as a protection against infectious diseases.

Vinegar is, not without reason, regarded as possessing some chemical influence in decomposing infectious and contagious matters; and, consequently, it is almost invariably sprinkled over the floor of the rooms of those suffering under infectious diseases; the vapor of hot vinegar is diffused through their apartments. It is thought to be still more salubrious, and a more powerful disinfectant, when it holds camphor or aromatic oils in solution; hence the great popularity of the preparations called *Aromatic Vinegar* and *Thieves' Vinegar* (see p. 68). The repute of the latter is founded upon a story, that four thieves, who plundered the dead bodies during the plague at Marseilles, with perfect security, on being questioned respecting the cause of this impunity, confessed, on the condition of their lives being spared, that they attributed it solely to the use of *Aromatic Vinegar*.

Vinegar, in this state of combination, is extremely agreeable and refreshing, both to the invalid and the attendants of the sick room. The benefit which it produces depends upon a certain degree of stimulus imparted to the sensitive nerves, which are generally in a low condition in an infectious atmosphere; but, as a chemical agent, its powers are too feeble to be followed by much benefit. It is, however, always refreshing, and is much better adapted for overpowering the unpleasant odors of the sick room than any of the former substances.

The most efficacious fumigations that can be employed, are those of chlorine. This disinfecting gas is extricated from a mixture of common salt, black oxide of manganese, and sulphuric acid (see p. 158). Instead of chlorine disengaged in this mode, it is more common to use the chloride of lime, the chloride of soda, or the chloride of calcium; solutions of either of these, placed in shallow vessels in a room, will give off chlorine in a gradual manner, by a decomposition of their constituents. Some difference of opinion exists as to the mode in which this gas acts. Dr. A. T. Thomson is of opinion that it operates by decomposing the infected air:—

“With regard to the mode in which chlorine operates, the most probable opinion is that it decomposes the infectious matter, which is a compound. One principle of this compound seems to be hydrogen; another, ammonia; and a third, a fetid volatile oil; besides the unknown matter of infection. The chlorine unites with the hydrogen, and forms hydrochloric acid, which combines with the second component of the infectious medium—namely, ammonia—and forms sal ammoniac; the withdrawing of which from the air causes the precipitation of the volatile oil; whilst the chlorine also neutralizes the real matter of infection, whatever it may be; and thus the vitiated atmosphere is purified.”

Although chlorine is capable of destroying fetid and unpleasant odors in the sick room, it is liable to many objections. However extricated, it is apt to create irritation in the respiratory organs and coughing when respired; it corrodes all metallic substances, and must, therefore, be used with caution; from the chlorides evolving gas more slowly, they are, in most cases, preferable to the immediate extrication of chlorine from the salt and manganese.

Other acid fumigations have also been found useful as disinfectants; as those of sulphurous acid, so highly recommended by Smith and Carmichael, and considered by Christison even as superior to chlorine. Sulphurous acid fumes, produced by burning sulphur, have likewise been recommended. Both are capable of destroying unpleasant odors and emanations; but the same objections apply against their use in a sick

chamber—that of causing much irritation of the organs of respiration; hence they are unfitted to cases where there is any disease or weakness of these parts.

Fumigations, used as medicinal agents, are much more prescribed on the Continent of Europe than in Great Britain or the United States. They are sometimes employed as inhalations—as emollient vapors in the treatment of bronchial affections; balsamic vapors in affections of the chest. They are also used externally, as the fumes of benzoin in rheumatic and gouty complaints; those of aloes in deficient menstruation; those of sulphur and mercury in various diseases of the skin.

The effects of fumigations vary according to the temperature at which the vapors are used; when it is high, and the whole body of the patient is exposed to it, it produces much the same train of symptoms as those caused by a vapor-bath. When the fumigation is made with substances which give off no watery vapors, the phenomena that result are analogous to those of a heated air-bath, but more marked, especially those which occur in the skin and subcutaneous tissue.

BLOOD-LETTING.

Various methods are practiced for this purpose. General bleeding is performed by opening a vein, called venesection; or by puncturing an artery, which has received the name of arteriotomy. Topical blood-letting is practiced by opening the small vessels of a part by means of slight incisions, or what is called scarification, by the application of leeches, and by cupping.

GENERAL BLOOD-LETTING.—*Venesection* is one of the most frequently employed of the different modes of detracting blood. It is usually practiced on one of the veins of the arm. A band or ligature is to be applied around the arm above the point at which the vein is to be opened, so as to obstruct the passage of the blood to the heart; this causes an enlargement and turgidity of the vessel below the ligature. This bandage should never be applied so tightly as to prevent the passage of blood in the arteries of the part. The vein is to be opened by means of a common or thumb lancet, or a spring lancet. In using the first, the vein is to be kept from rolling by means of the thumb of the left hand placed a small distance below where the puncture is to be made; but care should be taken not to alter the relative position of the skin and vein, because in resuming their position after the lancet is inserted, the aperture through the skin will no longer correspond with that in the vein, in consequence of which a thrombus or ecchymosis will form—a very common accident in venesection. The lancet is to be pushed into the vein, and when its point is within the cavity of the vessel, it is to be carried forward a little, so as to enlarge sufficiently the opening. The arm is to be kept extended after the operation until the necessary quantity of blood is taken. If the blood should not flow as freely as is desired, the patient should exert the muscles of the arm by grasping a stick, or moving the fingers.

The spring-lancet is much used in some parts of the United States, and is almost universally employed in Philadelphia. This has arisen, in great measure, from its being preferred to the common lancet by Dr. Physick as well as by Dr. Dorsey, whose reasons for this preference are thus given in his “*Elements of Surgery*.”

“In a country, situated like the United States, where every surgeon, except those residing in the large cities, is compelled to be his own cutler, at least so far as to keep his instruments in order, the spring-lancet has a decided preference over the lancet; the blade of this can with great ease be sharpened by any man of common dexterity, and if not very keen, it does no mischief, whereas a dull lancet is a most dangerous instrument; and no one can calculate with certainty the depth to which it will enter: to sharpen a lancet, is regarded by the cutler as one of his nicest and most difficult jobs; it is one to which few surgeons are competent.

“The *safety* of using the fleam is demonstrated by daily experience; there is no country in which venesection is more frequently performed than in the United States, and, *perhaps, none where fewer accidents from the operation* have occurred; of these few, I beg leave to state that all the aneurisms produced by bleeding, which I have

been, have been in cases where the lancet was used. I have since, however, met with an exception to this statement. I have seen the brachial artery opened by a spring-lancet, but it was by an old barber, half blind, and very clumsy."

"The manner of using the spring-lancet differs in nothing from the operation with the common lancet, excepting that the surgeon must place the instrument in such a situation over the vein that, when the spring is touched, the orifice into the vein will have a proper size and direction. Dexterity in this is very readily and speedily acquired. In point of *facility* in its use, it has a great advantage over the lancet.

"Among the advantages of the spring-lancet, *economy* is not the least. A country practitioner who is constantly employing the English lancets, and who is particular in using none but the best, must necessarily consume half the emolument derived from the operation in the purchase of his instruments. One spring-lancet, with an occasional new blade, will serve him all his life."

After a sufficient quantity of blood has been drawn, the flow is to be stopped by removing the ligature and placing a finger on the orifice, when any blood that has soiled the arm is to be wiped off, and the edges of the orifice carefully brought together, that they may unite by the first intention. To accomplish this, let the bleeder with the thumb of that hand which holds the arm push the skin towards the orifice, while he draws it on the other side to the same point with the compress; thus the skin will be drawn into folds at the wound, over which he is immediately to apply the compress, which should be broad to keep the skin better together, and thick to make the compression more certain.

When blood-letting is ordered, everything required for the operation should be at hand. The ligature for tying the arm, so as to obstruct the flow of blood in the veins below it, should be a soft old ribbon; and the same may be employed for securing the pledget over the orifice, when the flow of the blood is to be stopped. The pledget, or compress, should be a piece of linen, folded into a square form, about an inch in diameter, and comprehending three or four thicknesses of the material. It is always proper to use a graduated basin for receiving the blood, that the exact quantity drawn may be ascertained. If the invalid be bled in bed, he should sit erect; if he is up, he should be placed erect in a chair. When the operator is dexterous, there is little or no necessity for guarding either the bed or the clothes of the patient from the blood; as the pressure of the thumb of the operator, placed below the point where the vein is to be punctured, should not be relaxed until the utensil for receiving the blood be conveniently placed for that purpose. A basin with a little tepid water, and a clean, soft towel, should be ready for washing and drying the arm, before the compresses and the bandage for preventing the further escape of the blood be applied. When a nurse or an attendant is not fully instructed in her duty, there is always considerable anxiety displayed to provide smelling salts and other means to obviate fainting. But, in many cases, much of the benefit of blood-letting depends on the fainting which it causes; and the propriety of checking that effect should be left entirely to the physician. No person should be present at this operation, nor should any one attempt to hold the basin for receiving the blood who is liable to become sick or faint at the sight of blood.

The arm should not be used for some hours after a vein has been opened in it; but, if everything has gone on well, the bandage may be removed at the end of two days. When this has been applied too tightly, the forearm and hand are apt to swell and become painful, in which case the bandage is to be loosened. If, on removing the bandage, it is found that the orifice, instead of being closed, presents an inflamed appearance, with its lips swelled and red, the arm is to be kept perfectly quiet, the edges of the wound brought in contact, and some cool application made to the part, to relieve the inflammation. In those cases where the inflammation extends beyond the orifice, and assumes an erysipelatous appearance, with a hard and painful tumor around the wound, a compress is to be applied upon the vein at the inflamed part, to make the two sides adhere together; if they do not adhere, simple contact will still be sufficient to prevent suppuration in this part; or, if inflammation has gone so far as to make the surgeon suspect that suppuration has taken place,

then the compress must be put upon that part of the vein just above the suppuration.

The remedy for inflammation of the veins consequent on venesection, which answers best, is the application of a blister over the inflamed part. As soon as the inflammation commences, a small plaster of simple cerate, spread on linen, should be applied on the orifice, and over this, a blister large enough to cover the whole inflamed part, extending three or four inches from the orifice in every direction. This remedy was first proposed, and made use of, by Dr. Physick, and has been employed by many physicians with great success, even after extensive inflammation of the vein has taken place.

Sometimes it becomes expedient to open the external jugular vein. To do this, the head should be laid on one side, and the vein compressed by the operator's thumb near the clavicle, and the opening made in that part of the vein which lies over the sternocleido-mastoid muscle. The blood soon ceases to escape after the pressure is removed, but a small strip of adhesive plaster is sometimes necessary.

In children, especially where they are very fat, a vein in the leg or foot can often be found, especially about or above the malleolus, when none are perceptible in the arm. To promote their distension, and to increase the bleeding when they are opened, it is found useful to immerse the limb in warm water.

In bleeding young children from the arm, when they are restless and fretful, it is a good plan to attach the child's arm to the left forearm of the operator, by means of ligatures at the wrist and centre of the arm; by this means, complete control is obtained over the motion of the child's arm, and the venesection can be accomplished with comparative ease.

ARTERIOTOMY is the opening of an artery to detract blood. It is much more limited than venesection in its application, being practiced only upon the temporal and posterior auricular arteries; and, in most cases, is restricted to the former only. In this, the anterior branch is preferred, where it passes above the exterior angle of the eyebrow. In performing the operation, the vessel is to be partially divided transversely, and not longitudinally. When as much blood has been drawn as is deemed necessary, the incision is to be deepened so as to divide the artery entirely. On the consequent retraction of the cut extremities, the bleeding will generally cease; if it should not, a graduated compress, maintained in place by a bandage around the head, is to be applied.

TOPICAL BLOOD-LETTING.—This consists of the abstraction of blood by cupping, leeching, or scarification.

Cupping is performed in the following manner: The skin being softened by means of a sponge and warm water, a small bell-like glass, known as a cupping-glass, having the air contained in it rarefied by being passed over the flame of a lamp, or by other means, is immediately applied to the part, all hair and other extraneous substances being previously removed; from the formation of a vacuum beneath the cup, the pressure of the air on the surrounding surface causes that portion included in the cup to swell, and the vessels to become turgid. When this has taken place, the cup is removed and several incisions made by means of a scarificator, an instrument containing numerous lancets, which, by means of a spring, can make a corresponding number of incisions at the same moment; the depth of these incisions can be regulated by means of a screw which protrudes or withdraws the lancet, according to the vascularity of the part, the quantity of blood to be drawn, &c. When a sufficient quantity of blood has collected in the cup, it is to be removed by introducing the nail of one of the fingers under the edge, by which means, air being allowed to enter, the cup becomes detached. The part being washed with warm water to remove any clots of blood, the cup is again to be applied as above, and the operation continued till a sufficient quantity of blood is obtained. Sometimes, especially when applied to the scalp, the cups fill so rapidly with blood, as to become detached almost immediately on being applied.

For the operation of cupping, a basin of hot water, sponges, and clean soft towels

to be provided. It is generally considered as a severe and painful operation; but this is not the case, if the operator understand his business. This is readily ascertained by observing the manner in which the cups are applied, and the rapidity with which they are filled. A good cupper does not exhaust much of the air in the cup before applying it, but simply passes its mouth rapidly over the flame of a lamp; for, when it is held over the flame even for a few seconds, the compression of the edge of the cup upon the skin is so great, that it operates as a ligature, and checks the flow of the blood to the scarified part; thence very little blood is procured. A good cupper, also, removes the cups without spilling the blood which they contain; and the whole operation is completed in a short time.

In our large towns, it is but seldom that physicians, nurses, or those attending in a sick room, are called upon to perform the operation of cupping, as professional cuppers are readily to be obtained; but in small towns or villages, this is not the case, and the duty devolves either upon the physician or on those acting as nurses; and hence some directions are necessary to those unaccustomed to this task. Few are found sufficiently expert to exhaust the air in the cup by means of the lamp; and even among the professional cuppers in this city this mode is very rare, though, when properly performed, it is by far the best. The usual plan is to rarify the air in the cup by means of a small cone of paper, dipped in spirits of wine, or strong brandy; this is ignited and thrown in the cup, which is instantly to be applied to the intended spot. Where the proper cupping-glasses and scarificator are not to be had, wine glasses or very small tumblers may be substituted for the first, and small incisions by means of a thumb lancet will answer the purpose of the latter. A very convenient apparatus may be obtained at most of the surgical-instrument makers, consisting of cups and an exhausting syringe fitted to them, by which even the most inexperienced nurse can perform the operation of cupping.

The cicatrices of the scarifications leave a permanent mark; on which account, females should not be cupped upon the nape of the neck; but when blood is to be drawn from the head, the glasses should be applied behind the ears, and a portion of the hair removed in such a manner that it may be covered by what remains.

When cupping-glasses are applied without any scarification being practiced, the operation is called *dry cupping*, and is much used to cause a speedy irritation of the skin for the relief of oppression of breathing, local pains, &c. To obtain the full benefit from this operation, the cups should be suffered to remain upon the part until they cause an exudation of a small quantity of serum, or great irritation of the part. The application of dry cups has been found extremely beneficial in poisoned wounds; they act not only by abstracting the poison, but also, by the pressure they exercise on and around the part, in preventing the absorption of it. The experiments of Dr. Barry in England, and of Drs. Pennock and Rodrigue in this country, show unequivocally the value of this plan of treatment.

Leeching consists in the application of leeches to any vascular part of the body. These are annulated animals, having an extensile, soft body, terminated at each extremity with a muscular disk, the anterior of which is furnished below with a mouth having three crescentic jaws, armed with numerous sharp teeth. To draw blood, the leech first renders the part tense by means of the anterior disk, which acts like a sucking-glass, and then makes a triangular wound by a saw-like motion of its tripartite jaws; it then draws the blood by suction, until it is completely gorged, when it detaches itself and falls off.

Leeches are seldom properly applied or managed. The part to which they are intended to be applied should be washed with a little soap and warm water, then with simple cold water, and, lastly, it should be well dried. If the part be hot and inflamed, the leeches should be put, for a few minutes, into tepid water; and this should be done, also, when they are to be applied in the mouth, or to any part of the body warmer than the general surface; but, at all times, before they are applied, they should be dried between the folds of a clean soft towel. The easiest and best mode of applying them is, first, to place the number to be used in a hollow made with the points of the fingers in a well folded like a napkin; then, so to turn the towel and the leeches upon the part where it is intended they should fix, that the towel will cover them. The hand must

be kept over the towel, to prevent their escape, until they all bite, which usually happens in a few minutes: after which, the towel may be removed. By this method, twenty or thirty leeches can be applied more rapidly and with less trouble than two, when each leech is separately applied. Another plan is to put the leeches into a pill-box or small glass, and apply this over the part to which it is designed that they should attach themselves. If this plan, however, cannot be pursued, owing to the nature of the part to which they are to be applied—as, for example, the inner or outer angle of the eye—then the simplest method is to scratch the skin with the point of a needle, and to apply the leech to the spot moistened with blood. When they are to be applied within the mouth, or any open cavity, each leech should be put into a large quill, with its head towards the open end of the quill, which should be applied to the part, and retained upon it until the leech is fixed, when the quill may be gently withdrawn; but a thread should be tied round the tail of the leech when it is to be applied within the mouth, to prevent it from being swallowed—an accident which has occasionally happened, and has been productive of serious consequences.

Leeches should never be forcibly detached, as their teeth are apt to separate, and, being left in the wound, to cause an erysipelatous inflammation on the part. They should be permitted to drop spontaneously, which being the result of a temporary suffocation (*asphyxia*), all muscular energy ceases in the animal, and, the teeth shrinking, it drops off entire. A bread-and-water poultice, not too hot, should then be laid over the bites, to encourage the bleeding. The invalid should be kept warm in bed, when it is necessary to abstract a large quantity of blood. In general, the bites soon cease to bleed; but, in some instances, a copious flow takes place; and therefore, to prevent exhaustion, the poultice should be frequently examined. This exhaustion is more likely to occur in children than in adults; and, for the same reason, leeches should not be applied upon children late in the evening, unless they are very urgently required. It is also proper, in young patients, to select for their application a part which admits of pressure; for example, the thorax and temples, where the bones are covered with a thin layer of soft parts. Sometimes the hemorrhage continues so as to become alarming; in such cases, where pressure is unavailing or cannot be practiced, creasote or some of the styptics applied to the bites will be found useful. Powdering the spot with rye flour has also proved effectual. When these means fail, cauterizing the bites by means of a fine point of nitrate of silver, or with a red-hot probe or knitting needle generally proves successful.

Scarifications are slight incisions made in a vascular part, in order to relieve the engorged capillaries; they are practiced in inflammations of the conjunctiva, and in those of the tonsils, with much benefit in many cases. The operation is very simple, consisting merely in dividing the surface of the inflamed parts to a slight depth with the point of a lancet or scalpel, and encouraging the bleeding by means of warm water.

POISONS.

POISONS are usually defined to be substances of an animal, vegetable, or mineral nature, which, when administered in a small quantity, are capable of producing deleterious effects on the animal economy, and, in some instances, of causing the same consequences when applied to the surface of the body. But this definition is not strictly accurate, and is not applicable to all cases of poisoning; nor is it, perhaps, possible to give in a few words such a one as would include all poisonous agents. Poisons are usually arranged according to their action on the system; but, as the alphabetical plan has been pursued in the main body of this work, it will be continued in the present instance. For full information on the subject, the reader is referred to the work of A. S. Taylor "On Poisons in relation to Medical Jurisprudence and Medicine."

ACID, ACETIC.

Symptoms.—Great heat and burning pain in the stomach, convulsions, death.

Morbid Appearances.—Mouth and fauces brownish; lingual papillæ enlarged; oesophagus lined with a brownish adventitious membrane; stomach livid and even blackened; vessels much injected.

Antidotes.—Magnesia or its carbonates mixed into a cream with water.

ACID ARSENIOS, or ARSENIC. A metallic, corrosive poison.

Symptoms.—A metallic, austere taste; a great flow of saliva; nausea and vomiting; burning, great thirst; a sensation of heat in the stomach, which, in many cases, rejects the mildest fluids; much griping, tenesmus, and purging; the stools being dark-colored and very offensive; the urine scanty and high-colored; the pulse small, frequent, and often intermittent; distressing palpitation of the heart, with labored respiration and cold sweats; prostration of strength; sometimes paralysis of the extremities, delirium, convulsions, &c.

Morbid Appearances generally confined to the stomach and intestines; in the former, the form of intense inflammation, but not of erosion or abrasion; the inflammation is evident in the upper intestines, but slight in the colon, though often violent in the rectum. The morbid appearances of other organs various. Sometimes no morbid phenomena to be found.

Tests.—In the solid state: entirely sublimed by heat. If previously mixed with charcoal (and placed in a suitable test-tube), deoxidated arsenic will be obtained in the form of a metallic coating inside the tube; and this may be re-converted into arsenious acid by urging it in various directions along the tube with the aid of a minute (spirit-lamp) flame; the facets of the crystals thus formed (on the cooler situations) will be visible in some places with the unassisted eye, but more distinctly by means of a 4-power glass.

In solution: ammoniacal nitrate of silver produces a lemon-colored (*arsenite of silver*) precipitate. Ammoniacal nitrate of copper throws down a fresh, grass-green (*arsenite of copper*) precipitate. Transmission of sulphuretted hydrogen produces a light yellow (*sesquisulphuret of arsenic*) precipitate. Lime-water precipitates a white (*arsenite of lime*) powder; but this test is not one to be relied upon.

Placed with zinc, and diluted sulphuric acid, in Marsh's apparatus, the arseniuretted hydrogen thence arising, when lighted, will deposit metallic arsenic on a piece of glass held within the flame.

The precipitates referred to, if washed and dried, may be treated as directed above for arsenic in the dry or solid condition.

[NOTE.—In testing suspected matters obtained from the stomach, these (and, in cases of death, the stomach itself) must be cut or broken down, and boiled during at least three-quarters of an hour: if not sufficiently fluid, add distilled water. Strain, and with addition of a small quantity of potash, again boil during a quarter of an hour, and filter. If this liquor manifests either alkaline or acid reaction, neutralize with potash, or with acetic acid, as may be required; then acidulate it faintly with hydrochloric acid. Solution of nitrate of silver will remove the acid; and solution of muriate of soda will precipitate any excess of silver. The liquor may now be experimented on with the above tests.]

Treatment.—Abundant draughts of sweet milk, gruel, decoctions of starch, or oily mixtures; tickling the fauces, &c., to induce vomiting; the stomach-pump; emetics of sulphate of zinc. Hydrated sesquioxide of iron (newly prepared, *v. process*, page 209) in large doses is the only antidote of reliance.

Afterwards combat any inflammatory symptoms by the usual means, and let the patient subsist, for a long time, wholly on the blandest diet.

All arsenical poisons have much the same action, and similar means are to be used for their detection and for counteracting their effects.

ACID, BORACIC.—This is said to be very virulent; but no instances have been recorded of its fatal effects on man.

Tests.—Not very soluble in water; soluble in alcohol, which, when inflamed, burns with a rich green color; soluble in the caustic alkalies.

ACID, CARBONIC.—This gas is freely liberated in respiration, combustion, and fermentation, also in the calcination of lime, and is found in coal mines, wells, and cellars.

Symptoms.—Great drowsiness, giddiness, difficulty of respiration, loss of muscular power and sensibility, and coma. The whole body, but especially the face, appears swollen and livid; eyes are usually prominent, and retain their brilliancy for some time.

Tests.—It extinguishes a taper if the proportion be above twelve or fifteen per cent.; lime-water, or a solution of subacetate of lead, is precipitated white by it.

Treatment.—Remove the person into the open air, and elevate the head, dash cold water over him, apply stimulating frictions to the thorax and extremities, use artificial inflation of the lungs; as soon as the patient can swallow, stimulants may be cautiously administered; but, if there are signs of oppression of the brain, venesection is to be performed.

ACID, CITRIC.—In large doses, acts as an irritant poison; but no fatal case in the human subject has been recorded.

ACID, HYDROCYANIC or PRUSSIC.—An extremely active, sedative poison.

Symptoms.—When the dose is large, almost immediate death ensues; in smaller quantities, it causes pain in the head and stupor, nausea, faintness, vertigo, and loss of sight, followed by difficulty of respiration, dilated pupils, a small vibrating pulse, and syncope, which will end in death, if curative means are not employed.

Morbid Appearances.—None; but a strong odor of the acid is exhaled from the stomach.

Tests.—The (bitter almond) peculiarity of its odor. When a little potash is mixed with liquids containing this poison, and solution of sulphate, or sesquichloride of iron added, a grayish-green precipitate is thrown down—which deepens to a Prussian blue tint, on addition of a few drops of sulphuric acid. The nitrate of silver produces a white (*cyanide of silver*) precipitate; which, after being washed and dried, and then held on a watch-glass over a flame, burns with a fresh rose-color, cyanogen being at the same time evolved.

When a mixture is to be examined, containing matters from the stomach, &c., if alkaline, it must first be neutralized by addition of sulphuric acid, then one-eighth

part cautiously distilled therefrom into a receiver immersed in some frigorific mixture; and the product may then be tested by nitrate of silver, as above.

Treatment.—The internal remedy best calculated to act chemically on this poison, is carbonate of potash in solution, quickly succeeded by watery solutions of sulphate of iron (with the intention of decomposing the acid, and forming the less injurious substance named *Prussian blue*); but the instances of successful treatment by these, or, indeed, by any other kind of treatment, are extremely rare. Inhalation of chlorine gas, ammonia, &c.; artificial respiration; exhibition of energetic stimulants, such as brandy, liquid ammonia; chlorine-water, chloride of soda and of lime, have all been extolled, and may be tried. Mustard poultices to the stomach, and cowage applied over the chest; venesection at the neck, temples, &c.; and affusion of cold water to the head and spinal district, are more likely to prove timely excitant and effective remedies. Employment of the stomach-pump, emetics, &c., seems a most improbable means of relief—or, rather, a waste of time.

ACID, MURIATIC or HYDROCHLORIC.—A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms.—Sensation of burning in the throat and stomach, styptic taste in the mouth, much thirst; the eyes red and sparkling; the pulse frequent and tense; the skin hot and dry; the tongue red and glazed; the lips black; vomiting of blood and yellow matter, having the peculiar smell of the acid; cold sweats, delirium, &c. *Orfila* also says, a thick white fume, having the penetrating odor of the acid, issues from the mouth.

Morbid Appearances.—Mouth, fauces, throat, and stomach highly inflamed, of a deep-red color; mucous membrane sometimes detached or destroyed, sometimes perforated; contents of the stomach yellow or dark green.

Tests.—Characteristic acid taste. The presence of muriatic acid (in small proportion) is at all times demonstrable in the juices of the stomach; therefore proof of its presence in *excess* is required in cases of poisoning. When a piece of glass, wetted with this acid, is held close to *liquor ammoniæ*, so as to let the vapors of both meet, white (*muriate of ammonia*) fumes are formed. Solution of nitrate of silver produces a white (*chloride of silver*), curdy-looking precipitate.

Treatment.—The immediate administration of magnesia, soda, or potassa, mixed with bland demulcent drinks, to be followed by the free use of emollients and mucilages. If the patient survives the first effects of the poison, employ antiphlogistic means to overcome the supervening inflammation.

ACID, NITRIC, or AQUAFORTIS.—A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms.—Much the same as those produced by the last-mentioned poison.

Morbid Appearances.—In cases where death has occurred soon after the ingestion of the poison, the most striking appearance is a layer of yellow matter on all parts reached by the acid. The lips, chin, and hands of the person are also often stained with orange-colored spots. Perforations of the stomach are found in most cases.

Tests.—The orange-colored fumes that are given off, when it is boiled with copper filings, are characteristic. It reddens morphia, and blackens a solution of protosulphate of iron. A fluid containing it, on the addition of carbonate of potassa forms nitre, which may be known by its deflagration, or by powdering a small portion, and placing in a glass tube with some fine copper filings, moistening with water, and adding a few drops of sulphuric acid—when, if it be nitre, there will be an evolution of the orange-colored fumes of nitrous acid.

Treatment.—The administration of magnesia, or chalk, in some bland fluid, then the free use of demulcents, and subsequently the employment of antiphlogistic means to subdue inflammation.

ACID, OXALIC.—A corrosive vegetable poison.

Symptoms.—Burning heat of the stomach, nausea; sometimes vomiting, but at others, ineffectual efforts to discharge the contents of the stomach; great prostration of strength, violent pain, spasmodic respiration, convulsions, &c. When the patient

survives the first effects of the poison, all the symptoms of violent inflammation of the alimentary canal are developed. In a diluted form, it appears to cause paralysis of the heart or symptoms of cerebro-spinal disease.

Morbid Appearances.—Tongue and fauces usually covered with a viscid white coat; the stomach containing a dark-brown mucous fluid, and its substance of almost a gelatinous consistency. In some cases, no traces of the action of the poison are perceptible; but, when death does not occur for some time, the alimentary canal is found inflamed.

Tests.—In solid state: Has the characteristic sour taste of most acids; and produces the same changes as they do on vegetable blues. When placed in water, a crackling sound accompanies the solution of its crystals.

In solution: Solution of chloride of lime produces a white (*oxalate of lime*) precipitate (which is insoluble in hydrochloric acid, but soluble in nitric acid). Solution of nitrate of silver also throws down a white precipitate (which, on being carefully dried by aid of heat, on bibulous paper, acquires a brownish outline, and towards the end shows some slight explosions).

Treatment.—Mixtures of magnesia, whiting (or plaster scraped from off the inside wall of an apartment) mixed with water (the amount of the latter being as small as convenient for swallowing); abundant drinks *subsequently*. No alkalies should be employed.

ACID, SULPHURIC.—A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms.—An austere styptic taste in the mouth; a sensation of burning heat in the throat and stomach, followed by nausea, vomiting, and much fetor of the breath. The matters vomited contain both venous and arterial blood. Signs of great inflammation of the abdominal viscera soon manifest themselves, with difficult respiration, a croupy cough, and a small, frequent, irregular pulse; great anxiety and restlessness, convulsive motions of the muscles of the face and lips; sometimes a papulous eruption preceding death.

Morbid Appearances.—These are not always to be found, except in the fauces and larynx, which, in most cases, present evidences of the highly corrosive action of the poison. The stomach sometimes is found to contain a quantity of dark grumous matter, and is much distended with fetid gas—its membranes ulcerated, dark-colored, and having numerous corroded spots, and even perforations.

Tests.—The acid may be in a concentrated or a diluted state. If in the former, any organic matter placed in contact with it is blackened and charred; when mixed with an equal bulk of water, much heat is evolved; when boiled with copper filings or mercury, sulphurous acid gas is evolved. When the acid is in a diluted state, the best test is nitrate of baryta, which causes a dense white precipitate of sulphate of baryta; this can be verified by calcining it for some minutes with an equal weight of charcoal, wrapped in platina foil, then introducing the residue into a glass-tube and adding a few drops of muriatic acid. This will cause an extrication of sulphuretted hydrogen, which can be recognized by its odor, and by its blackening carbonate or acetate of lead.

Treatment.—The same as for the other mineral acids.

ACID, TARTARIC.—A corrosive vegetable poison.

Symptoms.—Very analogous to those caused by oxalic acid.

Morbid Appearances are likewise similar to those produced by oxalic acid.

Tests.—When heated on platina foil, it burns with a pale reddish flame, and exhales a peculiar acrid vapor, leaving much carbonized matter. When a solution is treated with lime-water, it affords a white precipitate, soluble in an excess of the acid; when treated with caustic potassa, it affords a granular precipitate of the bitartrate.

Treatment.—The same as for oxalic acid.

ACETATE OF COPPER. See Copper.

ACETATE OF LEAD. See Lead.

ACETATE OF MORPHIA. *See* Opium.

ACONITE. *See* Vegetable Poisons.

ALCOHOL.—A narcotico-acrid poison.

Symptoms.—These vary according to the dose. In small quantities, there is mere excitement. In large doses, much excitement, with delirium, confusion of intellect, followed by somnolency; nausea and vomiting, and even coma and apoplexy. When an undue portion has been swallowed, it often proves instantly fatal; it may also prove fatal by occasioning or aggravating other diseases. The effects of an habitual use of it are diseases of the viscera, and various mental and nervous disorders. The symptoms of poisoning with alcohol may be mistaken for those of epilepsy or apoplexy.

Morbid Appearances are inflammation, softening, &c., of the mucous membrane of the stomach, congestion of the cerebral vessels, sanguineous or serous extravasation in the brain or lungs.

Tests.—Odor of the contents of the stomach, or of matters ejected from it. The chemical proof consists in removing the contents of the stomach, mixing them with distilled water, filtering and distilling in union with carbonate of potassa or soda; the product is mixed with fused chloride of sodium, and again distilled. Alcohol will be found in the receiver.

Treatment.—Withdraw the contents of the stomach, as speedily as possible, by a stomach-pump; afterwards an emetic of salt and water should be given in large doses, and repeated, at short intervals, till the stomach is well cleared. The cold affusion is useful in some cases. Ammonia may be employed as a stimulant, and general symptoms obviated by blood-letting; but this must be employed with great caution.

ALKALIES.

AMMONIA.—A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms.—Excoriation of the mouth and fauces; burning sensation in the throat and stomach, usually followed by vomiting and purging, the ejected matters being often bloody. When the quantity taken is large, an immediate feeling of strangulation ensues, attended with convulsions. If the result is fatal, it quickly follows the ingestion of the poison. The inhalation of ammonia by the nostrils, when it is too freely used in cases of fainting, has caused the same symptoms as when taken into the stomach.

Morbid Appearances.—Marks of high inflammation of the parts with which the poison has come in contact.

Tests.—The pungent odor; its alkaline reaction—but which is dissipated by heat. By causing a yellow precipitate with a mixture of arsenious acid and nitrate of silver; by producing a rich violet-blue solution with sulphate of copper; and forming white fumes with chlorine.

Treatment.—The immediate administration of one of the vegetable acids, and afterwards the copious use of demulcents. When ammoniacal vapor has been inhaled, the patient should inspire the vapor of vinegar.

POTASSA.—A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms.—An acrid, caustic, urinous taste in the mouth; a sensation of burning heat in the throat; nausea, and sometimes vomiting of bloody matters. The surface cold and clammy; the pulse quick and feeble; hypercatharsis, and violent colicky pains.

Morbid Appearances.—Strong marks of inflammation in the alimentary canal, softening, erosion of the mucous coat, and, in some cases, perforation of the stomach.

Tests.—Alkaline reaction; precipitation of nitrate of silver in the form of a dark-colored oxide. Carbonic acid water causes no precipitate. A concentrated solution affords a canary-yellow precipitate with bichloride of platina.

Treatment.—Vinegar and the diluted vegetable acids, to be followed by a free use of demulcents, or oleaginous mixtures.

SODA.—A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms and Morbid Appearances.—Analogous to those following the use of potassa.

Tests.—Caustic soda in solution is not precipitated by bichloride of platina or tartaric acid; its alkaline nature can be ascertained by the usual tests.

Treatment.—The same as for potassa.

ANTIMONY.—Metallic antimony is not regarded as a poison; but its vapor is said to cause unpleasant symptoms when respired.

ANTIMONY, TARTARIZED, generally known as **TARTAR EMETIC**, is an irritant metallic poison.

Symptoms.—Nausea and severe vomiting, hiccough, cardialgia, burning heat at the epigastrium, severe colic and purging, small and rapid pulse, cold skin, syncope, difficult respiration, vertigo, insensibility to external stimulants, painful cramps in the lower extremities, great prostration of strength.

Morbid Appearances.—The stomach and intestines often much inflated with gas; their mucous membrane red, and covered with a slightly adhering viscid layer; the peritoneum of a dark brick-red hue; the membranes of the brain displaying marks of inflammation.

Tests.—In a solid state, add charcoal, introduce into a test-tube and expose to heat; metallic antimony will be found of a grayish-black lustre. In the state of solution, diluted nitric acid causes a white precipitate. Sulphuretted hydrogen throws down a reddish-orange precipitate. Solutions containing tannin cause a copious, curdled, whitish-yellow precipitate. Should matters from the stomach be present, the solution must be well agitated along with a small portion of muriatic and tartaric acid; then filtered previous to being experimented on.

Treatment.—Encourage vomiting by free administration of warm water and other diluents, or employ the stomach-pump, if necessary. Infusions containing tannin are very useful by decomposing the poison.

BARYTA, AND PREPARATIONS OF.—The only two preparations of baryta that have caused death are the **CARBONATE** and **CHLORIDE**.

Symptoms.—Those of irritation, combined with an affection of the brain and nervous system, as vertigo, convulsions, and paralysis.

Morbid Appearances.—Evidences of inflammation of the mucous coat of the stomach.

Tests.—In solution: sulphuric acid throws down a profuse dense white (*sulphate of baryta*) precipitate. Solution of nitrate of silver also produces a white (*sulphate of silver*) precipitate. Sulphuretted hydrogen produces no change of appearance; which circumstance, being peculiar to salts of barium, is valuable as a *negative* test.

Treatment.—Sulphates of magnesia or soda in solution in water, if the patient is seen early; they are, however, of little use where the carbonate has been taken, for in this case emetics and the stomach-pump should be used.

BELLADONNA. See Vegetable Poisons.

BISMUTH.—The only preparation that has caused death is the **SUBNITRATE**.

Symptoms.—Burning pain in the throat, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea, coldness of the extremities, and spasms.

Morbid Appearances.—Inflammation of the fauces and œsophagus, redness of the stomach and intestines.

Tests.—In substance: Dissolves in nitric acid, without change of color, and without effervescing (which distinguishes it from a *carbonate*). Sulphuric acid produces no

precipitate (disproving the possible idea of its being a preparation of *lead*). Dissolve it in nitric acid, and add solution of potash so long as any precipitate is thrown down; gather this in a filter, and, after washing and drying it, place it on charcoal (and treat it as directed for preparations of lead), when its reduction to the metallic condition will be effected.

Treatment.—Induce vomiting by tickling the fauces, &c., and give continuous full draughts of sweet milk.

BROMINE.—An irritant, corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms.—Irritation and inflammation of the parts with which it comes in contact, whether in substance or in vapor.

Morbid Appearances.—Fauces, œsophagus, and stomach inflamed and corroded, mucous membrane gelatinized, duodenum of a yellow color, and thickened; the parts retaining a strong smell of the poison.

Tests.—Its color, odor, and volatility. All solutions containing it are rendered colorless by the addition of potassa. On being evaporated, the residue is to be incinerated at a low temperature, the ash dissolved in distilled water, filtered, and chlorine passed through the solution. On the addition of ether, the bromine is taken up by that fluid.

Treatment.—The immediate and free use of albumen, or starch.

BRUCIA. See Vegetable Poisons.

CALOMEL. See Mercury.

CAMPHOR. See Vegetable Poisons.

CANTHARIDES.—An acrid and corroding animal poison.

Symptoms.—A burning sensation in the throat; violent pain in the stomach and bowels; nausea, vomiting, and purging—the ejections being frequently bloody and purulent; great heat and irritation of the urinary organs, sometimes the most painful priapism; pulse quick and hard; convulsions, tetanus, delirium, syncope.

Morbid Appearances.—Inflammation and erosion of the stomach; if in substance, fragments of the flies, adhering to the mucous coat, or mixed with contents; marks of inflammation in the intestines and urinary organs: these are most evident when death does not soon follow the ingestion of the poison.

Tests.—The characteristic green, shining appearance of the fragments of the flies, and the character of the symptoms.

Treatment.—The promotion of vomiting by means of warm demulcents; copious dilution, bleeding, the warm bath, opiate frictions, enemata of mutton broth, laudanum, &c. Camphor, though not an antidote, alleviates some of the most distressing symptoms.

CARBONIC ACID GAS.

Symptoms.—Great drowsiness; difficulty of respiration; loss of sensibility; the countenance of a livid or deep leaden color.

Morbid Appearances.—Whole body, but especially the face, swollen, which is also usually livid, and the features distorted; eyes generally prominent, and retaining their brilliancy. Vessels of the brain and lungs in a state of congestion.

Tests.—Expose a vessel, filled with lime-water, to the deleterious atmosphere, when, if carbonic acid be present, it will assume a milky appearance, and let fall a white precipitate. A lighted candle will detect the presence of carbonic acid gas (if in excess) by being immediately extinguished in the tainted atmosphere; it must, for this purpose, be held near the floor. [The utmost caution should be observed in introducing lighted tapers into close situations *supposed* to contain this gas, lest an explosive hydrocarbon may, instead, be met with.]

Treatment.—Remove the patient from the situation or apartment in which the poison has been inhaled; or open the doors, windows, &c., for admission of pure air.

Continued application of cold water to the head and neck. Bleeding may be necessary; or cupping at back of the neck. Cautious inhalation of steam from warm water placed in a convenient vessel.

CHLORINE.—An acrid gaseous poison.

Symptoms.—Great and painful constriction of the glottis, cough, sensation of suffocation, alternating with asphyxia; if the case is protracted, inflammation of the larynx, and pneumonic inflammation; odor of the gas perceptible in the breath and in vomited matters.

Morbid Appearances.—Marks of irritation and inflammation in all the parts with which the poison has come in contact.

Tests.—A solution of this gas has a yellowish color, and a strong peculiar smell, which latter is evolved on boiling. It gives a white precipitate with nitrate of silver, which is insoluble in muriatic acid.

Treatment.—The best remedy is a free use of albumen. Magnesia with mucilaginous fluids may also be freely exhibited.

CHROME.—The only form of this metal that requires notice is the

BICHROMATE OF POTASSA.—An acrid mineral poison.

Symptoms.—Burning heat in the mouth, throat, and stomach; excessive and painful vomiting of bloody mucus; convulsions, palsy, &c.

Morbid Appearances.—Softening and abrasion of the mucous coat of the stomach and intestines.

Tests.—In substance, by its orange-red color. In solution, by affording a rich red precipitate with nitrate of silver, a bright yellow with acetate of lead, a dingy green with sulphuretted hydrogen.

Treatment.—The use of the carbonates of potassa or soda to neutralize the excess of chromic acid, followed by the administration of emetics.

COCCULUS INDICUS. *See Vegetable Poisons.*

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE. *See Vegetable Poisons.*

CONIUM MACULATUM. *See Vegetable Poisons.*

COPPER.—This metal is not poisonous in a metallic state, but becomes highly so when oxidated, or in combination.

The most common preparations of copper are the ACETATE (*verdigris*), SULPHATE (*blue vitriol*), the CARBONATE, and AMMONIURET.

Symptoms.—Violent headache, vomiting, pain in the bowels, cramps in the lower extremities, a peculiar and permanent coppery taste, diarrhoea, convulsions, palsy, and insensibility.

Morbid Appearances.—Marks of inflammation in the stomach and intestines. When the case has been protracted, there is often a green tinge of the lining membrane, and a jaundiced appearance of the skin.

Tests.—The Sulphate in a solid state: bright blue color, astringent metallic impression on the tongue.

In solution: transmission of sulphuretted hydrogen affords a brownish-black (*sulphuret of copper*) precipitate. Solution of ammonia precipitates a pure green substance, which, on further addition of ammonia, becomes dissolved; but when only a small amount of the poison is present, no precipitation occurs, a clear violet-colored solution being then at once presented. Ferrocyanide of potassium throws down a reddish-brown (*ferrocyanide of copper*) precipitate. A piece of polished zinc or iron (as the blade of a table-knife) acquires a plating of copper, if placed in a liquid containing the above salt. The tests for sulphuric acid will indicate its presence here as the combining acid.

The Acetate: Same tests as preceding, excepting the last.

The Ammonio-sulphate: has a brilliant violet-blue color, and an ammoniacal odor. Solution of arsenious acid affords a fresh apple-green precipitate; this experiment is, conversely, that for arsenious acid.

Treatment.—Vomiting to be promoted by copious draughts of warm water, milk, or mucilaginous fluids; various antidotes have been highly praised. Sugar was formerly recommended, but has not been as successful as was supposed. Albumen and milk form an insoluble compound with copper, provided they are in large excess. The protosulphuret of iron and iron filings have also been employed with advantage; but their action is too slow. The hydrated oxide of iron has been successfully administered where the arsenite of copper had been taken.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.—*See Mercury.*

DIGITALIS.—*See Vegetable Poisons.*

IODINE.

Symptoms.—In large doses, this substance causes heat and constriction of the fauces, nausea, offensive eructations, pain in the stomach, retching, colic, diarrhoea, quickness of the pulse, tremblings, great thirst, salivation, convulsions, &c.

Morbid Appearances.—Distension and inflammation of the stomach and bowels; sphacelation in some places: in protracted cases, increased size and paleness of the liver.

Tests.—In the solid form, it is in bluish-gray scales, having somewhat the odor of chlorine. When heated in a tube, it gives off violet fumes; when added to the mucilage of starch, it strikes a deep blue color. When it is mixed with other matters, pass a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen through the mixture, boil it, saturate with potassa, add mucilage of starch, filter, add nitric acid, and the color will indicate iodine.

Treatment.—Promote vomiting by the free administration of amylaceous and mucilaginous fluids, and treat the inflammatory symptoms as they occur.

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Symptoms.—Uneasiness of the stomach, followed by nausea, and a burning sensation in the stomach, vomiting, cephalalgia, vertigo, and tremors.

Morbid Appearances.—Stomach contracted; mucous membrane with ecchymosed spots, and some abrasions; marks of inflammation in the intestines.

Tests.—Solid state. Heat with the protoxide of manganese; moisten the powder with a mixture of equal parts of sulphuric acid and water; heat in a tube, and the purple vapor of iodine makes its appearance.

In solution: add to the filtered fluid an equal quantity of mucilage of starch, and a few drops of nitric acid, and the characteristic blue color will be produced. Test the urine in the same manner. It may also be detected in the solids of the body, by drying them, incinerating and lixiviating, filtering, and using starch and nitric acid.

Treatment.—The same as for iodine.

IRON.—Not poisonous in a metallic state; but some of its preparations act as irritants, especially the sulphate and the muriate.

Symptoms.—Nausea, vomiting, and purging; sensation of heat in the stomach and bowels; dejections of a black color, &c.

Morbid Appearances.—Softening of the mucous coat of the stomach and intestines; the whole extent of the alimentary canal of a black color; marks of inflammation.

Tests.—For the sulphate: ferrocyanide of potassium will give a greenish-blue precipitate, becoming a deep blue by exposure to the air; hydrosulphuret of ammonia will give a black precipitate. The presence of sulphuric acid can be ascertained by means of nitrate of baryta.

Treatment.—In poisoning by either salt, magnesia or the alkaline carbonates should be freely given.

LEAD.—In a metallic state, does not appear to be poisonous; but most of its compounds are so, especially the acetate, chloride, carbonate, and oxide.

Symptoms.—Obstinate constipation, violent colic with retraction of the abdomen; vomiting, pulse small and hard, laborious breathing, and tremors, gums with a blue tinge, paralysis of the extremities, &c.

Morbid Appearances.—The appearances on dissection are very various, but are principally those of inflammation.

Tests.—In a solid state: Mixed with potash and charcoal, and exposed to a red heat (or placed in a suitably sized hollow in a piece of charcoal, and exposed to a blow-pipe flame), metallic lead is formed.

In solution: Sulphuric acid, and sulphates, throw down a white (*sulphate of lead*) precipitate. Solution of carb. of soda gives a white (*carbonate of lead*) deposit. Solution of chromate of potassa a rich yellow (*chromate of lead*) precipitate. Transmission of hydrosulphuric acid produces a blackish (*sulphuret of lead*) precipitate. Zinc precipitates lead from solution of any of its salts.

To render the *carbonate* amenable to the foregoing tests, it must first be dissolved in a sufficiency of nitric acid diluted with distilled water.

Treatment.—Administer solution of sulphate of zinc in full doses; induce and continue vomiting. If an insoluble salt of lead is the poison, almond or olive oil must at first be given in considerable quantity. The free exhibition of the sulphate of soda or magnesia, or of milk or albumen, to be followed by an emetic. In colic, the treatment is to consist of active purgatives, followed by full doses of opium or Dover's powder. Inflammatory symptoms are to be counteracted by antiphlogistic means.

LOBELIA.—*See Vegetable Poisons.*

MERCURY.—In a metallic state exercises but a slight influence on the body, but in a state of vapor is capable of causing violent symptoms. All the salts of mercury are poisonous; but the most important is corrosive sublimate.

Symptoms.—The symptoms caused by corrosive sublimate resemble those produced by arsenic, but, from the salt being more soluble, they are more immediate and violent; there is a more marked taste, and the evacuations are more frequently bloody. There are three varieties of poisoning with mercury. In the first, the leading symptoms are, violent irritation of the alimentary tube, namely, vomiting, purging, pain at the pit of the stomach, and irritation in the throat; metallic, styptic taste, corrosion of the mouth, tongue, and palate; constriction of the throat, and difficulty of swallowing. Blood evacuated both by vomiting and by stools, suppression of urine, countenance flushed, tumid, and bloated. In the second variety, salivation and sloughing of the mouth succeed to the irritation and inflammation. In the third, mercurial erethism comes on, and is not preceded by the symptoms of local irritation. The first variety arises from the more soluble salts of mercury, in large doses; the second, from the same preparations, but in smaller doses, and more diluted; the third, by the more insoluble and refractory compounds.

Morbid Appearances.—These are similar to those attendant on irritative or corrosive poisoning. There are frequently shrivelling of the tongue, and enlargement of the papillæ and root. In some cases, red and black spots in the cavities of the heart. Corrosion, ulceration, and disorganization of the mucous coat of the stomach and intestines. An inflamed condition of the urinary organs is also frequently observed.

Tests.—Corrosive sublimate in a solid state: Is sublimed when heated in a test-tube; and the acrimonious fumes speedily condense into a crystalline, semi-transparent mass. Placed in a test-tube, and potassa or soda added in solution, a yellow (*peroxide of mercury*) precipitate is thrown down (lime has the same effect). Triturated with an equal weight of well-dried carbonate of potassa, metallic globules of mercury will become visible.

In solution: Ammonia sends down a white (*ammonio-chloride of mercury*) precipitate. Solution of *proto*-chloride of tin affords a (*calomel*) precipitate, which at first is white, but acquires a leaden color on adding more of said test; when this precipitate (after being well agitated) is dried, minute globules of quicksilver are

formed. Transmission of sulphuretted hydrogen produces a (*bisulphuret of mercury*) precipitate, which at first is leaden-colored, then black. Solution of iodide of potassium affords an intensely brilliant scarlet (*proto-ioduret of mercury*) precipitate. Corrosive sublimate may be reduced to the metallic state through galvanic influence applied as follows: A drop of the suspected fluid being laid on a piece of polished gold, and both it and the gold touched at the same instant by a point of iron (as a thick needle, or the end of a penknife), a small silvery coating of mercury soon becomes apparent on the gold. Being most soluble in sulphuric ether, addition of this fluid is of much service when the poison is found mingled with organic or other matters.

The Bicyanide: When heated in a tube, cyanogen gas is evolved, which, when inflamed at the mouth, burns with a rose-red flame, with a blue halo.

Calomel: Is sublimated by heat. When heated along with potash, it at first assumes a black appearance, and then quicksilver globules are observed. Hydro-sulphuret of ammonia is equally valuable in treatment of calomel, as in the foregoing.

The Iodide: On cautious application of heat, it sublimes in red-colored crystals, which soon change to yellow, and subsequently to a dusky hue. On exposure to a sufficient degree of heat, iodine fumes are disengaged. When mixed with potash (in equal weights) and heated in a test-tube, decomposition occurs; metallic mercury being sublimed, and iodide of potassium deposited in the tube.

Red Precipitate: Exposed to heat in a test-tube, metallic mercury is sublimed; evolution of oxygen being at the same time demonstrable.

The Persulphate: Treated in same manner as foregoing, sublimation of the mercury takes place; and sulphurous acid gas is perceptibly evolved.

Treatment. If vomiting does not already exist, it must be produced by the exhibition of emetics. Various antidotes have been suggested for this poison. The best appears to be albumen of eggs in continuous large doses, and infusion of catechu afterwards; sweet milk; mixtures of flour with water (for sake of gluten) in successive cupfuls; iron filings (emetics of tartrate of antimony have been recommended, to combat ptyalism, when present); but to check excessive salivation, small doses of the chlorate of potassa appear to be the most successful.

MORPHIA. See Vegetable Poisons. Opium.

NUX VOMICA. See Vegetable Poisons.

OPIUM. See Vegetable Poisons.

PHOSPHORUS.—A corrosive poison.

Symptoms are protracted in their appearance. A hot alliaceous taste in the mouth; acrid burning sensation in the throat and stomach; nausea and vomiting. The vomited matters are of a dark color, and emit white fumes; pulse small and frequent; frequently violent convulsions.

Morbid Appearances.—A general inflammatory appearance of the stomach and intestines, with sphacelated spots in various parts.

Tests.—The peculiarity of its odor; its highly inflammable property, when only moderately heated.

Treatment.—Mixture of magnesia and cold water, in repeated draughts. Promote continuous vomiting by tickling application of a feather to the fauces. The exhibition of oil is injurious, as it tends to dissolve the phosphorus.

STRYCHNIA.—See Vegetable Poisons. Nux vomica.

TIN.—This is not poisonous in a metallic state; but some of its salts, as the chlorides, are violent irritants.

Symptoms.—An austere metallic taste; constriction of the throat, impeded respiration, violent vomiting, cramp of the stomach and violent colic, purging, pulse small and quick, convulsions, sometimes paralysis, asphyxia.

Morbid Appearances.—Inflammation and erosion of the stomach and intestines.

Tests.—Chloride of gold gives a deep purple-brown, almost black precipitate. Nitrate of silver affords a white precipitate, insoluble in nitric acid. Sulphuretted hydrogen throws down a deep chocolate-brown precipitate, even in diluted solutions.

Treatment.—Copious draughts of milk; then excite vomiting. Inflammatory symptoms to be combated by antiphlogistics, and nervous irritation by opiates and antispasmodics.

VEGETABLE POISONS.—These are very numerous, and possessed of the most different qualities; some being mere irritants, others narcotic irritants—whilst another class are pure narcotics.

IRRITANTS.—This includes a great number of vegetable substances, the principal of which are aloes, arum, capsicum, colocynth, creasote, croton seeds, claterrum, euphorbium, gamboge, jalap, mezereon, ricinus or castor seeds, savin, scammony, &c.

Symptoms.—Many of these articles act especially on the bowels, and in moderate doses are efficaciously used as purgatives. In large doses, they cause hypercatharsis, and much irritation of the stomach and bowels.

Morbid Appearances.—These are various degrees of inflammation of the stomach and bowels.

Tests.—None by means of reagents. The rich yellow color of *gamboge* may sometimes prove a means of its detection; and familiar acquaintance with others of the above substances may lead to their recognition by smell, taste, &c.

Treatment.—The expulsion of the poison by means of emetics, and, when this is effected, copious demulcent drinks in a warm state; succeeded by liquid cordial, stimulant, or opiate medicines suited to particular circumstances.

NARCOTICS.—This is a small class of the vegetable poisons, the most important of which are opium, hydrocyanic acid, and hyoscyamus.

OPIMUM.

Symptoms.—Drowsiness, stupor, perfect insensibility, followed by delirium or profound coma; pallid countenance, deep and stertorous breathing, cold sweats, slow and full pulse, cold and livid skin, suspension of all the secretions except perspiration; sometimes convulsions, particularly in children.

Morbid Appearances.—Sometimes redness of the stomach and intestines, fluidity of the blood, engorgement of the lungs; but the only post-mortem appearance that appears to occur in all cases is turgescence of the vessels of the brain, sometimes with effusion of water on its surface or into the ventricles. But this condition of the brain does not furnish of itself any evidence of poisoning by opium, as it is frequently found to arise from a variety of other causes.

Tests.—Opium in substance: its peculiar taste, color, and odor (especially the latter quality when arising from opium in a softened or moist state, and more so if it be moderately heated; as when just obtained from the stomach).

In solution: Nitric acid throws down a red-colored (*nitrate of morphia*) precipitate. Tincture of the muriate of iron produces a (*meconate of iron*) deposit, which is also red.

When the suspected fluid has been procured from the stomach, it usually contains a mingling of organic substances; these must be broken down, and the whole rendered sufficiently fluid by addition of distilled water *when necessary*, then slightly acidulated with acetic acid; the liquor thus obtained, when well agitated, and filtered, must be evaporated to thickness of syrup. And, after being digested with alcohol, it must be boiled, and again concentrated to nearly the consistence of syrup. When this alcoholic extract (as it has been called) is dissolved in distilled water, solution of ammonia cautiously added produces a (*morphia*) precipitate, which acquires a yellow color when nitric acid is dropped into it. When the last named precipitate is removed by filtration, and acetate of lead added to the supernatant (*meconate of ammonia*) liquor, a (*meconate of lead*) deposit is afforded; which, when suspended in water, is decomposed

by transmission of sulphuretted hydrogen; a dark precipitate being thereby thrown down. The fluid remaining from this last process acquires a deep cherry-red hue on addition of the sesquichloride of iron.

Morphia in the solid state: Is soluble only in a slight degree in water. Nitric acid turns it first to an orange, and then to a deep orange-red. Chloride of iron gives an inky-blue color, which is destroyed by acids. Iodic acid is decomposed by morphia. To show this, the acid is to be mixed with starch; on the addition of morphia, the iodine combines with the starch, which becomes of a blue color, if the quantity is large, or of a reddish or purplish tint, if small.

Treatment.—The stomach to be evacuated by means of the stomach-pump, as speedily as possible. This is to be pursued until the water used no longer has the smell or taste of opium. When a stomach-pump cannot be procured, emetics of sulphate of zinc are to be administered, until the stomach is freed; strong decoctions of tea or coffee are found useful in the intervals. Cold affusions on the head, chest, and spine have been used with great success. Flagellation and other means of arousing the patient from a state of lethargy must also be employed. Bleeding should not be resorted to until all the poison has been eliminated, as the abstraction of blood tends to promote absorption. The administration of vinegar is also objectionable. The best liquid that can be given is a strong decoction of coffee. The various antidotes that have been recommended are useless.

HYOSCYAMUS.

Symptoms.—Sickness, stupor, dimness of sight and delirium, followed by coma and much dilatation of the pupils; pulse at first hard, but becoming weak and tremulous; petechia often making their appearance before death.

Morbid Appearances.—Inflammation of the stomach, bowels, and brain.

Tests.—There are no tests that can be relied upon, except a recognition of the plant and the nature of the symptoms.

Treatment.—The speedy evacuation of the poison, by means of emetics and purgatives, and the subsequent use of acidulous drinks.

NARCOTICO-IRRITANTS.—These are very closely allied in their effects to the last class, but have a more direct action on the spinal marrow and nerves, as shown by the more frequent occurrence of convulsions and paralysis. They differ much from each other in their action on the system; most of them, however, owing their properties to the presence of an alkaloidal principle. The most important are: digitalis, veratrum, conium, colchicum, lobelia, aconitum, belladonna, stramonium, tobacco, nuxvomica, &c.

Symptoms.—These are various, but in general are vertigo, coma, delirium, paralysis, or convulsions, with disturbance and pain in the stomach and intestines. Those belonging to the nux vomica tribe have marked effects on the spinal marrow, causing tetanus and convulsions, but seldom coma or delirium; whilst, on the other hand, squill and foxglove produce symptoms of narcotism, preceded by vomiting, and other signs of irritant action on the stomach.

Morbid Appearances.—These, like the symptoms, are very various. In some cases, there is inflammation of the stomach and intestines; in others, this is wholly wanting. Where there have been symptoms of cerebral disturbance, traces of congestion of the brain are usually discernible, but are not found in every case.

Tests.—Most of these poisons, as before said, owe their deleterious powers to the presence of an alkaloidal principle, which is exceedingly difficult to detect by chemical tests; hence the strongest evidence is to be derived from an inspection of the fragments of the plant itself, if it has been administered in substance; but this mode of discrimination fails where the poison has been taken in the form of extract, infusion, or decoction. In such cases, the only reliance is on the symptoms and concomitant circumstances.

Treatment.—This consists in the prompt use of emetics, or the stomach-pump, followed by the administration of purgatives. No antidote can be relied upon; but, as

tannin decomposes these alkaloids, the free use of decoctions or infusions containing it may be resorted to with advantage.

ZINC.—This has no poisonous properties in a metallic state, but several of its salts possess active powers. Of these, the sulphate or white vitriol is the most common and most likely to occasion unpleasant symptoms.

Symptoms.—Pain in the abdomen, violent vomiting and diarrhœa, quick pulse, paleness and contraction of the features, coldness of the extremities. There is always a very austere taste in the mouth.

Morbid Appearances.—Marks of inflammation in the stomach and intestines.

Tests.—Ammonia gives a white precipitate, soluble in an excess of the alkali. Chromate of potassa affords an orange-red deposit, the chromate of zinc.

Treatment.—The free exhibition of warm water with milk. Infusions containing tannin. Where the poison has entered the bowels, emollient clysters are to be given.

TABLE OF POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

The following table, from Taylor "On Poisons," gives a succinct view of the most approved antidotes for the several poisons noticed in the foregoing pages:—

NON-METALLIC POISONS.

	<i>Poisons.</i>	<i>Antidotes.</i>
Mineral Acids.	{ Sulphuric, Nitric, Muriatic, Nitro-Muriatic.	{ Magnesia mixed with water or milk; carbonate of lime; compound chalk powder; soda, potassa.
Vegetable Acids.	{ Oxalic, Tartaric.	{ Carbonate of lime.
Salts. - - -	{ Binoxalate of potassa.	Carbonate of lime. Sulphate of lime and water.
	{ Bitartrate of potassa.	Carbonate of soda in solution.
Alkalies. - -	{ Potassa, soda, ammonia, and their carbonates.	{ Vinegar, lemon juice, citric acid, oil.
Salts - - -	{ Baryta and its soluble salts.	Sulphate of soda, potassa, magnesia or lime.
	{ Carbonate of baryta.	Mixture of sulphate of magnesia and vinegar.
	{ Alum.	Carbonate of soda or ammonia.

METALLIC POISONS.

Arsenic and soluble arsenites.	{ Hydrated oxide of iron; hydrated magnesia.
Corrosive sublimate and salts of mercury.	{ Mixture of oil and lime water.
Soluble salts of lead.	{ Albumen, gluten or flour, diffused in water.
Carbonate of lead.	The alkaline sulphates.
Soluble salts of copper.	Sulphate of magnesia and vinegar.
Tartar emetic.	{ Albumen, gluten, flour diffused in water; milk.
	{ Decoctions and tinctures containing tannin.
	Magnesia.
Chloride of antimony.	Carbonate of soda; magnesia.
Salts of tin.	Milk; carbonate of soda; magnesia.
Sulphate or acetate of zinc.	Milk; carbonate of soda; magnesia.
Sulphate of iron.	Carbonate of soda or ammonia.
Nitrate of silver.	Chloride of sodium.

NARCOTIC POISONS.

Opium; hyoseyamus.

{ Emetics; stomach pump; cold affusion.
Strong decoction of coffee; electro-
magnetism.

Prussic acid.

Ammonia; chlorine; cold affusion.

MODES OF DISTINGUISHING SOME OF THE VEGETABLE ALKALOIDS, WHEN IN POWDER.

Treat the powder with nitric acid; this is colored red by *Brucia*, *Delphia*, *Morphia*, and by the *Strychnia* of commerce, but not the pure. If the reddened acid becomes violet on the addition of protochloride of tin, it is *Brucia*; if it becomes black and carbonaceous, it is *Delphia*. If the powder is fusible without decomposition, and decomposes iodic acid, it is *Morphia*; if it is not fusible without decomposition, and does not decompose iodic acid, it is *Strychnia*. If the powder strikes a green with nitric acid, it is *Solania*; if insoluble in ether, and does not redden nitric acid, it is *Emetia*; if soluble in ether, does not redden nitric acid, but melts and volatilizes with heat, it is *Atropia*; if thus affected by ether or nitric acid, but does not volatilize, it is *Veratria*.

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- DIARRHŒA.** Tannic acid, 76. Acetate alumine, 87. Alum, 87-8. Angustura, 103. Mixture chamomile, 104. Antimonial wine and laudanum, 109. Arnica, 112. Dewees' carminative, 118, 270. Clyster bistort., 130. Compound powder chalk, 136. Lozenges chalk, 136. Chalk mixture, 137. Camphor water and laudanum, 139. Camphor water and nitric acid, 139. Compound cascarilla powder, 150. Catechu, 152. Chlorine clyster, 159. Peruvian bark and rhatany, 163. Electuary Peruvian bark, 164. Infusion columbo and ginger, 174. Columbo and cascarilla, 174. Creasote mixture, 182. Sulphate copper, 187. Electuary sulphate copper, 188. Wine persimmons, 193. Infusion black purslane, 195. Mixture ammoniated iron, 201. Persesquinitrate iron, 209. Compound infusion galls, 218. Syrup galls, 218. Geranium, 222. Decoction pomegranate rind, 225. Infusion logwood, 228. Electuary logwood, 228. Compound powder kino, 258. Electuary kino, 259. Compound powder rhatany, 259. Monesia, 279. Injection acetate morphia, 281. Opium and chalk, 296. Roasted opium, 296. Plaster opium and camphor, 298. Mixture wine of opium, 301. Sedative mixture, 306. Bolus allspice, 309. Acetate lead, 313. Acetate lead mixture, 315. Decoction oak bark, 342. Confection acorns, 342. Roasted rhubarb, 348. Rhubarb mixture, 357. Confection dog rose, 352. Electuary roses, 353. Decoction blackberry root, 354. Infusion benne, 377. Hardhack, 386. Compound turpentine plaster, 400. Tormentil, 401. Infusion slippery elm, 403.
- DISINFECTION.** Prophylactic vinegar, 68. Gaseous muriatic acid, 73. Chloride of lime, 134. Chlorine, 158. Solution chloride potass., 320. Solution chloride soda, 383.
- DROPSY.** Indian hemp, 109. Infusion horseradish, 112. Compound spirit horseradish, 112. Decoction asparagus, 116. Extract asparagus, 116. Chloride gold and soda, 121. Hairy horehound, 124. Wine bryony, 131. Camphorated ethereal tincture cantharides, 143. Vinegar cayenne pepper, 145. Infusion carrot seeds, 148. Celandine, 157. Pipsissewa, 157. Black snakeroot, 160. Vinegar colchicum, 171. Colchicum and squill, 172. Horsebalm, 172. Colocynth, 172. Powdered foxglove, 190. Pills foxglove, 191. Infusion foxglove, 191. Elaterium, 194. Canada fleabane, 197. Gamboge, 219. Black hellebore, 229. Bacher's pills, 230. Compound wine black hellebore, 230. Jalap and cremor tartar, 256. Compound powder jalap, 256. Compound infusion juniper, 257. Preparations juniper, 257. Mustard whey, 261. Aromatic tincture lettuce, 263. Starkey's soap, 293, 360. Embrocation petroleum, 307. Mixture petroleum, 308. Infusion parsley root, 308. Solution hydriodate potass., 325. Scillitic acetate potass., 329. Liquid acetate potass., 330. Mixture acetate potass., 330. Borotartrate potass., 331. Nitrate potass. and squill, 335. Mixture nitrate potass., 336. Cremor tartar, 338. Tartrate potass. and ammonia, 339. Decoction elder bark, 359. Confection scammony, 366. Squill, 366-71. Squill and nitrate potass., 367. Squill and cremor tartar, 367. Infusion and decoction broom, 371. Acetate soda, 379. Solution carbonate soda, 382. Pills tobacco, 396. Wine tobacco, 396. Decoction dandelion, 398. Extract dandelion, 398. Electuary turpentine, 399. Veratria, 407.
- DROPSY, OVARIAN.** Ointment iodine and mercury, 252. Solution iodide potass., 321.
- DYSENTERY.** Mixture nitric acid, 74. Starch jelly, 102. Starch and suet, 102. Angustura, 103. Clyster bistort, 130. Camphor water and laudanum, 139.

- Camphor water and nitric acid, 139. Electuary catechu, 183. Infusion black purslane, 198. Mixture extract logwood, 225. Calomel and opium, 239. Decoction ipecacuanha, 254. Mixture ipecacuanha, 254. Emulsion jalap, 257. Electuary kino, 259. Mixture rhatany, 260. Milk and suet, 261. Mixture cherry laurel, 264. Injection morphia, 280. Nux vomica, 288. Mixture nux vomica and aloes, 289. Oleaginous mixture, 291. Opium and acetate lead, 297. Opiate, 298. Plaster opium and camphor, 298. Opium and syrup poppies, 300. Confection dogrose, 352. Syrup blackberries, 355. Compound powder sulphur, 393. Infusion slippery-elm, 403. Compound pills sulphate zinc, 414.
- DYSMENORRHEA.** Infusion Southern wood, 114. Compound pills ergot, 197. Clyster iodine, 252.
- DYSPEPSIA.** Wormwood, 64. Aloes pills, 82-84. Aniseed, 103. Orange peel and rhubarb, 119. Cayenne pepper pills, 145. Infusion cinnamon, 167. Powder coriander, 180. Pill prepared metallic iron, 200. Mixture malate iron, 209. Nitrate iron, 209. Mixture soot, 216. Infusion gentian and rhubarb, 221. Mixture gentian and sulphuric acid, 221. Masterwort, 231. Infusion hops, 232. Mercury, chalk, and ipecacuanha, 233. Bolus ipecacuanha, 253. Ipecacuanha and centaury, 254. Rice jelly, 305. Solution hydrargyro-iodide potass., 325. Sulphate potass. and rhubarb, 337. Rhubarb pills, 349. Soda and rhubarb, 381. Mixture carbonate soda and quassia, 382. Compound turpentine plaster, 400. Oxide zinc and columbo, 410.
- DYSPNŒA.** Opium and castor, 297.
- DYSURIA.** Benzoic acid and copaiba, 70. Tartar emetic and phosphate lime, 107. Infusion fleabane, 197. Pills nitrate potass., 335. Mixture tobacco, 396.
- EAR, AFFECTIONS OF.** Injection morphia, 280. Acoustic balsam, 285. Antiotitic mixture, 299. Opium liniment, 303.
- ECCHYMOSES.** Juniper liniment, 258. Lotion nitrate potass., 336.
- ELEPHANTIASIS.** Mudar, 138.
- ENLARGEMENTS, GLANDULAR.** Ointment animal charcoal, 146.
- ENGORGEMENTS, VISCERAL.** Pills black oxide iron, 212. Electuary black oxide iron, 212. Calomel and dandelion, 240. Calomel and squill, 240. Sulphate mercury, 246. Compound powder rhubarb, 348. Tartrate soda and rhubarb, 385. Mixture tartrate soda, 385. Tartrate soda whey, 385. Compound infusion dandelion, 398.
- EPILEPSY.** Nitrate silver, 111. Belladonna, 126. Oil box, 131. Electuary Peruvian bark, 164. Muriate copper, 186. Ammoniated copper, 186. Ammoniated copper and belladonna, 187. Compound pills sulphate copper, 188. Ammoniated iron, 201. Prussian blue, 205. Wine galium, 218. Masterwort, 231. Calomel and opium, 241. Indigo, 250. Opium and nitrate silver, 297. Tincture opium and asarabacca, 302. Phosphuretted oil, 308. Mixture biniodide potass., 324. Compound powder valerian, 404. Oxide zinc, 410. Compound pills oxide zinc, 410. Ethereal tincture chloride zinc, 411. Compound pills sulphate zinc, 414.
- EPISTAXIS.** Alum, 88-9. Sulphate copper styptic, 188. Injection sulphate iron, 211.
- EXCORIATION.** Cold cream, 155, 352. Carbonate lead ointment, 316. Plaster carbonate lead, 316. Ointment tannate lead, 318. Rose oil, 352. Camphor soap, 360. Ointment oxide zinc, 411. Cerate carbonate zinc, 413.
- EXANTHEMATA.** Compound mercurial powder, 233. Sulphuret magnesia, 272. Mixture Virginia snakeroot and allspice, 376. Compound infusion elm bark, 403.
- EYE, AFFECTIONS OF.** Atropia, 118. Camphor ointment, 140. Camphor collyrium, 141.
- FACE, ERUPTIONS ON, BLOTCHES, &c.** Wash sal ammoniac, 96. Almond paste,

98. Almond powder, 99. Compound almond lotion, 99. Milk roses, 99, 100, 129. Goulard's lotion, 100. Cosmetic liniment, 101. Water anemone, 102. Wash of benzoin, 129. Emulsion benzoin, 129. Spermaceti liniment, 155. Sultana ointment, 155. Emulsion corrosive sublimate, 237. Cosmetic wash, 238. Lotion carbonate potass., 332. Beef marrow soap, 360. Aromatic soap, 360. Cosmetic soap powder, 361. Essence of soap, 361.

FAINTING. Aromatic vinegar, 68. Aromatic carbonate of ammonia, 92.

FEVER. Vinegar mixture, 67. Syrup vinegar, 67. Acetate ammonia, 91. Citrate ammonia, 94. Nitrate ammonia, 96. Tartar emetic, 107. Mixture extract centaury, 154. Boneset, 198. Compound powder ammoniated iron, 201. Mixture avens, 223. Calomel and jalap, 239. Calomel and nitrate potass., 239. Ipecacuanha and tragacanth, 283. Infusion malt, 272. Citrate potass., 324. Nitrate potass., 335. Nitrous powders, 335. Mixture nitrate potass., 336. Mixture sulphate potass., 337.

FEVER, HECTIC. Compound infusion boneset, 198. Geel's powder, 284. Compound powder sulphate quinine, 345. Compound infusion sage, 359.

FEVER, INTERMITTENT. Pills arsenic and opium, 70. Lockstadt's pills, 101. Golden sulphuret antimony, 106. Tartar emetic and quinine, 107. Electuary orange peel, 119. Bebeerine, 126. Camphor water and ether, 139. Cetrarine, 156. Preparations Peruvian bark, 160-66. Cinchonia, 166. Decoction coffee, 170. Dogwood, 180. Pills sulphate copper, 187. Sulphate copper and opium, 188. Persimmon, 193. Compound powder Prussian blue, 205. Horse chestnut, 247. Tulip tree bark, 267. Magnolia, 272. Narcotina, 288. Phloridzine, 308. Phosphorated oil turpentine, 309. Piperine, 311. Mixture acetate potass., 330. Arsenical solution, 330. Arseniate potass., 330. Mixture citrate potass. and bark, 335. Oxalate potass., 336. Quassia, 341. Oak bark, 341. Quinine and salts, 242-47. Salicine, 358. Willow bark, 358. Virginia snakeroot, 376. Common salt and lemon juice, 319. Arseniate soda, 380. Solution chloride soda, 383.

FEVER, TYPHUS. Carbonate ammonia, 93. Wild indigo, 124. Clyster camphor, 140. Liniment cantharides, 143. Tincture cayenne pepper, 145. Musk mixture, 283. Turpentine mixture, 292. Laudanum and tartar emetic, 303. Egg and brandy mixture, 305. Egg and wine mixture, 305. Mixture Virginia snakeroot and allspice, 376. Wine Virginia snakeroot and vanilla, 376. Tincture Virginia snakeroot and balsam Peru, 376. Mustard whey, 377.

FISSURES, ANUS. Ointment acetate lead, 314.

FISTULÆ. Injections copaiba, 178. Injection corrosive sublimate, 238. Injection myrrh, 287. Injection iodide potass., 321. Injection iodine, 324. Compound lotion iodide potass., 324.

FLATULENCE. Ammoniated alcohol, 94. Tincture angelica, 103. Aniseed, 103. Chamomile pills, 104. Tincture assafetida and soot, 118. Assafetida plaster, 118. Elixir orange peel, 119. Tincture benzoin, 129. Calamus, 133. Aromatic powder and confection, 147. Compound tincture cardamom, 148. Spirit caraway, 149. Preparations cloves, 149. Cinnamon, 167. Coriander, 180. Magnesia and camphor, 270. Peppermint, 277. Nutmeg, 284. Confection opium, 298. Water allspice, 309. Electuary black pepper, 310. Compound tincture sassafras, 361. Purgative pastilles, 366. Mixture carbonate soda and gentian, 382. Compound turpentine plaster, 400. Ginger, 415.

FÆTOR ORIS. Mixture nitric acid, 94. Alum, 88. Lozenges chloride of lime, 134. Charcoal lozenges, 146. Lozenges catechu, 153. Pastilles catechu, 153.

FROST, EFFECTS OF. Rust's ointment, 90. Oil elaterium, 195. Compound ointment henbane, 249. Embrocation petroleum, 307.

FUNGOUS FLESH. Burnt alum, 87. Chloride antimony, 105. Lotion orpiment, 114. Verdigris and savine, 185. Verdigris ointment, 186.

HYDRAULIC SYSTEM, DISEASES OF. Pills Prussian blue, 206.

- GANGRENE.** Compound camphor pills, 138. Peruvian bark and arnica, 161. Cataplasma Peruvian bark, 166. Anodyne ointment, 299. Cataplasma oak bark, 342.
- GASTRALGIA.** Mixture aconite, 78. Subnitrate bismuth, 129. Syrup codeia, 169.
- GASTRODYNIA.** Oxide silver, 111. Compound bismuth powder, 129. Compound tincture cinnamon, 168. Oil of ergot, 197. Mercurial mixture, 274.
- GLANDS ENLARGED.** Plaster ammoniac with mercury, 98. Cataplasma bryony, 131. Ointment chloride lime, 134. Animal charcoal, 145. Hemlock and dandelion, 175. Plaster foxglove, 191. Ointment iodide iron, 208. Compound galbanum plaster, 217. Compound mercurial liniment, 235. Ointment iodide mercury, 243. Red sulphuret mercury, 246. Liniment henbane, 249. Ethereal tincture iodine, 251. Mixture iodine and iodide potass., 231. Sulphuret potass., 326. Compound plaster sulphuret potass., 328. Burnt sponge, 387.
- GLEET.** Tannic acid, 76. Tincture cantharides and guaiacum, 142. Cubebs and ergot, 183. Compound powder ergot, 196. Pills guaiacum and turpentine, 227, 399. Injection chloride zinc, 411.
- GLOTTIS, SPASM OF.** Cataplasma tobacco, 396.
- GOITRE.** Solution chloride calcium, 133. Animal charcoal, 145. Iodine ointment, 252. Cataplasma iodine, 252. Iodide potass., 321. Ointment iodide potass., 322. Liniment iodide potass., 323. Sulphuret potass., 326. Burnt sponge, 387.
- GONORRHOEA.** Alumine, 87. Alum, 89. Nitrate silver, 112. Assafetida and opium, 117. Oil box, 131. Pills chloride calcium, 134. Emulsion hemp, 141. Compound bolus catechu, 152. Electuary catechu, 153. Wine Peruvian bark and calamus, 166. Copaiba and its preparations, 177-8. Cubebs, 183-4. Injection ammoniated copper, 187. Injection sulphate copper, 188. Compound powder ammoniated iron, 201. Injection iodide iron, 208. Pills sulphate iron, 211. Tincture galls, 218. Oil guaiacum, 227. Injection corrosive sublimate, 238. Calomel and catechu, 240. Saturated tincture iodine, 251. Injection opium, 299. Sedative injection, 306. Oil parsley, 308. Acetate lead mixture, 315. Injection sulphuret potass., 327. Injection caustic potass., 329. Pills nitrate potass. and camphor, 335. Nitrated emulsion, 336. Starkey's soap, 360. Turpentine and rhubarb, 399. Turpentine mixture, 400. Injection acetate zinc, 413. Fomentation sulphate zinc, 414. Injection sulphate zinc, 414.
- GOUT.** Aconite, 77. Ammoniacal liniment, 91. Carbonate ammonia, 93. Phosphate ammonia, 96. Ammoniacal succinic acid, 97. Golden sulphuret antimony, 106. Sulphuret calcium, 135. Camphorated ether, 140. Portland powder, 154. Pills pipsissewa, 158. Colchicum, 170, 171. Wine hedge hyssop, 226. Pills guaiacum and sulphur, 227. Ammoniacal tincture guaiacum, 228. Magnesia and colchicum, 270. Confection opium, 298. Phosphorated oil, 308. Mixture caustic potass., 329. Solution silicate potass., 337. Warner's cordial, 350-1. Extract elder berries, 359. Pills soap and ox gall, 361. Conserve broom, 369. Compound tincture senna, 374. Liniment sulphuret carbon, 395. Turpentine mixture, 400. Veratria, 407. Wine white hellebore, 418.
- GRAVEL.** Mixture Prussian blue, 206. Carbonate potass. and ammonia, 334.
- GUMS, AFFECTIONS OF.** Boracic acid, 70. Alumine, 87. Electuary alum, 88. Gargle alum, 89. Collutory catechu, 153. Collutory creasote, 182. Gargle sulphate zinc, 414.
- HEADACHE.** Mixture vinegar and cardamom, 67. Lotion ammonia, 91. Carbonate ammonia, 93. Vicat's mixture, 94. Ward's essence, 140. Castor plaster, 151. Sneezewort, 229. Mixture valerian and ammonia, 405. Valerianate zinc, 415.
- HEMATEMESIS.** Pills acetate lead, 313.
- HEMOPTYSIS.** Powder starch, 101. Carrageen mixture, 160. Electuary Peruvian bark and catechu, 164. Creasote mixture, 181. Bolus foxglove, 190. Mixture tincture foxglove, 191. Sedative mixture, 311. Compound pills acetate lead, 314. Tolu mixture, 401. Mixture uva ursi, 404.

- HEMORRHAGES.** Alum, 87, 88. Alum whey, 89. Bistort, 130. Alum and catechu, 152. Sulphate copper, 187. Compound powder ergot, 196. Extract ergot, 197. Chloride iron and acetate lead, 204. Tincture chloride iron, 204. Solution sulphate iron, 211. Compound powder galls, 218. Avens, 222. Compound powder kino, 259. Mixture rhatany, 260. Alum whey, 261. Matico, 275. Roasted opium, 296. Opium and acetate lead, 313. Compound pills acetate lead, 314. Acetate lead, 313. Mixture bistort, 319. Powder sulphate soda and opium, 384.
- HEMORRHOIDS.** Aloetic mixture, 85. Alum ointment, 90. Lime ointment, 136. Charcoal suppository, 146. Extract Peruvian bark, 166. Hemlock oil, 176. Suppository hemlock, 176. Saffron ointment, 183. Oil elaterium, 195. Ointment galls, 219. Compound gall ointment, 219. Witch hazel, 229. Ointment mercury and belladonna, 235. Ointment red oxide mercury and tin, 245. Ointment henbane, 249. Electuary jalap, 256. Ointment matico, 276. Injection morphia, 280. Anodyne ointment, 299. Ointment opium and tar, 299. Laudanum ointment, 303. Confection black pepper, 310. Ward's paste, 310. Pile ointment, 314. Lead ointment, 317. Mixture tartrate potass., 338. Mixture bitartrate potass., 339. Ointment figwort, 371. Electuary senna and sulphur, 373. Ointment tin, 387. Ointment stramonium, 389. Sulphur electuary, 393. Fomentation sulphate zinc, 414.
- HAIR, LOSS OF, &c.** Garlic, 81. Almond cream, 100. Macassar oil, 101. Fixature, 101, 292. Hair dye, 111. Compound tincture cantharides, 142. Pomatum cantharides, 144. Shampoo liquid, 144. Pomatum Peruvian bark, 165. Bandonline, 189. Lotion galls, 218. Compound ointment balsam Peru, 286.
- HAIR, TO REMOVE.** Orpiment and Powder orpiment, 114.
- HEART, AFFECTIONS OF.** Syrup asparagus, 116. Bromine, 130. Foxglove and acetate lead, 191. Digitalin, 192. Mixture iodide potass., 322.
- HEMICRANIA.** Compound powder valerian, 405. Electuary valerian, 405.
- HEMIPLEGIA.** Pills poison oak, 402.
- HEPATITIS.** Mixture nitric acid, 74. Bath nitromuriatic acid, 75. Compound mercurial pill, 234. Chlorate potass., 334. Dandelion, 398.
- HERNIA.** Clyster belladonna, 128. Infusion tobacco, 396.
- HERPES.** Chlorine liniment, 159. Arseniate iron, 201. Ointment carburet iron, 204. Decoction soot, 215. Ointment black hellebore, 230. Liniment acetate mercury, 236. Compound calomel pill, 240. Calomel ointment, 241. Ointment red oxide mercury and lead, 245. Ointment sulphate mercury, 246. Red sulphuret mercury, 247. Ointment red sulphuret mercury, 247. Lotion sulphuret potass., 327.
- HICCUGH.** Ammoniated alcohol, 94. Assafetida, 111.
- HOOPING-COUGH.** Succinated ammonia, 96. Extract anemone, 102. Kermes' mineral, 106. Antimonial wine and bittersweet, 109. Assafetida mixture, 117. Assafetida and tolu, 117. Assafetida plaster, 118. Belladonna, 126-7. Fumigating powder, 128. Emulsion cantharides, 142. Tincture bark and cantharides, 165. Syrup Peruvian bark, 166. Cochineal and carbonate potass., 169. Confection ipecacuanha, 254. Mixture ipecacuanha, 254. Compound syrup ipecacuanha, 255. Alkaline wine ipecacuanha, 255. Syrup sulphuret magnesia, 272. Myrrh and zinc, 304. Lettsom's elixir, 303. Mixture carbonate potass., 333. Compound syrup squill, 368. Carbonate soda and ipecacuanha, 382. Tincture artificial musk, 391. Liniment oil of amber, 392. Compound powder tobacco, 396. Mixture balsam tolu and copaiba, 401. Sulphate zinc, 414. Mixture sulphate zinc, 415.
- HYDROPHOBIA.** Extract hemp, 141. Tonquin powder, 282.
- HYDROCEPHALUS.** Powder foxglove, 190. Calomel and foxglove, 239. Ointment iodide potass. and mercury, 323.
- HYDROTHORAX.** Tincture colechicum and foxglove, 171. Mixture colocynth, 173.

Pills foxglove, 190. Mixture elaterium, 194. Gamboge mixture, 219. Extract lettuce, 263. Mixture tobacco, 396.

HYPOCHONDRIA. Assafetida, 117. Mixture lettuce and dandelion, 262.

HYPOPION. Pills seneka, 371.

HYSTERIA. Mixture acetic ether, 79. Carbonate ammonia, 93. Succinate ammonia, 97. Mixture chamomile, 104. Infusion Southern wood, 114. Assafetida and iron, 117. Assafetida mixture, 117. Alkaline tincture assafetida, 117. Tincture assafetida and soot, 118. Assafetida and castor, 118. Bolus castor, 151. Castor pills, 151. Skunk cabbage, 193. Soot pills, 215. Compound galbanum pills, 217. Mixture lactucarium, 262. Musk, 283. Pills opium and musk, 297. Tincture opium and asarabacca, 302. Mixture rue and squills, 355. Liniment oil of amber, 392. Compound powder valerian, 405. Vanilla, 407. Valerianate zinc, 415.

ILEUS. Hemlock oil, 176.

IMPETIGO. Lotion hydrocyanic acid, 72. Glycerine, 223. Compound powder sulphur, 393. Powder iodide sulphur, 395. Ointment oxide zinc and opium, 411.

INDURATIONS. Pills calomel and antimony, 240.

IRITIS. Turpentine mixture, 292.

ISCHURIA. Assafetida and opium, 117.

ITCH. Sulphuric acid ointment, 76. Lime water and sulphur, 135. Lime ointment, 136. Chlorine ointment, 159. Lotion corrosive sublimate, 237. Ointment red oxide mercury and sulphur, 245. Tincture sulphuret potass., 327. Compound lotion sulphuret potass., 327. Ointment carbonate potass., 333. Soap and sulphur, 362. Lotion sulphuret iodine, 379. Decoction stavesacre, 388. Compound powder sulphur, 393. Sulphur ointment, 394. Compound sulphur ointment, 394. Ointment white hellebore, 409.

JAUNDICE. Barberry, 129. Compound wine centaury, 184.

JOINTS, AFFECTIONS OF. Pipsissewa beer, 158. Compound decoction guaiacum, 226. Pills guaiacum and antimony, 227. Ointment calomel and squills, 241. Oil laurel, 263.

KIDNEYS, AFFECTIONS OF. Emulsion manna, 273. Emulsion carbonate soda, 382. Ointment turpentine, 399.

LABOR. Contrayerva mixture, 177. Ergot and its preparations, 196-7. Decoction cotton root, 224. Compound powder borax, 380.

LARYNGITIS. Creasote pills, 181. Liniment croton oil, 294. Plaster croton oil, 295.

LEUCORRŒA. Injection gallic acid, 71. Tannic acid, 76. Whytt's pills, 84. Alum, 88. Electuary catechu, 153. Peruvian bark and isinglass, 161. Wine Peruvian bark and calamus, 166. Cubebs and ergot, 183. Compound powder ergot, 196. Infusion black purslane, 198. Compound pills carbonate iron, 203. Lozenges iodide iron, 206. Bath iodide iron, 208. Ointment iodide iron, 208. Black oxide iron, 210. Electuary black oxide iron, 211. Sulphate iron, 211. Syrup sulphate iron, 212. Solution tartrate iron and potass., 212. Injection soot, 216. Tincture galls, 218. Avens, 222. Compound powder guaiacum, 227. Calomel and catechu, 240. Saturated tincture iodine, 251. Injection rhatany, 260. Injection subacetate lead, 314. Iodide potass., 321. Decoction oak bark, 342. Pills turpentine and guaiacum, 399.

LEPRO. Pills arsenic and opium, 70. Iodide arsenic, 113. Donovan's solution, 114. Barytic liniment, 126. Mudar, 138. Chlorine oil, 159. Mixture tincture colocynth, 173. Carburet iron, 203. Ethereal solution bromide mercury, 276. Oint. naphthaline, 287.

- LICHEN.** Carburet iron, 203. Ointment glycerine, 223. Ointment calomel and camphor, 241. Ointment cyanide mercury, 242.
- LIPS, EXCORIATION OF.** Spermaceti lip salve, 155.
- LIVER, AFFECTIONS OF.** Muriatic acid pediluvium, 74. Terebinthinated ether, 81. Ointment tartar emetic, 108. Belladonna, 127. Blue pill and jalap, 234. Blue pill and quinine, 234. Compound mercurial pill, 234. Compound cathartic pills, 240. Calomel and jalap, 256. Tartrate of potass. and rhubarb, 338. Mixture tartrate potass., 338.
- LUMBAGO.** Camphor ointment, 140. Spirit turpentine mixture, 292.
- LUNGS, AFFECTIONS OF.** Syrup chamomile, 104. Tartar emetic, 107. Tartar emetic and opium, 107. Lotion tartar emetic, 108. Ointment tartar emetic, 108. Syrup antimonial wine, 109. Fig coffee, 214. Syrup asparagus, 116. Compound tincture benzoin, 129. Compound pills henbane, 248. Ipecacuanha and antimony, 253. Myrrh and ipecacuanha, 286. Naphthaline, 287. Tar water, 312. Solution cyanide potass., 320. Decoction and syrup seneka, 372. Storax, 389. Balsam tolu, 400. Colt's foot, 403.
- MAMMÆ, AFFECTIONS OF.** Ointment carbonate ammonia, 93. Fomentation sal-ammoniac, 95. Cataplasm sal-ammoniac, 95. Line water and oil, 135. Ointment turpentine, 399. Ointment oxide zinc and lycopodium, 411.
- MANIA.** Compound pills columbo, 173. Pills foxglove, 193.
- MARASMUS.** Jelly orange leaves, 119.
- MEASLES.** Infusion safflower, 148. Spermaceti mixture, 155.
- MENORRHAGIA.** Pills gallic acid, 71. Pills tannic acid and opium, 76. Alum, 88. Compound bolus catechu, 152. Peruvian bark and isinglass, 161. Mixture extract ergot, 197. Infusion black purslane, 198. Pills ammoniated iron, 201. Injection sulphate iron, 211. Aromatic alum whey, 261.
- MERCURIAL DISEASE.** Mixture sulphuret potass., 328. Sulphur mixture, 394.
- MILK, TO INCREASE SECRETION OF.** Compound powder fennel, 215.
- MILK, TO RETARD SECRETION OF.** Bolus acetate potass., 329. Pills acetate soda, 379.
- MOUTH, AFFECTIONS OF.** Vinegar gargle, 67. Muriatic acid gargle, 74. Collutory nitric acid, 74. Alum, 89. Chlorine gargle, 158. Collutory balsam Peru, 285. Collutory carbonate potass., 332.
- MOLLITIES OSSIIUM.** Phosphate lime, 137.
- MUSCLES, RIGIDITY OF.** Ointment iodine and oil tobacco, 252.
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